An Elephant's Turkish Bath-Coaxing a Tiger to Eat-The Enraged Boa Constrictor-A Narrow Escape.

"In the past fifteen years," remarked the Superintendent of the Central Park Menagerie to a New York Star reporter, "I have treated almost every species of animal known to the civilized world, and in many years past I have performed autopsies upon most of the patients that have died under my treatment. What are the most prevalent diseases? That would be had to decide. Every disease that a man can have a monkey can have, but with the latter lung troubles are more common than any other malady. The late Mr. Crowley, for instance, died from a combination of disorders that were distinctly human in their scope, of it. He had consumption, a liver complaint, brought on by injudicious feeding during one of his periods of convalescence, and a brain trouble that would have caused insanity in time. His vitality was something marvelous. Just fancy, all his anties were done with only the half of one lung in his chest."

"Monkeys. You see, they are strong for their size, and when they are cornered they make a vicious fight; and they must always be caught before they can be The monkey always smells his groping across the Atlantic. food before he takes a mouthful, and what he doesn't like he will not cat. Therefore he must have his medicine vent the powder on the girls faces from poured down his throat by force. How soiling the young men's coats. is it done? An attendant goes into the eage with a bag fastened to a ring at the end of a pole, like a fish dip net. He corners the sick monkey and throws the bag over his head; then there is a twist of the hand, a few squeaks are heard from the interior of the net, and the canture is made. - It then takes two men to make the brute open his mouth. hands and feet must be held and the jaws forced apart. It is hard work, I assure you. I have spent a whole morning, many a time, making a valuable job I never yearn for." "How about sick tigers?"

easily treated. They are ravenous eaters, and take medicine with their food without a second's hesitation. When a tiger refuses to eat his regular food we have have been gradually falling for the past to tempt his appetite. This is seldom three or four years. It is still from 150 hard to do. A tiger will generally eat live to 200 feet deep, and is not likely to dry food. We saturate a pigeon or a rabbit up yet awhile. with the medicine and throw it loose in the cage. If the brute is too sick to kill his food, we cut the throat of the victim, after first introducing the medimuch difficulty with these animals. The adults, as a rule, either die of lung troubles, brought on by colds, or of enlargement of the liver from want of sufficient exercise, or of old age. The last is the most prevalent cause of death. Young lions and tigers born in captivity are frequently troubled with "ricketts, "The only time we have trouble with a

sick lion," continued the doctor, "is when we are forced to peform a surgical operation. The royal beast must first be wise born in France is a French citizen: large sponge soaked in the drug to the the lion furious, and he snaps, growls to be so regarded. But every and claws at the intruder. times he bites or strikes the sponge he "Did you ever treat an elephant?"

plement the efforts of their keepers. Several years ago I had a particularly sick On British railways it is unusual for a elephant on my hands. 'Tom' was his freight train to exceed fifty tons, and a name, and he had a heavy cold and was mineral-train seldom comes up to 200 threatened with pneumonia. I was seriously alarmed. Elephants are expen-trary, trains of nearly 1000 tons are run sive luxuries, and I didn't want to lose him. I took his two keepers and two other attendants with me into the ele- twenty-five tons each, or about three phant house. We built a rousing fire in times the quantity usually carried by Enthe stove and put two wash boilers on glish trucks. In these we kept soaking heavy blankets. We let them boil almost, and then spread them over Tom's back. was as good as a Turkish bath. Before this we gave him nearly two gallons of man from the Rio Grande shook out, as whisky in one drink. Did he like the he spoke, the crimson and blue and gold whisky? He did. Did he get tipsy? He embroidered folds of one of those unique did not, but he felt happy and playful, and the treatment pulled him through body has read and which so few New safely. I don't know whether he had a Yorkers ever saw. It was a present to

told you of the difficulty in treating a seven feet long, the delicate threads of ing kangaroos and ostriches. Bears and son which run through its scarlet expanse as a rule, without much trouble, "Did you ever attend a sick hippo-

