Shade and Water.

Every pasture should contain a perpetual supply of cool, fresh water, to which animals can have access at all times. If the pasture is large then there should be several drinking places. Animals should not be subjected to the hardship of walking half a mile to obtain a drink in a hot day in July or August. If they are compelled to do this, they will often remain thirsty for several hours and will then find their way to the water, and drink immoderately. Abstinence from water for a considerable period, or a long walk in the scalding sun in order to obtain it, will result in the loss of milk flesh and fat. Water, next to air, is the cheapest article that is consumed by animals, and they should have it in abundance and within easy reach at all times.

Many farmers are very negligent in utilizing natural supplies of water. They take no pains to keep up the flow of water in springs, or to conduct the water they afford through pipes to different parts of a large pasture. The fall necessary to conduct water is very small. Pipes of wood, iron or lead are cheap, and are easily placed below the frost line. Once in position, they will last a life-time, and require no repairs. It is often the case that a supply of water can be obtained from a spring located on an adjoining farm, or on the public highway. If there is no spring, stream or lake from which water can be obtained, resort must be had to wells. One of these wells will often furnish sufficient water to supply several farms.

Every pasture should contain some means of shelter from the sun. If there are no trees they should be planted as soon as circumstances will permit. It may be advisable to plant quick-growing varieties, as linden and willow, for present purposes, but more substantial kinds should be set out for affording shade in the future. It is best to plant the trees in the higher portions of the pasture, as they are more exposed to breezes, and there are the most comfortable for animals to lie in. Grasses on low land are likely to abound with troublesome insects. It is desirable to plant trees in several places, so the stock of different kind and ages may not trouble the others. Cattle will often drive sheep, calves, and colts, from their resting places.

Excellent shade may be secured by making frames of timber and covering them with wild vines. The woodbine and several varieties of wild grapes may be obtained without cost in most parts of the West, and transplanted with little trouble. They are hardy, and make a rapid growth. The Clinton grapevine may also be employed for covering their arbors. The fruit, though not of the best quality, is, when well-ripened, of very fair quality. Since wire may be used, if desired, for supporting the vines, shelters for immediate use may be covered with long straw, rushes, or meadow-grass. Shelters made in this manner are desirable to protect stock against storms as well as against the sun.

Hearthstone of the Cabin.

Mr. Monroe is just back from Arkansas, and in the course of his journeyings found himself under the necessity of walking from one town to another in Polk County. He had arranged for a wagon, but his driver failed him at the last moment, and he set out on foot, being anxious to make the destination. "Night came on," said Mr. Monroe, as he told the story, "a heavy rain came up; the rain fell in torrents. The road, which had been described as perfectly plain, narrowed into a path. The moaning of the wind and the rain falling on the leaves made me feel uncomfortable. I reached a log cabin near the bank of a small stream. The sight of a human habitation thrilled me. I entered, but found no one. A dull, smouldering fire burned in a large fireplace. Seating myself on a slab-bench I waited. Presently an old man entered. He was old but of powerful mold. His shoulders were broad, and his arms, from which his shirt-sleeves were rolled, were pictures of sinewy perfection. He merely nodded. When I asked him a question as to whether or not I could remain in his house during the night, he again nodded and left the room. The rain increased. The 'old cabin home' was not alluring in its comforts, but anything was better than the woods, darkness, intense and impenetrable. The old man came in again, with a lamp and an axe. Turning he locked one door, and placing his lamp on the shelf, he locked the other door. Then, with a fearful howl, he sprang upon me, and with a rope, which we had concealed about him, bound me. He stood me up like a pen pin, and taking up his axe, said:

"'You ran away with my wife and I am going to kill you!'

"I begged piteously. He raved.

"'What have you done with her?' he demanded.

"I told him that I was his friend and that I knew nothing of his wife, but he raved again and raised his axe. 'Hold on,' I cried, 'if you wait until to-morrow I will get your wife for you.' He dropped his axe and eased me to the floor. I slept in painful dozes. The old man lay near me muttering. When morning came, the old man unbound me and pointed to the woods. I did not wait for a second sign. After a painful search I found the road. Meeting a man, I related my experience, and was informed that the old man was crazy, and that he imagined some one had stolen his wife, but the poor woman was sleeping her eternal sleep under the broad hearthstone of the cabin."

The Soul Cigarette.

The consumption of cigarettes in the United States in the last decade has increased to a literally prodigious extent, and some of the New York manufactories turn out seemingly enough every month to supply all creation for the balance of time, but the demand increases so rapidly that manufacturers are compelled to keep step to the lively music of Young America progress, and the business of cigarette manufacture is springing up all over the country. Cigarettes are supposed by many persons to be a modern invention. This is an error. They were known and used, according to the best authors centuries ago, and their origin is in dispute as between the Turk and the "Heathen Chinee."

The French, the Spanish and the Russians are patrons of the cigarette, the first named producing, under the management of the "Regie," a prime article, known as "Caporal," indicated on the lithograph signs or advertisements by a stirring picture of a corporal of the "Old Guard" of France in full uniform. The French are extremely fastidious about the paper used for "wrapper" purposes—more so, indeed, than they are about the quality of the tobacco used as fillers—and the government has a peculiar "rice paper" made in China, which is highly prized. The tobacco used for the cigarette manufacture varies according to taste the Turkish tobacco being considered the finest, although some people prefer the Havana long-cut tobacco for fillers. Of late years the cigarette has become the rage among the young smokers of America, and manufacturers vie with each other in getting up the daintiest-looking packages possible to attract the eye of the stylish and "nobby" specimen of Young America, who cares more for style than the quality of the tobacco. To smoke a cigarette gracefully is deemed one of the necessary modern accomplishments, and the young "fellah" who can inhale the smoke and retain it the longest—a la Chinee again—is considered the champion.

THERE was a Presbyterian minister who married a couple of his rustic parishioners, and who felt exceedingly disconcerted, on his asking the bridegroom if he were willing to take the woman for his wedded wife, by his scratching his head and saying, "Ay, I'm willin'; but I' rather hae her sister.

—A medical college for women is to be opened in San Francisco.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMMON sense is too often uncommon sense, and there is more truth than novelty in this sentiment in its application to poultry keeping. It is not my intention to criticise nonsensical ways, but to show ways sensible. The "poultry" that everybody keeps are technically designated "Fowls" or "Barn-door Fowls." As a rule they are kept in small flocks, fed chiefly upon what no farmer misses. On most farms a flock of 12 to 40 hens will pick up a living without receiving a particle of grain from May to October, including both months. Their food consists of insects, seeds, and grass or weeds; they need fresh water besides. What wonder is it that fowls thus kept are demonstrably more profitable than any class of stock, or any crop on the farm. This is the best way to keep fowls, provided they can be induced to lay where their eggs can be found while fresh. To accomplish this a house of some kind is needed where the fowls may be shut in occasionally for a few days at a time, so as to make them roost and lay in convenient places. If fowls can roost in the trees, lay all over the farm, and "dust" themselves in the road, they will almost surely be healthy, lay a great many eggs, and keep in good condition. Besides every now and then a hen will unexpectedly appear with a brood of ten or a dozen chicks hatched under some brush where she had "stolen" her nest and done her hatching. That is all very well, so far as the hen is concerned, but no one wants it to happen. We wish the hens to lay and set where we can put what eggs we please under them for hatching—and what is still more important, we wish to be able to collect the eggs for use or for sale daily. A fresh egg is a joy, a delight, a good gift of heaven—a "perfectly good" egg is an abomination. An egg, to be fit to eat, or for sale, must be fresh beyond a peradventure, and utterly untainted with a suspicion of having been brooded or weathered. For this reason it is a most untidy thing to use natural nest-eggs. The nest-egg, after a while, is almost surely gathered, and of course is not "right."

SKINNING ANIMALS.—As it will soon be the butchering season, we suppose the animal dead and placed on its back; the operator, by thrusting the knife point fore most and edge up, makes a slit the entire length of the carcass from the chin over the center of the breast in the line of the navel to the vent. Let him now stand by its side, with his face looking the way the head lies, and taking the fore foot in his left hand, run the point of his knife in the line of the cleft of the foot and cap of the knee, up the front of the leg and into the central slit of its bosom. For the hind leg, having reversed his position, let the slit be made in the point of the heel, over the center of the cap of the hock down the back of the ham in the central slit. In this way the hide when spread out will have a square form without long projections, and consequent deep indentations of its outline.

BUCKWHEAT.—Four bushels of buckwheat will make 100 pounds of flour, leaving the remainder of the four bushels (200 pounds) in bran, which is excellent feed for milch cows and young animals. A hundred weight of flour will average in price $2, and buckwheat bran is estimated in value to be half that of corn meal. Buckwheat is variable in yield, and ranges from ten to fifty bushels per acre. If the straw is carefully stacked it can be made valuable in the winter for bedding, and also for feeding once a day. It is a good absorbent I do not believe in the notion that it poisons the ground, but the straw should never be used for bedding pigs, as it causes an irritation of their skin, but it never affects other animals. The grain, however, is excellent for pigs. We have the consolation of knowing that we have labored long and faithfully in endeavoring to impress upon the farmers of the Northwest the necessity of bestowing more attention to the cultivation of buckwheat, but as long as the wheat mania existed it was up hill business.

SAVING THE FODDER.—It is with a good deal of satisfaction that we learn that up to this time, but little fodder has been fed to stock. The fall pasturage has never been so good as it has this autumn, and stock has obtained a splendid living. This will be the source of a great benefit to the farmers who are short of fodder, and it will enable them to start in the winter without a portion of it being fed, as usually is the case in this climate, when winter commences in earnest. By using the coarse fodder on the farm at the beginning of winter, such as cornstalks, which all kinds of stock are fond of, and which is full of nutriment the cattle will not be liable to suffer in flesh, and at the same time it will prepare them for winter.

WHERE JERSEY COWS COME FROM.—Jersey Island, the place from which we obtain the favorite cow, is a small spot of land, if squared, it is six and one quarter miles each way. Yet this little island has a population of 60,000 human beings, and thathas over 12,000 cattle, and has had number for the last 20 years, for the census of 1861 gives 12,037. And yet they export on an average annually 2,000 head. Roughly speaking, on this island they manage to support one head of kine to every acre. A good Jersey will yield half her own weigh in butter a year—she rarely exceeds 800 pounds, and her average weight at home is about 700 pounds.

STABLES should be warm enough so that horses may be be comfortable without blankets; then the blankets will do good service as covering when the animal is left standing out in the street. The practice of covering a horse with a blanket in the stable, to be removed as soon as he is taken out, is like a man wearing his overcoat indoors and taking it off when he goes out into the open air.

WATER is a much better deodorizer than is generally supposed. It has great absorbing capacity. Fresh water running through a milk-room keeps it free from odors.

ADD a little wood ashes to the flower pots of favorites and see how quickly it will nourish and improve the growth.

To restore whiteness to ivory handled knives: Wash with soaped flannel and luke warm water, then wipe very dry Soak them occasionly in alum water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. Let the handles be for one hour in this, then remove them and brush them well. After this take a clean linen towel, dip it in cold water, squeeze it out, and while it is wet wrap it around the handles, leaving them to dry gradually, as, if dried too rapidly out of the alum water, they will be injured.

Poplar or white wood treated as follows will assume the appearance of the finest black walnut: The wood must be dry and warm, and then coated once or twice with a strong aqueous solution of extract of walnut peel. When half dried the wood is brushed with a solution compounded of one part by weight or bichromate of potassa in five parts of boiling water, and, after drying thoroughly, is rubbed and polished. The stain penetrates to the depth of from one-twelfth to one sixth of an inch.

English wool is subjected to a purifying process in a heated room during six months before it is used; whereby the "reke," or grease and dirt, is taken out of it. American wool just fleeced from the sheep's back is worked up, and as the eke is still in it, it will not take the colors. The imperfect dyeing of American cloths results in rapid fading, while the English lasts.

To remove pitting and old pock-marks, simple oil, pomade or ointment, medicated with croton oil, and of a strength just sufficient to raise a very slight pustular eruption, is probably the safest and most effective of all the preparations that are employed for the purpose. It should be applied at intervals extending over several weeks.

DOMESTIC.

AIR THE BEDS.—An intelligent housewife is authority for the statement that beds and bedding require greater attention in the winter than in the summer months. She gives the following hints to her sister housekeepers: Get up in the morning, go out and breathe the fresh air, then return to your room. Instead of making up your beds as soon as you leave them, and boasting of your smartness (more properly ignorance), remove the clothing, not all in a heap, but spread out where all parts may become thoroughly ventilated. If you still adhere to that time honored nuisance, a feather bed, or feather pillows are no better, shake them up, turn them over, stir the underbeds, open the windows, doors, anything to let in the pure air, the colder the better, and every few days—every day would be better—hang them all up on the clothes-line for a few hours and see how brisk and lively the feathers will become. When your rooms are clean and your beds are fresh make them up, and my word for it, you will sleep enough better and be enough healthier to pay for all the extra trouble.

An inexpensive jewel box may be made as follows: The foundation of the box is strong cardboard; cut two pieces of cardboard seven inches in length and four in breadth; one is for the bottom and the other for the lid; the two pieces for the side measure seven inches in length and three in depth, those for the ends four inches in length and three in depth; cover each piece of card on the outside with dark blue watered silk, and on the inside with wadded and quilted satin; bind the edges with gold colored satin ribbon; sew the sides and ends together, and then to the bottom; fix the lid to one side by hinges of ribbon, and finish each corner with a bow of ribbon. The little box may be used to keep jewelry in, or it will serve as a work-box. it may also be made to hold a little Christmas present, or may be filled with choice sweetmeats.

HINTS ON COOKING POULTRY.—Steaming is preferable to boiling for tough fowls. Remove the threads before sending roast fowls to the table In winter kill the poultry three days to a week before cooking. Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than other meats. Singe with alcohol instead of paper—a teaspoonful is sufficient for either a turkey or a chicken. Remember, much of the skill of roasting poultry in the best manner depends upon basting faithfully. To give roast birds a frothy appearance, just before they are done, sprinkle with flour and baste with melted butter. When onions are added to stuffing, chop them so fine that in eating the mixture, one does not detect their prescence by biting into a piece. Ladies doing their own marketing will do well to remember that young poultry may be told by the tip of the breast bone being soft, and easily bent between the fingers, and when fresh by its bright full eye, pliant feet and soft moist skin.

COLD FEET.—Good health is never attainable if the feet are habitually cold, since this implies an impaired circulation of the blood; that it does not reach the extremities. Instead of "toasting them in the oven," soak them in warm water until thoroughly warm, and then dash cool or warm water over them, rubbing them thoroughly with a crash towel, till a reaction occurs; using the flesh brush freely. This, followed for a few nights, will generally warm the feet by improving the circulation of the blood. The brush used on the whole body, is not only safe—safer than the cold bath, at least for the weakly—but will aid in equalizing the circulation. Let the feet, also, be put into warm rays of the sun; the clothing warmed and thoroughly sunned. This will do much to improve cold and sweaty feet, and can do no possible harm. Keep the feet clean, which can be done only by frequent washing.

BEEF BROTH WITH TAPIOCA.—A pound of beef cut into two pieces, as before directed, must be put into four cupfuls of cold water, set on the back of the stove where it will heat slowly, then boiled gently for two hours or longer, keeping it closely covered to prevent too great evaporation. There should be a pint of broth after it is strained. Set it away until wanted and remove any fat that may rise to the surface. Soak two tablespoonfuls of tapioca for an hour in a little boiling water, and add this to the broth and boil all together for fifteen minutes; season with salt, and if admissible, pepper and a few drops of lemon juice may be added, or or, if preferred, the broth may be seasoned in cooking with a bit of celery and a little scrap of onion.

SPONGE CAKE.—Seven eggs, one pound of white sugar, three-quarters pound of flour, one gill of warm water; put the sugar in a vessel and pour the water over it; stand it where it will get warm, not hot; break the eggs in a tin bucket and pour the heated sugar on it, beating with the egg beater as you pour it; keep the bucket containing the sugar and eggs over a vessel of hot water the time you beat. Continue this for half an hour, then stir in very lightly the flavoring and flour, and bake immediately. This makes a large cake and very nice for a dessert, with either custard or sance.

CELERY FOR SMALL-POX.—Lovers of that delicious vegetable, celery, will be happy to learn that is not only a luxury, but a very useful article of diet. It is claimed that celery is a cure for small-pox. It should not be eaten raw, however, but boiled and served with hot milk. The remedy, is said, has been tried by physicians, with uniform success, in severe cases of rheumatism and gout, and for small-pox it is pronounced a specific But if our readers have none of these diseases, they may eat celery in any way they like, because it is good.

PROTECTING THE THUMB.—When peeling a quantity of apples, peaches or potatoes, this is very essential. Without protection it would be slightly cut in a score of places making dish-washing, sewing or anything else impossible for a number of days. I keep scraps of new muslin at hand and wrap a strip about an inch wide around my thumb, fastening it with a short pin. Of course people have much sport about my caution, but is much more comfortable.

NEURALGIA.—The latest remedy or relief we have heard of for this excruciating disease is very simple and easily applied: Make a strong tea of the leaves and stems of arbor vitæ and steam the part affected, or wrap it in clothes wet in the decoction as hot as the patient can bear. Another cure for the same disease in the face or head is as follows: Put a plaster of pitch or wax on the hollow of each foot and wear if a few days. This will often bring relief in a few hours.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To four quarts of berries, bruised, add one quart of boiling water, let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally, then strain, add two pounds of brown sugar, stir well and put in a jug, cover the mouth with muslin and cork it after a few days. It is fit to use in three months, but improves with age.

CARROTS WITH PARSLEY.—Fry a quarter of an onion finely minced in a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter. Add a pint of water and boil for five minutes. Throw in a quart of carrots boiled and cut in slices. Add a teaspoonful of chopped parsley; season to taste. Boil for a couple of minutes; add a squeeze of lemon juice, and serve hot.

LUNCH CAKE.—Sift two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of sea foam into one pound of flour: stir to a cream half a pound of butter and rub with the flour. Beat three eggs and three-quarters of a pound of sugar together and mix lightly with the other ingredients. Do not stir much. Drop by the spoonful on buttered tins and bake.

HUMOROUS.

HAS the printer tobacco? He has But he will not tell you so. He carries it in the Leg of his Boot and when he wants a Chew he Sneaks down in the Back Alley where Nobody can See him. When he Spits tobacco, it Sounds like a Duck diving in the Water. The printer is a Queer man. He is a Fickle person. Sometimes he Has ten thousand Ems on the String, but they are always his dupes. If you are a Printer, Do not Be a Blacksmith or you will get Fired. This is a Boil. It is on the Man's Neck. Would you like to Feel it? If you Do, the Man will Feel it, too. The Boil is a mean Thing, and it is a Coward. If you Strike it, it will Run. But the Man will not Run. He will dance and make Remarks. Boils may start way down near a little Boy's waistband But they always come to a Head at last.

[Wausau Central Wisconsin.]

Being asked concerning the Oil, Mr. Aug. Kickbush informed the questioner that St. Jacob's Oil had proved an excellent and most useful remedy in every family that had used it. A large majority of cases pronounced incurable have been entirely cured.

THERE was a good specimen of American wit in the reply made by the old settler who had lived in the city since it was a log cabin or two, to the young man who was putting him though a course of interrogatives.

"You must have lived here a long time?"

"Well, I reckon."

"Why, how long since you came here?"

"Young man," said the old settler, seizing the questioner by the lappel of his coat, "do you see that hill across the river?" pointing to a lofty speck.

"Yes," said the other; "I do."

"Well, I kim here when that was nothing but a hole in the ground."

"Mr. O'Rafferty," said the magistrate "why did you strike Mr. Murphy?"

"Because Murphy would'nt give me a civil answer to a civil question, yer honor."

"What was the civil question you asked him?" "I asked him as polite as you plaze, 'Murphy ain't your brother the biggest thief in Clerkenwell, excepting yourself and your uncle, who is absent at the penitentiary?" "And what rude answer did he give to such a civil question?" "He said to me, 'av curse, priseat company excepted.' So I said, Murphy, you are another and struck him wid me fist."

[Mt. Clemens, (Mich.) True Record.]

W. T. Lee, Esq., of this paper says: Being convinced of the efficacy of St. Jacob's Oil in curing rheumatism, I have no hesitancy in recommending it.

FITZNOODLE was out again worrying the life out of the ducks with his shotgun. He blazed away at some ducks, and an unseen man on the opposite side of the pond rose up, threateningly, with a long gun, and called out:

"Did you shoot at me?"

,,Dik any of the shot hit you?" inquired Fitznoodle.

"Yes, they did, ' sald the man rubbing his legs.

"Then you may be certain I didn't shoot at you. I never hit anything I shoot at."

A MAN at a Washington hotel in a loud tone of voice called his friend back just as he was leaving the dining room, and then whispered to him, "How far would you have get if I hadn't called you back?" The other; straightening himself up, replied in a tone loud enough for all to hear, "no sir, I won't lend you $5. I havn't got it, and if I had I would'nt let you have it until you paid me what I loaned you two months ago." His friend will never call him back again in a public dining room.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. It is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

I SEE you have the motto 'Excelsior' over your door," remarked a stranger who entered a Detroit saloon the other day.

"Yes; I gif a bainter two dollars for dot."

"It's a beautiful motto.'

"Yes, I tink so."

"You know what it means. I suppose?"

"Of course. It means dot when one of der boys says 'Shalk it down, Yacob,' I shalk him on the neck mid a glub. I don't take fifty dollar for dat motto."

A BIT of advice: "Papa, remarked the enfant terrible, who was mounted on the back of the old gentleman's chair engaged in making crayon sketches on his bald head, "It wouldn't do for you to fall asleep in the desert, would it?" "Why not, my darling?" "Oh, the ostriches would sit down on your head and hatch it out."

The Power of The Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald.*

THE bashful young man who asked a lady on the beach if he "could see her home," was much surprised to hear her reply, that he "could go up and see it if he wanted to, but she didn't think her father wanted to sell," then she coolly walked off with the man of her choice.

'ALICE" writes to a New York story paper: "A young man comes to see me six nights a week; should I consider it as being engaged?' If we were her father and mother we should consider that she was "engaged" altogether too much, and tell the young man to curtail his visits at both ends.

The only physician we employ is "Sellers' Liver Pills," and we always enjoy good health. Try them.

A YOUNG friend in California writes "My little brother having heard the bar ren spots in the fields called 'alkali spots, came to mother one day, while an old bald headed man was visiting there, and said in a loud whisper"; "Mamma that man has an alkali spot on his head."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar coated and inclosed in glass bottles their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

YOUNG America: "My dear child," observed a good deacon to an urchin who was polishing a cat's back with a blacking brush on the Lord's day, "have you never attended Sunday school?" "Naw," replied the gamin frankly, "I don't go to places of amusement."

THE dogwood tree is known by its bark.

New Method of Preparing Chlorine. J. Townsend, of Strasfurt, prepares chlorine by mixing a heated solution of magnesium chloride of 40 deg. to 50 deg. Baume with about ten per cent of manganese dioxide, and then exposing it to the action of heated air, whereby the chlorine is liberated, which may be used in the ordinary manner. The process is facilitated by the addition of 25 to 50 per cent of calcium chloride.

The evil effect of the electric light upon the eyes is due, it is supposed, to the constant changes in the intensity of the light, whereby the eyes are greatly fatigued. Little inconvenience of this nature attends the use of the incandescent lamps.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst forms of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 23 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

OVER 1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD.

IT COUGHS COLDS INFLUENZA WHOOPING COUGH ASTHMA BRONCHITIS

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP. 25 Cts A BOTTLE.

CURES CROUP INFLUENZA INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION &c. The most PLEASANT AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY IN USE.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. —PITTSBURGH, PA.—

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER. THE GREAT TONIC AND LIFE PRESERVER.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other

Dyspepsia is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

TAKE THE

CHICAGO BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R.R.

FOR ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE.

No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line. C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Reversing Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send *Free* to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to

PERCIVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago.
T. J. POTTER, General Manager, Chicago.

A Thorough Job.

Judge M——, a well-known jurist living near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this anecdote: He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplaned boards—use them. It is out of sight of the house, so you need not take time to make it a neat job. I will only pay you $1.50."

The judge went to dinner, and, coming out, found the man planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once, just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned the boards were planed and numbered ready for nailing.

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said, angrily. "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished there was no part of the fence so thorough in finish.

"How much do you charge?" asked the Judge.

"A dollar and a half," said the man, shouldering his tools

The Judge stared. "Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir."

"Nobody would have seen the poor work on it."

"But I should have known it was there. No, I'll take only the $1.50." And he took it and went away.

Ten years afterward the judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among the master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said. "I knew we should have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and made a rich man of him."

Eminent Physicians.

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why; try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

"WHAT did he say to me, the beggar?" said the prisoner in a fine burst of indignation. "He stopped an' stud still in the middle ov the street, an' he niver opened his mouth; he tuck off his coat just and he trowed it down on the ground like that, an' he tuck off his hat and he trowed it on top uv it just as he tucked up his sleeves an' clarped his hands, the wan in the other like that,; an that's all he said, the blatherin sun of a gun! An' phwat more wud ye want him to say before ye struck the top ov him in wid a pavin' hammer?" That gave him ten days.

For a Christmas present buy one of the Mass. Organ Co.'s Harpettes, and your children will be delighted and give you music in your own home these long winter evenings.

FIRST boy—"What ails yer?"
Second boy—"naw-nathing."
"Yes there is. You've been bawling."
"No, I h-hain't."
"What is it, then?"
"Naw-nothing, only yesterday I gave that Jones boy a licking, and this morning his father bought him a goat. All the boys are over there, and the goat is bunting all the boys, and all the boys and goats are bunting each other, and I'm left out in the co-cold 'cause I liked the boy who runs the animal."

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

RAPID transit: It happened on a railroad train which was going—well, it wasn't exactly a lightning express. The engineer whistled "down brakes." "What's the trouble, conductor?" excitedly asked a passenger. "Cow on the track," coolly responded the conductor. The man was satisfied. Shortly afterward "down-brakes" was again whistled. "What's the trouble now?" cried the same passenger. "Cow on the track," was the reply. "Great heavens," cried the man. "haven't we caught up with that cow yet?"

S. M. Dukes, Colfax, Ind., states that his wife had a tumor on her neck five years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured it right up.

