THE FARM AND GARDEN.

TO DESTROY STUMPS.

1. Bore a hole one inch in diameter, eighteen inches deep, into the centre of the stump and put in one ounce of saltpetre, filling up with water and plugging up the hole. This should be done in the fall. In the spring the plug is to be taken out, a half gill of kerosene poured into the hole and set on fire. It will burn out the stump to the furthest root.

2. In the fall bore a hole one inch in diameter, ten inches deep, into the centre of the stump and put in a half pound of vitriol and plug very tight. In the spring the whole stump and roots through all their ramifications will be so rotted as to be easily removed.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

THE VALUE OF CHICKEN FEATHERS.

An Indiana reader asks if it will pay to save chicken feathers. One reply is "Yes;" for while they have not the same marked value as those of geese and ducks, it will pay to save them on any place where over a hundred head of poultry are kept.

These feathers are easily dressed. Strip the plumage from the quills of the larger feathers and mix with the small ones, putting the whole loosely in paper bags, which should be hung up in the kitchen or some other place to dry. Then let the bags be baked three or four times for half an hour at a time in a warm but not hot oven, drying for two days between each baking, and the process will be completed. Less trouble than this will answer and is often made to suffice, but the feathers are inferior in crispness to those so treated and may occasionally become offensive.—*New York World.*

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

It is not profitable to sell pigs at the early age of four weeks unless they are fat enough for roasters and can be sold at a good price. More gain in weight is made in such pigs than at any other age. It would certainly be advisable to put them up and feed them for sale later, when they might weigh 100 to 125 pounds each and sell in the market for seven or eight cents per pound dressed. A four weeks old pig well fed will, or should, gain one pound of live weight for three to four pounds of food consisting of milk and corn meal for the first few weeks, and afterwards should make a pound of live weight for each four pounds of cornmeal alone, equal to fourteen pounds of weight for a bushel of corn. This is the best that can be expected, and the question may be decided on a calculation of cost with expected value after a certain period of feeding.—*New York Times.*

THE VALUE OF ROOTS FOR FEEDING.

No farmer who has once grown roots for fall and winter feeding will ever abandon the practice. And no farmer who can be induced once to grow them as a trial will ever regret the pains he has taken. No doubt under the generally careless culture of such crops there is much labor bestowed upon the roots. Weeds have to be destroyed and much hand-hoeing has to be done. This is the fault of the farmer and the land, and not of the root crop itself. The young plants grow slowly at the best, and in weedy ground make still slower growth. But this may be overcome by having the ground clean and well fertilized. Any farmer who has never grown roots for fear of the labor of keeping them clean, should plow an acre now and get it ready for cross-plowing and thorough harrowing in the spring so that it may be well cleaned by the end of May for the sowing. A small plot can be easily kept clean by the use of one of the hand cultivators, and will require no more labor than a crop of potatoes or corn.—*American Agriculturist.*

HOW TO JUDGE WOOL.

An Australian expert gives the following on judging wool on live sheep: "The finest and softest wool is always on the shoulders of the sheep. An expert in judging sheep always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really fine, we first examine the shoulders as a part where the finest wool is to be found. This we take as a standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump and shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result is satisfactory we pronounce the fleece in respect to fineness very "even." Next we scrutinize the length of the staple, and we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximates reasonably in length to that of our standard; we again declare the fleece, as regards length of staple, "true and even." We next satisfy ourselves as to the density of the fleece, and we do this by closing the hand upon a portion of the rump and loin wool, these points being usually the thinnest and most faulty. If this again gives satisfaction, we designate all the wool 'even to density.' Now to summarize these separate examinations: If the fleece is nearly of equal length on shoulder, rib and back, and density on shoulder and across the loins, we conclude that we have a perfect sheep for producing valuable wool."—*Boston Cultivator.*

A SCRUB COW.