potamus! specimen, had a stomach disorder once. but it is a thing of beauty and a delight I walked to the bars of her cage and held both to the sight and the touch. The up my hand as if I were going to give her | materials and the dyes are all native M xisomething to eat. She opened her mouth can products. Worn over her head, the so wide that I could almost see the seat senorita peeps through the folds of the of her complaint. I dropped the powder scrape in a bewitching way and finds down the cavity and the task was ended. them enhancing her good looks, while We have been very fortunate with Miss the senor, with his swarthy face and neck Murphy and Caliph, her mate. The half buried in the same folds, and wear and has been extraordinary healthy. The shawl combined, shows the scrape to be Philadelphia gardens have lost three equally picturesque as a masculine garspecimens, and the oldest only lived ment.—New York World. three years in confinement. In London they have been known to live years after their capture. They usually die of fatty degeneration, caused by overeating and lack of exercise. When it once develops there is no cure for it."

ness you have ever treated?"

about the oddest and most unpleasant case | cow I ever had. It had a sore mouth and One day as he was driving through cooldn't cat. We got the reptile into a the streets he saw a constable unmerciforced them apart and rubbed the gums you read!" "Certainly," "Ha with ointment. The creature was one of read the Scriptures!" "Yes,"

DOCTORING A MENAGERIE | the monster closed its teeth on my hand, like the jaws of a steel trap, with a click. One tooth went through the feshy part of the palm, making about awagly and painful a wound as I ever had. Not satisfied with this, the snake took advantage of the fright of the attendants anti slid about ten feet of its powerful length-out of the box and on to the floor. If I had not dropped my bottles and forgottenamy pain in encouraging and helping my helpers, there would have been serious trouble.

#### SELECT SIFTINGS.

Mexican railroads have mahogany ties and stations of fine marble.

A Maine man has invented a machine that makes mustard plasters. Banana trees flourish and their fruit

ripens in the open air of Jacksonville, The inventor of the stylographic pen is reputed to have made \$1,000,000 out

The smell of finely scraped horseradish is said to be an effectual cure for head-

In Madaguscar you can keep house, live well and have three servants for

about seventy cents per week. Professor Frank Stouch has taught "Which are the most difficult animals | 23,685 persons at Reading, Penn., how to dance. It took fifty-three years to do

> It was on Watling Island, in the Bahamas, that Columbus first set his foot, after weary weeks of almost hopeles

An Allentown (Penn.) tailor has invented a "shoulder protector," to pre-

"Cocoanut Day" is celebrated in most parts of India during the full moon in August. On that day numbers of nuts are thrown into the sea as an offering to the Hindoo gods.

Next to England, little Holland is the greatest colonial power in the world. The Dutch colonies have an area of nearly 80,000 square miles, which includes some of the finest colonial possessions in the world.

The Lewiston Journal says it would monkey take its medicine, and it is a seem as if nobody need go with an empty stomach in Maine when sun-dried apples are selling for four cents a pound in the "Lions, tigers, panthers, leopards-in country stores and there's a mineral fact, all animals of the cat family-are spring on every hillside.

A Buffalo (N. Y.) paper says Niagara River, below the falls, is unusually low, and, what is more singular, the

The first lighthouse on this continent of which there is any record was built at the entrance of Boston Harbor in 1715, at the expense of the Colony of Massacine into the blood. A tiger will always chusetts Bay. It was supported by a drink warm blood. We seldom have lighthouse due of one pence per ton on all vessels passing.

Two maudlin miners lying on the roadside at Easton, Penn., were mistaken for a bear by a passerby, and the alarms was spread through the country. The dogs of a hunting party got on the scent of a said while they may run out freely dur-skunk and ran it out, and the hunters ing pleasant days be careful and keep caused by the lack of lime in their bones, | were very mad when they found there was no bear.

It is now a French law that every child born in France of a foreign father likechloroformed. To do this we fasten a while the child born in France of a foreigner, no matter where born, is a French end of s stout pole, and shove this be- citizen if domiciled there at the time of tween the bars of the cage. This makes his majority, unless he formally decline

The London road car-drivers have grievance which approaches the ludiinhales the fluid, and in about ten min- crous. If they do not wear high hats utes he is generally sleeping like a baby." they are suspended for a week. Recently a driver's hat was blown off and a "Often. As a rule, elephants are par- cart went over it, so that he was obliged icularly docile when they are sick. They to resort to a low felt but for the rehave sense enough to appreciate what is mainder of the day. For this heinous being done for them, and they often sup- crime he was stopped and suspended for

trary, trains of nearly 1000 tons are run regularly, the wagons employed being capable of carrying from twenty to

#### A Mexican Serape.

"There's a genuine Mexican scrape," and the tawny-mustached ex-Congressheadache the next morning or not. If Colonel Ochiltree from a Mexican lady he did, he probably did not know what who had spent three years in beautifying used it.

the glowing expanse of finely woven wool

Bears, wolves, kangaroos and camels and silk with her own needle. A scrape generally die from lung troubles. I have such as that is about four feet wide and The same is the case in doctor- gold and stripes of royal purple and crimwolves are greedy feeders, and are treated, | meeting in the centre | and at regular intervals in pictoresque designs of quaint configuration and tasteful arrangement. The stuff itself, as it leaves the Mexican "Only once. Miss Murphy, our female loom, is not as soft as slik nor as light, has been here about four years ing it as a cloak rather than as a hood and

### Brotherly Love and Law.

to manual occupations and the preaching "What are the strangest cases of sick to the gospel of temperance, patience and industry. The following charac-"I think a sick boa constrictor was teristic lately occurred to him in Mos-

box and pulled its head out through a fully dragging along a peasant for some hole in the lid by wrapping a piece of carpet around its neck. Then by press. Count stopped his carriage, got out, and ing the head at the angles of the jaws we | walked up to the constable, saying: "Can the largest I over saw. It was very strong, don't forget that we are commanded to vicious and exceedingly active. I never love our neighbor as ourself." The saw such teeth and jaws on a snake either policeman stared at the Count in aston-before or since, and I came pretty near ishment, and addressed to him a string having good cause to remember them for the rest of my life. One of the attendants let his side of the head slip just as I the police regulations?" "No." "Well, was finishing my part of the work, and THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SCATTER THE MANUEE. In using manure for fruit trees or small fruits it should be well scattered. The roots extend long distances from tree in many cases they are almost invisible. -New York Herald.

SECURING GOOD SEED OATS. The price of oats is now very low, but in most cases they bring proportionably all they are worth as compared with other feed. Never before were there so many poor light oats, or oats that had been injured in curing, as this season There is likely to be difficulty next season in getting good seed oats, and it is well to secure oats that are full weight and not musty for seed. At the best oats in our climate tend to run out, on account of hot, dry summers, and if poor seed be sown the deterioration is more rapid. It may pay seedsmen this year to procure oats from Nova Scotia or they are there exempt from the failure that attaches to most outs grown in the States. - American Cultivator.

COLT TRAINING WITH OLD TEAM.

From the first, in all breakings, the colt should be with a stendy old horse until it has become used to the bit and ritetable, or, which is better, if possible, driven between two team horses. Years ago, says J. H. Andre in the New York Tribune, I used to take a colt to pasture in the evening with the team, and it was returned to the stable in the morning when the team was brought in. It was a nervous, self-willed animal, and had the appearance of being a hard one to break to ride under ordinary circumstances. When old enough to ride the bridle was put on. It was led out of the stable and placed between the team horses and close together. I mounted its back without saying a word. All were started for the pasture together, and the colt was easily broken without any trouble or using extra time. A frisky colt will pay scarcely any attention to anything if driven with a steady old horse; whereas if alone, under the same circumstances, it might take a fright not easy

FOR EGGS IN WINTER. "To get many eggs in winter one must give the heas some care and attention and furnish them with warm and comfortable quarters. The pullets that were hatched carly and the yearlings of last spring will be the best layers. After fowis pass their second year as a general thing they are not profitable as layers. Better kill them off than to keep old fowls. It is also a good thing to change, either by buying or exchanging eggs for a setting, or by introducing some good fowls from a neighbor's flock. To induce laying give plenty of meat scraps and some green food. See that they have gravel and plenty of pure water, housed up in cold, stormy weather. Don't allow them to run out on the snow or in rain-storms. They must be kept out of windy weather and cold draughts if they are to lay eggs in the winter months. If they can be allowed to run in the animal stables in the daytime it will increase the egg-production, and a roosting-place where they get some warmth from the stabled animals, wherever it is all practicable, will have a good effect on their living. They want a sufficiency of food of a mixed character, mostly hard grains of different kinds,

UTILIZING PUMPKINS. Pumpkins are a valuable and nutritious food for cows, if they are only rightly Paper. spread before them. The orthodox way of feeding them is to draw a wagon-load into the pasture, and scatter them promiscuously about in a partially crushed

condition, for the cows to fight and choke

but not so much as to make them fat."-

New York World.