WHAT smells so? Has somebody been burning a rag or is there a dead mule in the back yard? No, the man is smoking a five-cent cigar. The cigar has a breath on him like the Chimes of Normandy or a salivated cheese factory. It storng enough to raise a mortgage or lick a postage stamp. The man will chew a piece of assafœtida by and by to take the taste of the cigar out of his mouth.

Thousands of women have been cured of the most stubborn cases of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Sent to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

MRS. Partingdon went recently to a chemist's for some more "vermin extinguisher". She said the cockroaches "enumerated so fast" that she was impelled to 'get something to asperse them."

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

LITERARY: If you want to read a sensible, instructive and elevating book, go to any public library and ask for the one that is called for the least.

Important to Travelers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

A YOUNG nobleman in a frightful railway accident lost his valet. One of the guards come up to him and said, "My lord, we have found your servant, but he is cut in two." "Aw, is he?" said the young man with a Dundreary drawl, but with a trace of anxiety depicted on his countenance. "Will you be good enough to see in which half he has got the key of my carpet bag?"

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure

PROPER name for a horse-shoed conductor, Oscar.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co. Marshall Mich. will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box 'Rough on Rats' keeps a house free from flies bed-bugs, roaches, rats mice. 4c.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY Mutual Life Building, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

LAST Monday morning a poor but cheeky young man went into the employ of one of our leading dry goods houses, determined to get a speedy footing there. He got it Saturday night—the footing we mean—and now he is open to engagements, work no object if salary is satisfactory.

We believe it is the style to affect contempt for things that are old. Not so, however, with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which has stood the popular test of 34 years' use, and is more thought of than ever before.

TIMBER placed in contact with stone can be kept from decay by the insertion between the wood and stone of a thin plate of iron. The hard crust formed on the wood by its contact with the iron prevents decay.

A SAD young poetess of Michigan sends us a rhyming wail about the "bare brown fields and naked trees." Young woman, you'd better send the poem to the Police Gazette, and let them illustrate it. It would be a bonanza for them, but we can't use it in a family paper.

CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, cures baldness. This is a positive fact, attested by thousands. No other hair preparation in the world will really do this. Besides, as now improved it is a delightful dressing

PURE air and good water are of even greater importance than exercise in the care of young animals. They are often huddled together in house altogether insufficient in size and in which the atmosphere is almost constantly impure from the product of respiration.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879.
GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.
THOS. G. KNOX.

A MODEST man: "I wouldn't give that for any man's opinion," exclaimed Fenderson, snapping his finger. "Excepting your own," remarked Fogg.

THE fop is only a man who thinks "swell" of himself.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS.

The following suggestions are not designed to induce the public to attempt the duties of the regular surgeon, but, merely to place the readers of these pages in possession of a means of treatment of the minor accidents occurring daily in the household, and which, while not dangerous in themselves, are exceedingly annoying. Burns, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc., are principal among these troublesome and annoying occurences, and demand immediate treatment with the best means at hand. In the kitchen, the dining-hall, the nursery and the sitting-room they are liable to happen, and, instead of fear and alarm at the sight of the cut or mashed finger, or bruised or burned arm, or scalded surface, a cool and quiet manner should be assumed, and after washing away the blood, (if required), the injured parts should be dressed with that most valuable remedy—St. JACOBS OIL. Its surprisingly quick relief, its cleansing properties, its tendency to quickly remove all inflammation, and its wonderful efficacy in the above as well as in all muscular and other pains, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, stiffness of the joints, etc.—these render ST. JACOBS OIL pre-eminently the best external remedy now before the people; which claim is fully substantiated by the strongest kind of testimony from all classes of people. The value of human life is so supremely important that anything that tends to its prolongation is entitled to the highest consideration. Charles Nelson, Esq., proprietor Nelson House, Port Huron, Mich., says: "I suffered so with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try ST. JACOBS OIL. I did so, and as if