It may always be said the scrub cow is such by reason of its scrub owner. The cow always does as it is done by. In my neighborhood the scrub cow reigns supreme. It is born and reared a scrub and is fed on scrub; that is, on browse summer and winter, and never learns the smell of hay or the taste of meal. Consequently it is bred to a scrub bull and rears a scrub calf, and gives a gallon of milk a day at the best, for two or three months after which a pint tin cut holds all the milk. The poor calf gets half the milk for a month, when it is turned into the woods, and when a year old is perhaps a little smaller than it was eleven months before. Possibly, as scrubs, the common cattle of my present locality can scarcely be beaten. But as a proof of my statement on the first line I give this record of a scrub cow which I have had five years and have regenerated during that time into a very fair milker. At first, at three years old, she gave me, three months after calving and on the best feeding, six quarts of milk per day. By good feeding on clover pasture, clover hay and corn meal, as much as she can use profitably, she has come up in the five years to her sixth calf, and her udder has greatly increased in size, until now it is forty-two inches around at its upper part, and with her fifth heifer calf, all of which I have reared, her yield is eighteen quarts of milk daily, from which is made eleven pounds of butter in a week. One scrub heifer with her first calf, and two years old, is milking fourteen quarts a day.—*American Agriculturist.*

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Winter no stock that is not productive. To feed a dry cow through the winter is to foolishly waste good money.

Less beef and more mutton means better profit for the farmer and cheaper food for the workingman, both ends worth keeping in view.

The average weight of fleeces sheared in the United States has doubled within the past thirty years. This is progressive agriculture.

If "blood will tell" in one branch, it will in another. It pays as well, in proportion, to keep well-bred poultry as to keep well-bred cows.

The grading-up process will be very slow if grade animals are used for sires. A full-blooded sire should always be used for breeding purposes.

Sheep growers have two strings to their bow; whatever the condition of the wool market, good mutton and lamb always find ready sale at paying prices.

Warm quarters in winter will save food. It is not economy of fuel to keep the house doors open in winter, or to feed corn to warm cattle in an open barn.

Individual attention to the milch cows, in the way of kindness, cleanliness and comfort will be directly rewarded by the increased value of their product.

As a rule, sell an animal when it is ready for market; after that the cost of the food will be very likely to offset any advance in price. Besides, the price may not advance.

There is always a cash market for good young mules. They are no more trouble to handle than horses, and are rather less liable to disease and accident than the latter.

It is just as bad policy to give poor food to good stock as to give good food to poor stock. Both should be good, the food and the stock; then there may be some profit in the combination.

Wheat bran is not rich is fat-forming elements, but is especially valuable for promoting growth of muscle. Also, when liberally fed will increase the flow of milk, but will not give a desirable butter color.

It is not wholly sentiment to say that "the foot of the sheep is golden." This is the only one among our domestic animals that is increasing in value in the face of the present agricultural depression.

A colt should never be broken. In this relation the phrase "to break" should become obsolete. We should never have to break the colt any more than the boy. Both should be taught "from their youth up."

Disposition is a quality to be considered with all farm animals. In the dairy, in particular, the quiet, gentle cow is worth more than a fractious one. The latter if not only troublesome to handle, but is a disturbing element among the others.

It is not good management to feed fall pigs valuable grain through the winter, and then let them shift for themselves through the summer. If you have not made arrangements for good pasturage next summer, better sell the pigs now and save the grain.

The profit in "finishing off" an animal for market is that thus a better price may be obtained for the whole. There is less gain for the food consumed toward the close than at any other period. Unless assured that a higher price will result, better not try too long for the extra pounds.

Economy in production is the key to financial success in all agriculture. In raising live-stock the guess work should be reduced to a minimum. Know what each animal has cost before you sell it. A merchant who should sell his goods without knowing their cost would soon be upon the high road to bankruptcy.

Profit would be found in breeding good milch cows, especially for family use, for the village and suburban resident. They should have all the qualifications of the best dairy cows; and in addition should be handsome in form and color and thoroughly domesticated, accustomed to being handled, and to the presence of children. A good family cow is as hard to find as a good family horse.—*American Agriculturist.*

Justice Miller Betrayed.

A paragraph in a Western paper to the effect that the late Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, was so reticent concerning the business of the court that no one was ever able to obtain from him an inkling as to the nature of decisions on pending cases, is, of course, true. He was the most scrupulous man alive, but, nevertheless, on one occasion a certain ring of speculators in New York had advance information as to one of his decisions by which they made hundreds of thousands of dollars. It came about in this way: A certain widow of a certain famous general was a near neighbor and intimate friend of the Miller family. She was a woman of extravagant tastes but small income, and was suspected of mingling in the lobby to replenish her purse, but the Miller family were always her firm friends, and she was as much at home in their house as in her own. It was known that Judge Miller had prepared the opinion of the Supreme Court in what was known as the Pacific Railroad cases under the Thurman act, that he had read it at the regular conference of the justices on Saturday morning, that it had been approved by the court, and would be delivered on the following Monday. As the decision was certain to affect the prices of all Pacific Railway securities materially which ever way it went, and as it might ruin men who held the stocks and bonds or make their fortunes, there was an intense anxiety to know its nature in advance. The agent of a New York syndicate largely interested in the securities offered the General's widow $50,000 if she would obtain this information. She undertook the delicate task. While the Miller family were at church Sunday morning she went to the house, entered Judge Miller's library, unlocked his desk by means of skeleton keys, and copied a portion of the opinion, which was carried to New York and was made the basis of very large transactions in stocks before the opinion was announced—about 1:30 o'clock on Monday. The facts leaked out, the widow was never allowed to enter the Miller house again and was never again recognized by any of the family. In fact, she was compelled to leave Washington in disgrace, but she got her $50,000.—*Chicago News.*

TEMPERANCE.

OLD ROSE'S SERMON.

I was made to be eaten,
And not to be drank;
To be threshed in a barn,
Not soaked in a tank.
I come as a blessing,
When put through a mill;
As a blight and a curse
When run through a still.
Make me into loaves,
And your children are fed;
But if into drink,
I will starve them instead.
In bread I'm a servant,
The eater shall rule;
In drink I'm a master,
The drinker a fool.
Then remember the warning:
My strength I'll employ,
If eaten to strengthen,
If drank to destroy.

AN ARAB ANTI-RUM CONGRESS.

The Arab Anti-Rum Congress in Khartoum was not a myth, as some would have it be here, but an actual reality, and was held at the same time that the anti-Slavery Congress met in Brussels. While the Christians in Brussels were resolving to "search all vessels and throw overboard of having slaves on board, and to confiscate the vessels and return the slaves," the Arabs were adopting a resolution "to surround the entire coast of Africa with a cordon of armed throws and confiscate every European vessel containing liquors and sell the crews into slavery."

ALCOHOL IN FEVERS.

The *Lancet*, which is high medical authority, publishes a paper upon "Alcohol in Typhoid," by Doctor James Barr, in which he says: "Alcohol is not a food in the proper acceptation of the word; it is a sedative, or to use a commoner though less accurate designation, a stimulant." He disapproves the use of alcohol in the treatment of typhoid fever, which he states at length, and eighteen severe cases treated by Doctor Barr are cited in which he administered no alcohol and did not lose any of them. If, as Doctor Barr affirms, alcohol has no food value, recourse to it in health is superfluous and worse.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE TARS.

Miss Agnes E. Weston, of London, whose temperance work among British seamen has been so successful, recently held meetings on board the United States ships Jamestown and Saratoga. On the Jamestown sixty pledges were taken. Miss Weston's work is known in the United States Navy by her monthly letters distributed among the men for many years past. She hopes to get the United States Navy Temperance Society started on all our ships and to have them managed by the men themselves, as she has succeeded in the British Navy among merchant seamen.

FOR INTEMPERATE WOMEN.

Boston has just dedicated in one of her suburbs the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. It is the fruition of a work begun and carried on by one earnest, sympathetic woman, Mrs. Mary R. Charplot, who twelve years ago inaugurated the reform by receiving victims of dipsomania into her own home. The facilities and accommodations were gradually enlarged; intemperance was treated as a disease, the patients were surrounded with a pure moral atmosphere, were excluded from temptation, were kept busily at work, and fully fifty per cent. of them were permanently cured.—*New York Telegram.*

THE FOLLY OF DRINKING ALCOHOL.

More and more is the weight of scientific testimony growing against the use of alcohol as a medicine. At the late annual conference of the British Temperance League, the veteran medical temperance pioneer of Great Britain, Dr. F. R. Lees, read a paper upon "Science and Alcohol," in which he said:

"General experience, which is the foundation of social science, continues to confirm the great truths of our movement. Life is lengthened, disease is lessened, and health is improved by the practice of abstinence, and on the other hand superstitions about drink and its value are dying out, and light is at last finding its way into high and fashionable quarters. Whether in recreations or in ordinary work, whether in cold or warm climates, whether in battle or in peace, whether in sea or land, the folly of drinking alcohol, and the advantages to mind and body of abstinence, are becoming acknowledged more widely."

WHERE ALL THE MINISTERS DRINK.

"Like priest, like people" seems to be verified in the attitude of the people of European countries on the question of the use of intoxicating liquors. From a letter just received from one who has for over thirty years been working for total abstinence in the Netherlands we quote the following:

"In Amsterdam, of the fifty ministers of all denominations, not one is a total abstainer; the same is true of our university towns, Leyden, Utrecht and Groningen.

At the Hague and Rotterdam one! So you see it has been up hill work for me these thirty years. I found the most happy compensation in the working classes of my visiting districts, even among the women, who, as a rule, in all classes, are even more hostile to the movement than the wine-liking ministers. Yes, we advance. Young ministers are becoming members and will mow where I have sowed. Yes, temperance work has been the chief part of my ministry and my zeal for the principle is growing with my years."

HEREDITARY INEBRIETY.

The *Christian Inquirer*, of New York City, mentions that:

"At the Social Science Association meetings recently held at Saratoga, a paper was read on the "Problems of Inebriety," in which the writer traced the prevalence of intemperance largely to heredity. It was asserted that of the cases of inebriety studied up, fully forty per cent. have come from an inebriate ancestry; that twenty per cent. have come from insane, epileptic, and mentally defective ancestors a generation or two back. The facts, if they are facts, are somewhat startling. They show, as the writer demonstrated, that sixty per cent. of our drunkards came into being, launched into existence freighted with diseased tendencies and impulses, which burst into activity from the slightest exciting causes. They are incapable of bearing the strains and drains of modern civilization and living healthy, natural lives."

Those who drink intoxicants, even in what is called "moderation," and who assume the responsibility of parentage, ought to be impressed with the thought that they thereby incur the awful risk of imposing the alcoholic appetite upon their offspring. A legacy of inebriety to a child is equivalent to a legacy of moral and spiritual destruction.—*National Advocate.*

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Where the spirit is willing the flesh is weak.

In thirty-four English boroughs the Mayors elected are total abstainers.

The City Council of Brazil, Ind., has deposed Mayor Jacob Herr for inebriety.

A ruinous end attends a riotous life. Well were it for the drunkard, as he hath lived like a beast, if he could so die.

One year ago there were no Women's Christian Temperance Unions in Prince Edward's Island, now there are eight.

Glasgow, Scotland, has three licensed drinking houses for every 1000 of its population. No less than 218 licenses are issued to women.

The King of Samoa has recently issued a proclamation prohibiting under sever penalties any native selling, bartering, or giving spirituous liquors for use as a beverage to any other native.

The only actual abstinence society in Russia was formed by Count Tolstoi about three years ago and now numbers about one thousand members. The authorities forbade the printing of its rules.

The National Temperance Hospital, of Chicago, held its annual meeting last week, closing its first year without debt, and with brighter prospects for the future than it has ever before known. A full report of its work is published.

A recent visitor to the distillery of Daniel E. Chase, at Somerville, Mass., was told that the firm is unable to manufacture as much rum as there is a demand for, and that it has a contract with a London firm, covering seven years, for a daily product of 1800 gallons, the destination of which is Africa.

"The Cost of Drunks" is the interesting theme to which Toronto newspapers are now devoting some space. It is figured out that the 5441 drunken men arrested in the town last year represent a deficiency in wages lost, etc., of $121,082. No wonder a Toronto editor deplores the prevalence of drunkenness "in our mid'e."

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION

He Doesn't Take Much Medicine and Advises the Reporter Not To.

"Humbug! Of course it is. The so-called science of medicine is a humbug and has been from the time of Hippocrates to the present. Why the biggest quack in the Indian tribes is the medicine man."

"Very frank was the admission, especially as when it came from one of the biggest young physicians of the city, one whose practice is among the thousands, though he has been graduated but a few years," says the Buffalo Courier. "Very cozy was his office too, with its cheerful grate fire, its Queen Anne furniture, and its many lounges and easy chairs. He stirred the fire lazily, lighted a fresh cigar, and went on.

"Take the prescriptions laid down in the books and what do you find? Poisons mainly, and nauseating stuffs that would make a healthy man an invalid. Why in the world science should go to poisons for its remedies I cannot tell, nor can I find any one who can."

"How does a doctor know the effect of his medicine?" he asked. "He calls, prescribes, and goes away. The only way to judge would be to stand over the bed and watch the patient. This cannot be done. So really I don't know how he is to tell what good or hurt he does. Sometime ago, you remember, the Boston *Globe* sent out a reporter with a stated set of symptoms. He went to eleven prominent physicians and brought back eleven different prescriptions. This just shows how much science there is in medicine."

There are local diseases of various characters for which nature provides positive remedies. They may not be included in the regular physician's list, perhaps, because of their simplicity, but the evidence of their curative power is beyond dispute. Kidney disease is cured by Warner's Safe Cure, a strictly herbal remedy. Thousands of persons, every year, write as does H. J. Gardiner, of Pontiac, Ill., August 7, 1890:

"A few years ago I suffered more than probably ever will be known outside of myself, with kidney and liver complaint. It is the old story—I visited doctor after doctor, but to no avail. I was at Newport, and Dr. Blackman recommended Warner's Safe Cure. I commenced the use of it, and found relief immediately. Altogether I took three bottles, and I truthfully state that it cured me."

Cold Waves.

A cold wave, as defined by Professor T. Russell, is a fall of temperature in twenty-four hours of twenty degrees over an area of 50,000 square miles, the temperature in some part of this area descending to thirty-six degrees. Between 1880 and 1890 no less than 691 cold waves were recorded in the United States. In the great cold wave of January 17, 1882, the fall of twenty degrees extended over an area 1,111,000 square miles, and the fall of ten degrees included an area of 2,929,000 square miles. In six cold waves of the ten years the area of the fall of twenty degrees was more than a million square miles. Cold waves follow a day after an area of low pressure, or occur to the southeast of an area of high pressure, attaining their greatest extent when both conditions are present together. They occur only, however, in the presence of an area of high or low pressure.—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is taxed on $60,846,341 of property in the State of New Jersey. The Jersey Central's taxable property is valued at $44,240,830.

Mediocrity always copies *superiority*. Dobbins's Electric Soap, first made in 1865, has been imitated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for *Dobbins's* Electric Soap, all other Electrics, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

In 1885 there were 2,570,000 valentines sent through the London postoffice.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold."—MRS. G. H. GUSS, 1059 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

If you have a
COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil*. Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk*. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,*
CONSUMPTION,
Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

WANTED—An idea of some thing to patent. Send for Novelty book. O. B. Geier & Co. Syracuse N. Y.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. 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.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE KY NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Best Tonic.

