

OVER FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESS.

Notable Career of the John P. Lovell Arms Company.

For over half a century the John P. Lovell Arms Co. has been looked to as an authority on sporting goods, and no one who ever had a gun or a rifle can fail to remember when he ever had cause to complain of unfair treatment.

Over 55 successful years this house is now known throughout the country, and the very mention of the name John P. Lovell Arms Co. is a synonym of honesty and reliability.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company, although 55 years old, is invariably at his desk every day to overlook the rapidly increasing business.

Sharp practices in trade can be laid up against him. His record for honesty and integrity is irreproachable.

Mr. Lovell has some sturdy and business-like men by his side whom he early associated with him.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, who is enhance 1 with great business ability, fills the position of treasurer of the Company in a most thorough manner.

Major General John C. Robinson, who was aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Robinson in 1877-1878, and served on staff of Gen. Palmer in 1888.

These two, Lovell and H. L. Lovell are the Colonel's valuable assistants in keeping the Company in full activity.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company have every facility which money, thorough knowledge of the business, and the greatest skill and experience can offer to the consumer.

The "Lovell Diamond" is the best bicycle in the world.

Every year it wins its first place in all contests in point of material, workmanship,

finish, safety, speed, beauty and ease running qualities.

The "Lovell Diamond" has the field, and it has already demonstrated that it is the king of bicycles. As the mountains of New England demand for it, that is the reason, because, so does the John P. Lovell Arms Company represent all that is solid and permanent in the business world.—*Boston Herald.*

Thought There Were Diamonds in It.

Billy Bill Camp, a Montana cowboy, sent \$10 to a Maryland terrapin dealer with the request that a diamond-back terrapin be forwarded to him, and full directions how to remove the diamonds. The dealer, a very honest man, sent back the money and shipped a mud turtle to the cowboy. On the turtle's back he pasted a piece of paper on which was written: "You are as slow as this."—New York Mail and Express.

Nevada is the most sparsely settled State. There are nearly two and a half square miles to each inhabitant. Next comes Idaho, with one inhabitant to each square mile. Montana and Wyoming each has less than one.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Panthropic and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

One out of every 180 inhabitants of the United States owns or rides a bicycle.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Fig, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Dr. Hoxie's Ceratin Cramp Cure is the children's blessing, because it cures cramp without opium in any form. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y., M. F.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

PLEASANT Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horseradish and Tar. Price 25c. Dr. Hall's Cure for Catarrh.

Dr. Clegg's Root, the green blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

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

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The great volume of evidence in the form of unpushed, voluntary testimonials prove beyond doubt that

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be Sure to Get Cures
Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

RADWAY'S PILLS,
Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, price, regular, purity, cleanliness, and value. Radway's PILLS for all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Headaches, Piles,

**SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION**

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Temporary relief from symptoms resulting from disease of the gall-bladder, Liver, Gastro-intestinal, & other organs. From first dose symptoms disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Book of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. DE. H. M. GREEN & SON, Philadelphia, Pa., Mass., Ga.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

•Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma, Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, & Catarrh. Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath. Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the American Medical Association. 2 cent packages. Silver, Stamps or Postal Note. GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

NYN U—28

WANTED to borrow money to cover my \$5 to \$1000.00 interest on my payment all the time I am held for old and young men exceeding \$1000.00. Send stamp for particulars. Agents wanted. Mutual Assurance Association, Richmond, Va. Josiah Ryland, Jr. Pres. (See And of Va.)

All diseases successfully and promptly treated by mail. Send full particulars and fee to Brooklyn Therapeutic Assoc., McDonough St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

PISON'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma should use this cure for consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cure.

Sold everywhere. \$2.00.

CONSUMPTION.



LIVE STOCK THE SHEET ANCHOR.

Stay by your live stock, no matter how hard times get, and if there is any one on earth who will be able to live with comparative ease you will be that one, for when stock husbandry fails there will be but little show for anything else.—*New York World.*

THE FLAX CROP.

Flax is a very exhaustive crop. It takes all its nitrogen from the soil, and both the grain and stalk are rich in nitrogenous matter. If the fibre could be separated from the stalks before they are steeped in water and partly rotted, the stalks would make a rich fertilizer. But as the flax is usually placed in running water to rot, most of the plant food it contains is washed away and lost. We do not believe it pays Eastern farmers to attempt to grow flax for its seed alone. It exhausts fertility too much. At present flax seed can be bought for less than it ought to sell, provided the Western farmers who grow this crop were as careful as they should be about maintaining the fertility of their soil.—*Boston Cultivator.*

GIFT FOR FOWLS.