It always pays to feed intelligently, and we might add, humanely, and we append a way of offering pumpkins to cows that we believe to be more efficacious than the manner described. Gather only ripe, sound pumpkins; the green and decayed ones discard; knock off the hard stems and handle with a pitch or dung-fork. Near the pasture fence build a plankbottomed pen, or a large, shallow drygoods box would do, and into this dump a part of a load of selected pumpkins. Now, go into them with a sharp spade, and chop them quite finely. Most of the entrails and seeds will slough and rattle off, and the meaty blocks of the fruit shovel over the fence into a long station ary trough, for the cattle to partake of at

Roots, such as mangels and rutabagas, can advantageously be served the same way, and if fed in winter, your chop-ping box can be placed in the cellar or

The seeds of pumpkins act too vigor-ously on the kidneys to be beneficial to cows, hence care should be taken that

they be excluded from their menu. At this time of the year it is the endeavor of dairymen not so much to increase their milk flow as to maintain its previous quality. Meadows are annually ached, through their depletion of aftermath, for this, when some substitute should be provided. Our experience with pumpkins as a cheaply produced food has been satisfactorily in the extreme, and we recommend their more extensive cultivation. Those varieties of the fruit that yield most prolificly, and pumpkins, are the ones to plant. danted in a field separate from corn they do far better than when shaded by the

Dairymen, do not despise the pumpkin because it is ubiquitous. Cultivate eats, is kept at a loss. it well and feed it intelligently, and you will be satisfied with the result .- Prairie

#### CHEEN MANUBING.

the fertilty to our soils which are ropped each year is apparent even to the most casual thinker. If the soil is not to be absolutely impoverished, there must be a returning to as well as a tak- duced quickly to good condition for use ing from it of the elements of fertility. by liberal applications of quicklime. It This is a self-evident truth, and requires no proof or illustration to make its establishment complete. Green crop feeding covered with dry earth. If this is done, lishment complete. Green crop feeding covered with dry earth. If this is done, is the most natural, most feasible and no harm will result, provided the ifme most economical method by which to re- and manure heaps are where their decomturn the plant food that is taken from position will not set fire to farm buildour fields by continual cropping. Barn- ings.

pard manure will always, of course, semain the farmer's chief reliance for enriching this land, but green manurial crops will be found to be a valuable and

inexpensive adjunct to this. Their effects upon the soil are remarkatrunks and hence it is absurd, as some | ble, their vegetable or organic matter growers do, to pile most of the manure rendering it at once friable, active and The greeu crops most profitafruitful. the surface or work it in the soil. The same rule applies to small fruits. The roots travel long distances, even though possessed of the power to absorb the elements of organic life from the air, such as clover, buckwheat, rye, peas, beans, etc. Clover undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. It contains a large proportion of potash, lime, magnesia, nitrogen, chlorine, and carbonic, phosporic and sulphuric acid. Its great value as a manurial plant lies in the fact that its leaves and stems absorb the largest part of its fertilizing gasses from the air, and take only a comparatively small portion from the soil. It is a voracio feeder." Moreover, its long, thick roots draw the fertilzing saline and mineral elements of the sub-soil up into the surface soil, and render them available as plant food. It is a cheap and most available agent to supply soils with necessary nitrogen, which has been well denomisome other portion of Canada, provided | nated one of the "scarcest and dearest of manurial elements."

Buckwheat is also a valuable manurial green crop. It is a rapid and hardy grower, and can be successfully grown on the same plot year after year, without materially exhausting the soil. Two crops of it can be grown and plowed under on the same ground in one season, and the ground seeded down with grass or a grain crop in September. It should be grown far more extensively than it is, its grain making a complete poultry food, while its cultivation is strongly recommended as an eradicator of Canada thistles, witchgrass and other foul and obnoxious weeds. It also has a high hygienic value as a purifier of the air, tak ing up the effluvia and miasma rising in the air from foul sink spouts and other slovenly spots about the farm or outbuildings. Let us mise more buckwheat. The seed costs but little; it will grow upon any kind of land, from drifting sand to impact clay; it gives a good crop; its straw contains considerable quantities of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphoric and sulphuric acid, and when plowed under it decomposes rapidly, loosens the soil and makes a first-class manure.

