FARM AND GARDEN.

Painting Brick Houses.

Farmers who build with brick learn after a time that to keep the house well painted not only makes it look better, but adds to its durability. It is fully as necessary as the painting of wood. Brick is very porous, and in our alternating winter weather, rainy one day and freezing the next, the brick fills with water, and scales off as fast as frost expands it. The painted house is also much warmer, the paint excluding air from the surface. Paint on a wooden house saves much of its cost in the lessened expense for fuel to keep it warm. —*Boston Cultivator.*

Profit in Carrots.

Few root crops are more profitable than carrots. They are an excellent food for horses and colts; they stimulate the flow of milk in cows, and give a delightful flavor and color to the butter. Although there is usually not much sale for them in rural communities, in large cities great quantities can be readily disposed of. The price does not often go below fifty cents per bushel, and we have known them to sell for more than double that price. On ordinary land, and with rather less than ordinary cultivation, we have grown at the rate of about 500 bushels per acre.—*American Agriculturist.*

Sheep for Mutton.

The Southdown form has been carefully obtained for mutton purposes. It pleases the butcher and it pleases the consumer. It cuts up well on the block, and it is marbled evenly—a streak of fat and a streak of lean. The excellent qualities of mutton need to be carefully studied by farmers. The excellent feeding qualities of sheep resemble those of cattle. Cattle feeders are experts in selecting good feeders, and why should not sheep feeders become experts also?

Some breeds of sheep produce excellent mutton as lambs, but are too fat and strong when matured. Notably of these are the Cotswolds and the broad-tails much used in some sections where lamb raising is practiced.

Some breeds, as the Merinos, are especially desirable for lamb raising, since they fatten so readily after the lambs are sold, but their forms are not so desirable for cutting up economically as they should be. Crossing with the Southdown adds to their value. Some of the families of the Merino are well-nigh models, however, of the famous Southdowns, and while growing as much and as high quality of mutton, grow large fleeces of elegant wool, more desirable, if put in same condition, than the Australian wools.

Healthfulness of breeds fit them for different regions, and thus affect the profits of sheep raising, if prudently regarded.

Many of the hindrances are not beyond our control, if we set about to find a remedy.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Rennet for Making Cheese.

The rennet which is used for making cheese is usually made by steeping the stomach of a young unweaned calf in water with some salt. This salt water dissolves some part of the stomach which contains a certain substance generally supposed to be a ferment, that is something which produces a chemical action in the milk to which it is added in making cheese. What this ferment is is not precisely known. It is not thought to be an organism, for this has not as yet been detected by any microscopical examination, but it may be, nevertheless, an organism so minute as to be beyond the power of a microscope to make visible. No other substance but the stomach of a young animal has been found equal to this for this purpose, and any such stomach has the same property, a lamb's stomach or a young pig's may be used as rennet, or even the bladder has been found to have this effect upon the milk. Acids of various kinds have been used, but they make a hard, sharp-flavored cheese. There are several preparations of rennet in the market that can be procured of dealers in dairy supplies, in liquid form ready for use. The mode of preparing the rennet is as follows: The stomach is emptied of its contents (the curdled milk)—it possesses a stronger power when it is full—and is at once filled with salt and hung up to dry. Drying increases its strength. When it is dry it may be used as required. A piece two inches square steeped in half a pint of warm salt water is sufficient for 100 gallons of milk at a temperature of ninety degrees. In some foreign cheese dairies a pig's bladder steeped in vinegar, with sweet herbs as a flavoring, is used for rennet.—*New York Times.*

Better Farm Horses.

There is no doubt that the average quality of farm horses has been raised within a few years. There is still much room for improvement in those owned by a great many farmers. President McHugh, of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, in his last annual address refers to this subject in the following language:

It is quite gratifying to note with each succeeding year the improvement made in the horses of the State, by the continued introduction of the best blood to be found in European countries. The energy displayed by the several importing firms and owners of horse farms is fast leaving its impress on the quality of our stock, but so long as it is possible to stand on the street corner of the average Iowa town and note that three out of every four teams which pass are inferior looking and evidently without any claim to good breeding, just so long must our enterprising breeders and importers continue the work of exterminating the scrub. The natural increase of horses in our State being about 240,000 annually, if it be true that 180,000 or even less are from unregistered sires, how many million dollars are yearly lost to the aggregate value of Iowa stock by this penny-wise and pound-foolish operation!