After reading and hearing much about pounding crockery for fowls, writes M. E. Allen, I thought I would try the experiment, though with but little faith that the fowls would care much for such provender. It was a much dreaded job; for I supposed I must pound up "a lot" and gather it up to dish for them to pick at their leisure. But I found on trial that the stuff flew everywhere; so that business soon played out. Next I took a flat stone into the hen house, with a hammer, and pounded away till I was tired. At first the hens paid no attention to the grit; but after a few days of confinement when the ground was covered with snow, I noticed that the broken china had all disappeared, and it was not long before I had to drive them back for fear of pouncing their heads, so anxious were they to get the hard grits. Broken glass and dishes were utilized, thus clearing the pantry shelves of useless rubbish.—*National Stockman.*

BLANKETING SHEEP.

It was an old custom with early breeders of merino sheep in Italy and elsewhere to cover the lambs with a sort of linen shirt, sewed on, so as to keep a constant pressure on the wool, and wetting this covering with warm water to make the wool soft and sleek. As the lamb grew the bandage was loosened slightly, but kept tight enough to hold the fibers together. The lamb was killed when its pelt reached the highest value for the desired purpose. It was, and is, a practice of some sheep raisers to keep coverings on their sheep to give greater quality to the fleece. The practice is quite common with exhibitors at sheep shows. At the Columbian World's Fair, H. G. McDowell showed in his large exhibit what he was pleased to call his "light topped" Dickinson delaine merinos. They had evidently been blanketed since they were shorn last spring. The effect was very pleasing. The expense was trifling, and the selling qualities of the fleeces were greatly enhanced.—*American Agriculturist.*

OLD HORSES MADE INTO FERTILIZER.

Farmers whose horses are played out and useless can sell them for \$1.50 to \$2 a piece to establishments that convert the animals into a fertilizer, says the *Drovers' Journal*, and later on the farmer purchases the fertilizer and plants the output of his old horses where it will enrich his crops and hasten their growth.

The manner of disposing of the animals is this: When led from the pen the horse is tied to a post and the "black cap" placed over its head. The executioner then strikes it across the head with an ax and the animal falls helpless to the floor. Its throat is then cut and life vanishes. This done, the process of dissection and separation begins. The hide is first removed and the carcass boiled, if it contains any fat. The bones of the lower limbs are boiled, and the fat extracted from them is called "neatsfoot oil." When the flesh of the carcass has been thoroughly boiled and the grease skimmed off the surface of the vat it is thrown into the cellar and allowed to remain there for over three months, all the time being subjected to the influence of potash and gypsum, which is mixed with it and which rots it.

The bones pass through two crushers, the first of which reduces them and the second grinds them to powder. Several chemical ingredients are then mixed with the bone dust. This preparation is what is commonly known as bone fertilizer, and is probably the best artificial commodity used in agriculture. The horse hides are disposed of to leather manufacturers, and bring more than was originally paid for the entire animal. But not horses alone are used in the production of fertilizer. A great many cattle go that way, too, and for bones, those of any animal are valuable.

Several qualities of fertilizers are produced from animals; it all depending upon the amount and quality of the ingredients used. Various vegetables and cereals require fertilizer of certain strength, and while a certain quality will produce good results on one kind of vegetable it will destroy another. The price per ton ranges all the way from \$20 to \$35.

HAY MULCH AS A FERTILIZER.

Wishing to use a piece of land that was apparently a most barren, worthless plot of ground, one of my neighbors tried some experiments, writes Thomas Brabazon, of Connecticut, in the American Agriculturist. The only vegetation apparent was a scanty growth of daisies, a few buttercups, and a large quantity of sour grass or

sorrel. The soil was of hard clay, and in a drought it was baked to the depth of five or six inches, and possibly more; and I have seen a heavy shower lasting several hours pour down upon it until it seemed as though it would deluge the whole surface, but to my surprise, after it had ceased raining for two hours, this ground seemed as hard and dry as it had been before.

Two years ago last summer this land was broken up, manured, and planted with potatoes, which yielded almost nothing. But it was here that my neighbor tried a new plan, at least new to me, and possibly to many others. He had a partially mowed piece of land close by, and during the summer when the potatoes were hoed for the last time he cut the grass on the meadow, and after it had dried he spread it along through the hills between the rows of potatoes. The next spring it was plowed much easier, appeared more friable than before, and after tilling it well, he sowed a varied assortment of vegetables, and among them peppers, which, when ready for picking, were the largest in this vicinity. Some of the vegetables did not do quite as well as they would, had they been in other soil, but taking all in all he had a surprisingly fine crop on his hay fertilizer, which he continued to apply whenever the meadow was ready for cutting.

Last summer, much to my surprise, he put several trenches through the lowest part of the clay bank, which broke up even better than before, and set out some four hundred or five hundred plants of White Plume celery, using a liberal quantity of well rotted barnyard manure. Every one knows about the drought we experienced last summer, but he continued his application of hay, and the result was marvelous. The hay protected the scorching sun from striking directly on the soil, and all the moisture was available for the plants. To be sure there still remained lumps of earth which were exceedingly hard, but these were utilized in a tilling manner. In hoeing his celery he would set these hard lumps of clay around each plant, about two inches away from the stalks, and carefully draw the looser and finer earth up to it. The result was that he had some of the finest celery I had ever seen, and it was as clean and white when taken from the ground as though it had been carefully washed and scrubbed.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Have you provided for a soiling crop this summer?