The pea is of great value as a manur. ial crop, even after the fruit has been gathered and the vines are fully ripened. They contain a very large proportion of potash, lime, magnesia, soda, carbonic acid and chloride of sodium, besides sulphuric and phosphoric acid; and when plowed under, it puts the soil in the best possible condition for other crops, especially wheat and grass.

Rye is also a most valuable manurial crop, but on the score of economy is not so profitably used for this purpose, its grain being too valuable to be economically sacrificed as manure.

European agriculturists also employ turnips, corn, vetch and mustard as green manurial crops, the turnip being rated as the best, as it grows in the cool and moist climate of England to the greatest perfection. But this, like the vetch, is a precarious plant in the hotter and dryer climate of New England.

The proper time to plow down green crops, to renovate the soil, is in the warm weather of summer, when they are just coming into flower. They then take on a quick decay from their immatured condition when the sun has its greatest power to aid in the process fermentation and decay. Let our farmers try the practice of green manuring, and the results achieved will be sure to induce them to continue it as a settled policy in their farm operations .-American Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Cold stables may be cheaply mad-

warmer by lining them with building An excited horse is like an excited child. We have seen a child scolded and

'jawed" until it could not comprehend what was wanted of it. An eminent authority has said that grasses are social in character-that they

thrive best where they have close neighbors of different varieties. Plants should not be watered with very cold water. It should stand in the sun and become as warm as the atmosphere in

summer before being applied. The old idea that young cattle and colts must winter at straw stacks in open fields to make them tough happily has gove, much to the comfort of the young

If we might turn to profit all the loss suffered by American farming by weeds farmers could well afford to pay all the taxes, reserving to themselves the blessed privilege of unlimited grumbling as a partial compensation.

A farmer who is content to plow year after year fields so much obstructed by stones that his work is seriously retarded is too patient for this world, and might have higher rank if he would remove the obstruction and so prove his growth in

Spring calves if not well fed in autumn have growth checked, and, as a consequence, cost of winter keeping increased with certainty that favorable returns in sales, if to be made the next year, will be disappointing, unsatisfactory and profit-

A farmer labors hard, early, late, per sistently. He gives little time to mental culture; to silent communings that ele vate the spiritual nature still less. In old age he has wordly wealth, with mental and spiritual poverty. This is not the best success.

The man who overstocks the capacity produce the firmest, sweetest meated of his farm to well feed the animals he If | puts upon it, and then does not buy best manure-producing food to give all his animals plenty to eat, will not make money. The animal that is neither growing, or making a product to sell while it

Potatoes must be kept in the dark. The whitest, choicest potatoes will be injured in a short time in any cellar where can see to walk around. They will look yellowish when cooked, and their fine The accessity for restoring some of quality is gone. If you cannot make one room of your cellar absolutely dark, se that your home supply is kept in tight boxes or barrels and well covered.

Heaps of coarse manure may be re-

Economical Use of Inaugural Souvenirs.

"In Paris nothing is wasted," says an observant visitor to the French Capital, struck by the frugality and economy of the prodent housewife, who makes the remains of yesterday's reast up into a nice and highly delectable dish for today, to-morrow and next day, as has nothing but bleached bones to cast away at last, and they go to the maker of phos-

But the American is a wasteful creature, and a World reporter, commenting in a party of ladies on the pretty and unique red dresses which are so prevalent among the school children this winter, was a bit astenished at the reply which it invited.

The ladies cast curious, quizzical glances at each other and then one of them, who has the right to thus address the scribe, ejaculated:

"Why, you goose! don't you know! Those gowns are souvenirs of the Washington Contennial. Everybody decked his store or house-front with bunting, and those cute little gowns are made of the bunting of the first of your country's colers. The blue will come later; the white has served a little already during the summer."

The reporter rejoined with heartiness that the New York mother was getting wise, and was evincing a laudable desire to economize.—New York World.

An Apple-loving Bear Comes to Grief,

In a cooper shop at Blakeley, Penn., the other evening, Ezra Hubbard related his experience with a bear last fall. The night was so warm that they had to leave the windows up, and the moon was shining brightly. Mr. Hubbard said he was aroused sometime in the night by a noise in his orchard, and when he looked out he saw a bear shaking apples from his best pound sweet tree. The tree stood on a steep hillside, and the big apples rolled down against the fence as fast as the bear shook them off. As soon as the bear had shaken off all the fruit he wanted, he slid down the tree, waddled to the fence and began to devour the apples greedily. Then Mr. Hubbard pulled on his trousers and boots, loaded his rifle, climbed out of the window and stole along to'a spot where he could get a good shot at the thief. He said that he let the bear take a pretty big jag of apples be-fore he fired, and then he blazed away and sent a bullet into the bear's head, just below his left ear. The animal flounced and tumbled against the fence for a minute, but he soon kicked his last, He weighed 383 pounds. The next morning, Mr. Hubbard said, he ascertained that the bear had climbed the fence at the upper side of the orchard and passed seven tons of winter apples to get at the pound sweet tree.—New York Tribune.

A Chinaman crosses a muddy street without soiling his shoes, an American is sure to splash the mud over his feet. The former walks on his heels, the latter on his toes. Just this difference gives clean or muddy shoes.

Siberia is commonly regarded as a region of ice and cold; but in summer time it is about as hot a country as there is on the face of the globe.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people Astama, Bronchitis and Consumption, Any druggest will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c. and \$1.

THE Emperor of Germany's new crown weighs three pounds and has a frame of solid

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, transcribed the greatment of the property of the process of the pro cal remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market, it is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a leaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it falls to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Chinsey & Co., Toledo, O.

THE estimated white population of Montania 1:0,000, and the Indians number about 15,

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## Last Winter

right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any nebes or pains anywhere. I sell son't feel any acties or pains anywhere, I sent newspapers right in the middle of the street every day in the year, and have been doing so for five years, and standing on the cold stones ain't no pienie, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkin and DeKalb Avenues.—William W. Howans, Brooklyn, N. Y. S. B.—He sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. i. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lewell, Mass.

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The Peeple

Are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benefit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood medicine sold, through druggists, under a poetfree guarantee that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp liseases, and for all scrotulous affections, it is specific.

DURING the last eighteen months the Russian Government has expelled 35,000 Hebrews rom the Empire.

Pure scap is white. Brown scaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is only put in to tide the presence of putrid Int. Dobbins's Electric Scap is pure, white and unscented. Ins been sold since 1803. Try it ness.



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the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 500 and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. a Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try. it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Assaud, Minn, Sept. 25, 1884.

Our baby—115 years old—burned her hand on a hot stove and we put St. Jacobs Oil on 12, It took the pain all out, a tonce; after putting it on 2 or 3 times it was all circed up.

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face like a thousand needles. Wind forty miles an hour. You say a man couldn't stand such exposure? No, he couldn't, without hist the proper ciothing. And there's only one outfit that can keep a man both warm and dey at such a time, and that is the "Fish Brand Sicker." They are guaranteed storm proof, waterproof, and wind-proof. Inside one of them, you are as much out of the weather as it indoors. They are light, but warm. Being re-enforced throughout, they rever rip; and the buttens are were lastweed. No valicead num who has once tried one would be without it for ien times its cost. Beware of worthless initiations, every garment stamped with "Fish firand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any interior can where you can have the "Fish firand Sincker" delicored without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

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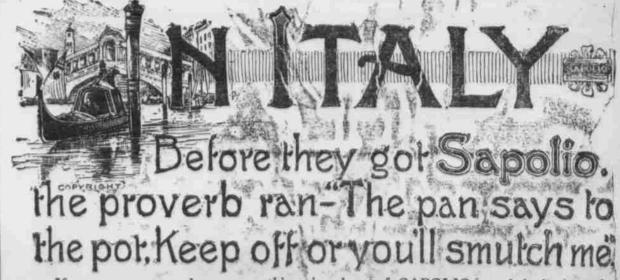
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