There is a good deal of condensed wisdom in Julian Hawthorne's latest homily on the value of outdoor exercise, when he says that if some genius were to invent a tonic that could be put up in a bottle, which could freshen a man up after fatigue and depression as much as a brisk walk of a couple of miles in the open air, he could make a gigantic fortune in six months. And yet people go on taking tonics, elixirs, pick-me-ups and so forth, which they have to pay for, and which do them no lasting good; while the elixir of the open air, which they can have for nothing, and which not only restores them, but actually lengthens their lives—it is difficult to induce them to take that.—*Boston Herald.*

Will Relinquish a Fortune to Marry.

The marriage between the widowed Duchess of Manchester and the Marquis of Hartington is officially announced as destined to take place early next spring. By her remarriage the Duchess forfeits all property left to her by the late Duke. The bequests to her in his will were strictly conditional upon her remaining a widow. By this will her Grace is forced to dispose of one of the most precious of the family jewels, the famous necklace composed of 365 magnificent pearls, said to be the finest in Europe, and which is to be sold for the benefit of the entailed estates.—*Chicago Post.*

Trades and Occupations.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION for 1891 will give an instructive and helpful Series of Papers, each of which describes the character of some leading Trade for Boys or Occupation for Girls. They give information as to the Apprenticeship required to learn each, the Wages to be expected, the Qualities needed in order to enter, and the prospects of Success. To New Subscribers who send $1.75 at once the paper will be sent *free to Jan. 1, 1891, and for a full year from that date.* Address,
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Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MEXICAN NERVE PILLS, the great Nerve, Brain and Blood Tonic, for Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, Trembling, &c. By mail, $1. Mexican Remedies Co., Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

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Elys Cream Balm for CATARRH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
A PARTICLE is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER
ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

How To Make Money
—WITH—
A FEW HENS
Is the motto and teachings of the *Best Poultry Paper* published. *It Costs Only* 50 cts. a year; six months 25 cts. Cash or stamps. Sample free. Address FARM-POULTRY, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE SHERIDAN'S
CONDITION POWDER
IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US.

It is Absolutely Pure. Highly Concentrated. Most Economical, because each small dose. Strictly a Medicine, Not a Food. You can buy or raise food as cheap as we can. Prevents and Cures all diseases of Poultry. Worth more than gold when hens are Moulting. One large can saved our $50, said six hens to prevent roup this winter, saves confusion. For sale by druggists, grocers, general store and feed dealers. No other made like it. We will send free, prepaid by mail, as follows—A new elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMER'S POULTRY MANUAL" (price 25 cents. Contains a daily poultry account worth the price), and two small packages of Condition Powder (price 25 cents each), for $1.00 (regular price) and Guide free. Sample pack., Sheet Powder for 40 cents; six, one large $1.4 pound can, for $1.25 (regular price) and Guide free. Sample pack., Sheet Powder for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, $5.00. Send stamp or cash. In quantity costs less than one-half cent a day per hen. Testimonials sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

A Petrified Indian Princess.

A party of fox hunters accidently discovered a cave in the neighborhood of Staunton, Ind., the other day, and in exploring it the petrified body of an Indian woman, whose ornaments proclaimed her a Princess of a powerful tribe, was discovered. Her arms and limbs were encircled with bracelets of gold and bone, while around her neck was a band of human teeth. Three other bodies were found in a less degree of preservation, and scattered throughout the cave were specimens of good jewelry and a collection of stone cooking utensils, axes, knives and tomahawks.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20, 1887.

MESSRS. F. J. CHENEY & CO.: Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and the effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GREGORY, M. D.,
Office, 204 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

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Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt,
But differently their daily labor felt;
Jaded and weary of her life was one,
Always at work, and yet 'twas never done.
The other walked out nightly with her beau,
But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

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