Nor is the loss thus sustained direct only. It is also indirect in its detraction from material results. In proof thereof, how often do we see able-bodied men engaged in marketing their farm products with teams so unfitted for such work, that they struggle along with a load that would afford little more than exercise for our better class of horses. Much valuable time is thus lost both on the farm and on the roads than can illy be spared in busy seasons. Next to his family, the farmer's nearest companion is his team, and ordinary pride, if nothing else, would seem to suggest that the cost of possessing a strong and attractive pair of horses being so trifling, he would not long be content to spend half his time behind a pair of scrubs.

But our farmers are being rapidly educated and awakened to the great advantages secured by improving the horse, the noblest of all animals, and bringing him up to that standard of development that means strength, activity, beauty and intelligence, all of which are never-failing possibilities, and within the reach of every man, no matter how straightened his circumstances may be.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m.

President—Mrs. Eli Holeman.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Sec'y—Mrs. L. A. Howe.

Cor. Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15.

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

A Costly Habit.

The laborer who pays the saloonist twenty cents per day, for four glasses of beer, or two glasses of whiskey, spends seventy-three dollars annually for the beverage. With this money, as prices now are, he could purchase six barrels of flour, two hundred pounds of sugar, twenty-five bushels of potatoes, ten pounds of tea, and twenty-five pounds of coffee. So far as these several articles are concerned, the above amount would be an ample annual supply for a family of six persons, perhaps a family of eight, parents and six children. Now, which had he better use, the beer and whisky, or the groceries? Which would be economical and proof of real paternal affection? Suppose he belongs to the Knights of Labor, can he plead for a strike consistently so long as he worse than wastes seventy-three dollars? Must he not strike against the saloon before he can strike for higher wages, if he would challenge the sympathies of thoughtful men? It was this thought that completely changed the life and purpose of a bootmaker in Norfolk County, Mass., a few years ago. He was a very moderate drinker—stepped from his shop into a saloon near by only twice a day, and paid five cents each for two glasses of beer. "Over thirty dollars a year!" he said within himself. "I could buy three barrels of flour, five pounds of tea, ten pounds of coffee and fifteen bushels of potatoes with that money." He took his pencil and cast the figures on a piece of leather. "My family need it, to," he thought; and the outcome of his thinking was: "I will never spend another cent for beer as long as I live!" and he never has.

Was he not wise? Is there any discount to be made on his judgment? None at all, especially when the reader learns that his decision became an era to his family. From that day, a laudable ambition, desire for better education, love of books and journals, aspiration for higher social life, grew in that family; and at the end of ten years, the members of it moved in the most intelligent and influential circles. There is nothing like a good, commanding idea to lift a father and his family into a nobler life. And this is what is needed, and all that is needed in thousands of families in our land to-day. The total abstinence idea is but one idea, and it may seem a small one to many men; but it is big enough and strong enough to save a multitude of laborers whom nothing else can save.—*National Record.*

In a Demon's Power.

The physiological secret of that progressiveness of all stimulant passions, says Dr. Oswald, in the Voice, is the gradual increase of the depressing reaction, which infallibly follows every abnormal irritation of the nervous system. The jaded nerves fail to respond to the spur of the wonted stimulus, while a more and more irksome depression of the vital spirit prompts the patient to relieve his torpor at any price—too often the price of lifelong bondage, clinched by a more complete surrender to the power of the demon whose caressing embrace only secures a firmer hold upon the throat of his victim. Mild stimulants soon become insipid, and by degrees positively distasteful, to the more and more decided appetite for stronger stimulants. The increasing exorbitance of that appetite thus not only constitutes a constant temptation to worse excesses, but also prevents the toper from retracing his steps on the road to ruin.

There is, in that respect, a curious analogy between the influence of moral and physical stimulants. The chief objection to mind-enslaving passions is, perhaps, not their direct temptation to acts of recklessness, but the circumstance that their influence tends to annul the attractiveness of less exciting enjoyments. The historian Lecky, in his reflections upon the moral aberrations of pagan Rome, traces the decline of art and harmless pleasures to the indirect influence of the gladiatorial games. "To men who were accustomed to witness the fierce vicissitudes of deadly combat," he says, "any spectacle that did not elicit the strongest excitement was insipid. The idealized suffering of the stage became unimpressive to those who were habituated to the intense realism of the amphitheatre. All the genius of a Siddons or a Ristori would fail to move an audience who had continually seen living men fall bleeding and mangled at their feet."

The "Treating" Custom.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature making it a penal offence for any person to treat another with intoxicating liquor. If such a law as this could be enacted and enforced, it would do away with a vast amount of intemperance. Probably nine-tenths of the victims of strong drink are drawn into the liquor habit by the custom of treating. It is an idea quite peculiar to America, that the spirit of good fellowship and fraternal feeling finds its readiest and fullest expression in a call for "drinks for the crowd." It is quite generally regarded as a mark of a generous nature for a man to invite his friends to muddle their brains with some vile decoction of the drink shops, and an indication of a mean and petty spirit to refuse such invitations. The treating custom is in short, one of the most subtle and powerful devices employed by Satan to lure men to destruction, but we doubt very much whether the custom can be directly legislated out of existence. The reform must come in another way. As long as the fiction of respectability is kept up for the liquor traffic by making it a legal business, and gilded and fashionable saloons and bar-rooms are maintained under the sanction of the law, so long will the treating custom be recognized as a social obligation. Withdraw from the drink-shops, high and low, the recognition of law, drive them out of the light of day in company with the gambling dens and all their kindred iniquities, and the custom of inviting men to make beasts of themselves with drink will soon die out of itself for want of anything respectable to feed upon. An effort is now being made to drive the saloons out of Pennsylvania with a prohibitory law, and if this effort succeeds no anti-treating law will be needed.—*New York Observer.*

Temperance News and Notes.

Drink-shops in California increased in eight years from 14,000 to 31,000.

The estimated cost of the liquor traffic to the people of Ohio is $70,000,000 a year.

It is estimated that 52,000 families are homeless in London through intemperance.

The amount expended on intoxicating liquors in Ireland for the year 1887-88 was £11,941,588.

A California paper says alcohol makes two insane for each week-day and three for Sunday in that State each year.

A "boot-leg" traffic is said to be one of the devices resorted to in some parts of Iowa to evade the prohibitory liquor law in that State.

Cardinal Manning has succeeded in persuading 80,000 persons, in London alone, to enroll themselves in his (Temperance) League of the Cross.

A lady of beauty and refinement, the sister of one of the most famous lawyers in Montreal, and a member of one of the oldest families in Canada, was sent to an inebriate asylum in Chicago the other day. The drink demon is impartial—he picks his victims from the top of the social ladder as well as from the bottom.

Says a Comanche Indian clergyman: "What we need is the Bible taught in a plain manner instead of the whisky flask. We want the Government to educate our children to be good and useful citizens of this country instead of drunkards. Let the Government appropriate more money for teachers of a good moral character and less for scalp knives and guns."

I prefer a country where I don't make bad blood by having to see one public-house to every six dwellings—which is literally the case in many spots around us. My gall rises at the rich brewers in Parliament and out of it, who plan their poison shops for the sake of their million-making trade, while probably their families are figuring somewhere as refined philanthropists or devout evangelicals and ritualists.—*George Eliot.*

General Booth says the Salvation Army is becoming the greatest teetotal society in the world. He has fifty officers working in the worst slums of London.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

An electric cigar lighter is about being generally introduced.

A new asteroid has been discovered at the Nice Observatory.

An electric tree-felling machine is being introduced in Europe.

Nitro-glycerine is now an important remedy in heart troubles.

Water gas is used in place of coal to drive the machinery of the forge works, at Leeds, England.

In Munich an apparatus has been invented which greatly facilitates directing the course of balloons.

An electric mining hoist is being successfully used at the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company's works.

Two European surgeons have found helleborine superior to cocaine as a local anæsthetic in eye operations.

America still depends upon foreign makers for a supply of commercial electrical measuring instruments.

Electricity during a storm, according to Sohncke's theory, results from the friction of drops of ice and water.

The lighting of the Hoosac Tunnel by electricity makes the track visible when there is no fog a mile ahead of the train.

Alex. Bell has been able, without the use of wires and with but few cells of a battery, to signal between two boats a mile apart.

Snowflakes are said to be the result of low-lying air currents whose temperatures were much lower than those of the earth's surface.

Ore stamping by electricity is considered the only sufficiently economical system to permit of lower class ores being treated at a profit.

Microscopic examination of emmensite, the new explosive, tends to confirm the fact that it is a chemical compound and not a mere mixture.

A French scientist holds that the human race has greatly diminished in size since the creation of man, and gives the height of Adam as 123 feet and Eve as 118.

Lead stoppers to soda water siphons, ginger beer bottles, etc., are condemned by medical authorities. Block tin only should be used in contact with carbonated waters.

Among the heaviest locomotives ever built are those recently put on its mountain division by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Their actual weight in working order is 153,040 pounds, and 138,340 pounds is on the drivers. They have a tractive force of 271 pounds per pound average pressure to the cylinder. Their cylinders are 22 inches in diameter by 28 inches stroke; driving wheels, 50 inches diameter; boiler, 6 feet in diameter and 13 feet 6 inches long over tube sheets. The tubes are 270 in number, and 2¼ inches in diameter. The fire box is over 11 feet long inside by 42 inches wide, and is placed above the frames, but not above the wheels. The heating surface in the fire box is 185 square feet, and the total heating surface 2345 square feet. The engine is designed to burn anthracite, but not like the Wootten engines, buckwheat or refuse coal.

New Chemical Discoveries.

It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected agriculture, says the London *Tit Bits.*

Attention was recently called to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply procured from coal tar. The production of indigo is also threatened by an artificial production which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country.

Scores of chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These commercial reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose by Fischer and Tafel is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose, the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet.

Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impetus at every new discovery like that of Remsen's saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be imperiled.

The Shamrock.

The emblem of Ireland is not known by its flower, but by its leaves. The tradition runs that St. Patrick, when preaching in Ireland, gathered the leaves of this plant, which contains three lobes, or leaves, and thus illustrates the Holy Trinity. Bentham, in his British Flora, says that oxalis acetocella or wood sorrel, is the original shamrock, having pale pink, or nearly white flowers. This is quite plentiful in the woods, and in a climate like Ireland, easy enough to obtain on the seventeenth of March, the day that all Irishmen like to have a few sprigs for their button-hole, or on the cap or bonnet. Others contented that the original plant is a clover, and the common white or Dutch clover is the plant that at present, at least, is the commonly-accepted plant, called shamrock. There are varieties of this plant that have larger leaves than the common clover; one with dark-brown, the other with purplish leaves, with a zone in each leaf. This appears the kind most acceptable for the purpose.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Street Car Horses.

The employment of horses on so many street railroads is a great waste of animal material required in other fields, and involves a necessary cruelty to the horses. Yet it is surprising how occasionally a horse will adapt himself to this spavining kind of occupation. A driver recently called my attention on the Thirty-fourth street line, in New York city, says Gath, in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to a horse in good condition, which had been employed by the company, and he told me that on the Twenty-third street Cross-town line was a horse which had been between nineteen and twenty years in the service. The existence of the large stables for these horses in the centre of the city, with their outfit of hay and fodder, and manure, is a cause of danger, and in time all our horse-railroad stables have one after another been destroyed by fire, causing destruction of adjacent property and the roasting of cavalry regiments of horses. During the tie-up in the latter part of January the elevated railways worked with all their might, and a large proportion of the operating and business people felt no concern about the street-car lines, but invalids, women, the uptown stores and the physicians showed their annoyance, and the loss of occupation, and therefore of value, was a matter of loud complaint.

A New Mineral.

A new mineral has been discovered named Sperryite, in honor of the man who found it, Francis L. Sperry, of Sudbury, Ontario, chemist to the Canadian Copper Company of that place. It is essentially an arsenide of platinum and of great interest, since platinum has not been found before as an important constituent of any material except the alloys with other metals of the platinum group. The mineral was found at the Vermillion mine, in the district of Algoma, province of Ontario, a place twenty-two miles west of Sudbury and twenty-four miles north of Georgian Bay, on the line of the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mine was discovered in October, 1887, and a three-stamp mill was put up for the purpose of stamping gold quartz. Associated with this gold ore are considerable quantities of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, and at the contact of ore and rock, and occupying small pockets in decomposed masses of the ore, there is a quantity of loose material composed of gravel containing particles of copper and iron pyrites. It was in milling this loose material that several ounces of the arsenide of platinum were gathered on the carpet connected with the stamp mill.—*Boston Advertiser.*

General McClellan's Monument.

The monument which marks the grave of General George B. McClellan is in course of construction at the Quincy Granite Company's Works in Buffalo, N. Y., and is to be ready for unveiling on the coming Decoration Day. The shaft will be forty-six feet high, at base nine feet six inches square, material being granite, costing $10,000. It is surmounted by a large ball on which rests an eagle. The ball and eagle are six feet high and the eagle is four feet from tip to tip of wing. The following will be the inscription of one face of the shaft:

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN,
BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA DEC. 3, 1826,
DIED IN NEW JERSEY OCT. 29, 1885,
Commander General of the Armies of the United States, Governor of New Jersey, 1878-81.
Erected as a tribute of respect and affection by personal friends.

The Pestiferous Grass Bird.

There is a little bird, common about the fields and gardens, that is a worst pest than the sparrow, crow and blackbird combined. It is commonly called the grass bird. It is a dark brown or dun color on the back, with a white breast and belly. It eats clover and grass seed, and those farmers who sow these seeds on the ground without covering them will look in vain for the young plants. These small birds come in flocks of sometimes a hundred or hundreds, and lighting on the fields are unnoticed, while each one will pick up the seed from a square yard of ground. It is easily calculated how soon a hundred of these birds will clear an acre of land of seeds; forty-eight visits will do it without leaving one seed. No wonder there are poor catches of seed, especially of timothy, sown in the fall, when these pests have a whole winter to work in or swarm on the ground in the spring. The only safety from this loss is to cover the seed by the harrow and put it safe in the ground, where it ought to be put by every good farmer. If these birds are needed to teach farmers a good lesson, that grass and clover seed should be sown in the most careful manner and not scattered upon the snow or the bare hard surface of the ground, they will not have lived in vain.—*New York Times.*

In a Bath for a Year.

A unique remedy for eczema and other cutaneous diseases is Hebra's water-bed, or rather, to define it accurately, continual bath. The patient lives entirely in his bath, eats, drinks and sleeps there till he is well. One patient was kept in such a bath for 385 days. Think of this! More than a year of washing day! It is enough to make anyone hate the sight of water forever. There is a slight danger of the patient slipping under water in his sleep and drowning; but it is usual to pass a bandage under his arms and fasten it, so as to support the upper part of the body on the inclined part of the bath, on which the head rests. The palms and soles become white and shriveled like a washer-woman's hands, but the skin of other parts of the body does not suffer, and the treatment is said to be very efficacious in severe burns. When the patient first gets into the bed the temperature is eighty-six degrees, but as he gets used to it it is raised by degrees to ninety-eight degrees.—*London Hospital.*

A Very Ancient Autograph.

In Europe one of the most ancient autographs preserved in a public museum is at the Louvre. It is an Egyptian papyrus, in which one Serpamonthes writes to Pamouthes, his brother, that he has sent by canal boat the property of Thales, son of Jerax, the body of Senvris, his mother. "She is embalmed," adds the pious son; "a ticket hangs round her neck; her carriage is paid; her name is inscribed upon her stomach, and I wish thee, oh, my brother, health and prosperity." Fortunately, no one has ever tried to steal this matchless autograph.

Chronic Coughs and Colds.

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest from. It is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par-excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections, to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M.D., Manchester, O.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla as now. During the long, cold winter the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enrich the blood, to create a good appetite and to overcome that tired feeling. It increases in popularity every year.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results."—C. PARMENTER, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called 'spring fever,' will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never failing remedy."—W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that now I am able to work again."—LUTHER NASON, 33 Church St., Lowell, Mass.

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

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

100 Doses One Dollar

A PROMINENT MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

To correct a sluggish or disordered liver, and to cleanse and purify the blood and thereby sweeten the temper, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal. It improves digestion, builds up the flesh, invigorates the system, dispells melancholy, and makes life worth living.

IT IS GUARANTEED to benefit or cure, if taken in time and given a fair trial, in all diseases for which it is recommended, or the money paid for it will be refunded.

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

THE present orange crop of Florida is estimated at 3,000,000 boxes.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO · BACKACHE · HEADACHE · TOOTHACHE · SORE THROAT · SWELLINGS · FROSTBITES · SPRAINS
PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY Cured by
St. Jacobs Oil
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
· BALTO · MD · THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. ·

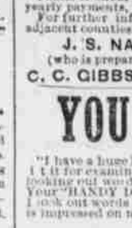
DIAMOND VERA-CURA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.



For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in head and pain in temples. After only six applications of Ely's Cream Balm I was relieved. Every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, New York Appraiser's Office.

FOR THE BLOOD.

SSS

Swift's Specific has cured me of a malignant blood taint on my leg, which caused intolerable pain. It was called Eczema by the doctors—four of whom treated me with no relief. I candidly confess that I owe my present good health to S. S. S., which in my estimation is invaluable as a blood remedy.
MISS JULIA DEWITT,
2209 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Our baby when two months old, was attacked with Scrofula, which for a long time destroyed her eyesight entirely and caused us to despair of her life. The doctors failed to relieve her, and we gave Swift's Specific, which soon cured her entirely, and she is now hale and hearty. K. V. DELK,
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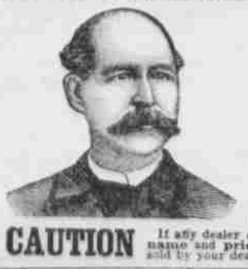

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