Pumpkins are an excellent fall and winter feed for cattle.

The hens will now do better and lay better if the males are removed.

Overfeeding is one of the fruitful causes of leg weakness in young chicks.

The Houdan crossed on Partridge Cochins makes excellent fowls for broilers.

With good management in most cases two garden crops can be grown in one season.

It is throwing away money to trust your horse to the charge of an already overworked trainer.

It is economy in little things that makes the profit in the poultry business above all others.

If a new rooster is introduced every year, more eggs will be obtained than from a flock that has been closely inbred.

A ration of one part cracked wheat, one part cornmeal, and two parts whole oats constitute an excellent grain food.

As a rule, the cross is harder than the thoroughbred, because the latter has been so inbred as to lose its original hardness.

No plant on the farm will respond more readily to good treatment than the potato. Clean culture is an absolute necessity.

The wise farmer gets out all the early hatched chickens he can, sells all the males, and keep the pullets for eggs for the Christmas holiday trade.

If it pays to raise turnips in England as food for sheep, why cannot it be done in this country, where the farmer is not burdened with an enormous rent?

The feet of the mule are not so liable to injury as those of the horse. The animal itself is harder and less dainty in its food. Hence it is to be preferred for some purposes.

After all the juice has been extracted from the stalks of sorghum, the crushed refuse or bagasse, as it is termed, forms a nutritious food for cows, by which it is greedily eaten.

It is useless to grow onions, no matter how rich the soil may be, if the rows are not kept perfectly clean. Weeds and grass will destroy an onion bed in short order, as onions prefer the land undisturbed by other plants, hence the ground must be kept loose and fine.

The Texas Live Stock Journal continues to urge the cattle raisers of the Southwest to breed for top grades. It is the supremest folly to breed for and raise a scrub for two cents a pound, when top grades that will bring four and five cents can be easily bred and as cheaply raised and fattened.

There are certain principles which are equally essential whether one is growing stock or cultivating crops. One thing that must be done in either case is to weed closely. Some men never think of weeding out the inferior calves or pigs, but go on breeding them, and so perpetuate their bad qualities.

Finest Horsemen in the World.

"The United States cavalry of today are the finest horsemen in the world," said Thomas P. Quinlan, of Omaha, who is at the Sturtevant, and it is all due to the wonderful training that the troopers are put through at Fort Riley, where the Government has established a riding school which is the largest in the world. While on a business trip out there recently I witnessed a troop of the Seventh Cavalry at drill. One of the most striking maneuvers is as follows: A platoon of mounted men is drawn up at one end of the arena. Across the center of the arena a hurdle three feet and a half in the clear is stationed. At a note of the bugle each trooper sets back on the cantel of his saddle, at a second call all the stirrups are crossed, having been previously shortened for the purpose. At the next call the troopers insert their feet into the stirrups and stand up; then the charge is sounded and the troops in perfect line move toward the hurdle at a smart gallop, rising together and landing on the other side in perfect alignment. The charge is continued to the end of the arena. The call "Fourts about" is again given and the command comes to a halt, drops back to the cantel, removes the feet and replaces the stirrups. This is one of the most thrilling spectacles imaginable. It is by no means as intricate, however, as the figure eight movement in single and double file executed by a full troop all standing up in their shortened and crossed stirrups. A frequent spectacle is a charge of forty or fifty men four abreast, all standing up. Cossack fashion, around the arena for the distance of a mile."—*New York Advertiser.*

A Curious Story.

There is a spot in the northeastern corner of Calloway County, Missouri, that has a curious story connected with it. In the winter of '74 an immense flock of wild geese alighted on the place, which was then a shallow pond. A sudden cold snap came up in the night and froze their feet in, hard and fast. In the morning the flock arose as though by a common impulse and carried the pond away with them, to the great disgust of the farmers thereabouts, who had no place left to water the cattle.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Oldest Tune in the World.

What is the oldest tune in the world? An English journal maintains it is the tune which is now wedged to the words "We won't go home till morning." Napoleon's soldiers played it in the shadow of the pyramids in 1779 and the Bedouins who heard it wept for joy. It was found among the children of the desert by the Crusaders. No doubt it was howled by Chaldean chieftains when they were merry with wine. It is, according to experts, the elemental protoplasmic tune, and when you come to whistle it to yourself it is simple.

The Discovery of America

by Columbus brought enlightenment to the world. The fields of enlightenment in this century are in the lines of science. The triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that

RUPTURE or Breach

is now radically cured without the knife. Wm. Cluny,疮瘍之祖，治愈之父。

TUMORS

Over 90% removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS