FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Burning of Barns.

It is noticeable that a larger number of the burnings of barns is mentioned by the periodical press in the summer than at any other time. Some of the fires are undoubtedly caused by lightning, the moist vapor from the uncured hay making a favorable conductor for the electric fluid. But there are barn fires which cannot be attributed to lightning, to lighting of matches, to light from lanterns, nor to the invasions of careless tramps. It may be that the spontaneous combustion of hay is as possible as the spontaneous firing of cotton waste. All fibrous material, when moist, and compressed, and defended from the cooling influences of the outward air, is subjected to a heating similar to that of fermentation; and in some instances the degree of heat is sufficient to cause actual, visible combustion. In the case of recently "cured" hay this danger is as great as, in similar circumstances, other materials may be. Frequently the grass is cut in the early morning, while wet with dew; is turned twice during the day, and gathered and packed in the "mow" or the "bay" before nightfall, with perhaps a sparse sprinkling of salt. Such a compressed mass of fibrous, moist matter will heat. How far the heat will go toward generating a combustion may be inferred from a foolish trick which the writer witnessed several years ago.

A large meadow of hay had been cut, cured, and cocked, previous to removal. A shower threatening, the cocks were covered with caps of canvas and left for the night. While getting the hay in, the next day, one of the working men dropped an unlighted match from his pocket into a cock of hay, and in a few minutes it was ablaze. It afterward was ascertained that he had spoken of the warmth of the hay as he lifted it on his fork, when a companion remarked that it might be hot enough to light a match, on which he put a match into a rick, and before they had passed on five minutes the rick was on fire.

Everybody conversant with farm life, where hay is a permanent and important crop, knows that for weeks after getting in the hay the barn is warm when the doors are opened in the morning. There is an amount of heat that is absolutely unpleasant when the thermometer outside registers sixty degrees, but which is quite welcome with the outside temperature of forty degrees. This barn heat is undoubtedly from the moist hay, compacted and enclosed. The cure for the possible spontaneous barn burning would seem to be a thorough curing—drying—of the hay before it is housed. We dry all our herbs and some of our vegetables without injuring their peculiar and individual qualities. There is no reason why hay or other fodder material stored in large masses should not be rendered equally innoxious to the influences of heat by thorough drying.—*Scientific American.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Insure the farm buildings.

Turned-under strawberry beds suit fall spinach.

Young orchards should always be kept cultivated.

The value of manure depends chiefly on the food.

Save the best patches of timothy meadows for seed.

Turnips and radishes may follow early potatoes and peas.

A common cold may be broken up in a horse by giving six drops of aconite every three hours.

One important result of tillage is that the soil is beneficially exposed to the air each time it is stirred.

Swine in pens will turn a vast quantity of weeds into manure if given the chance, beside thriving.

After the bearing season is over cut out the old canes of raspberries, and later on thin the new shoots to four in number.

In packing apples for shipment not one should be placed in the barrel that has the slightest trace of unsoundness, as such apples decay sooner than the others and also affect all in the barrel.

Lambs can be safely weaned and separated from their mothers at four months, and should not be allowed to subsist upon the ewes longer than five months, as they cannot thrive best while raising lambs.

It is said that the simplest remedy for worms in cattle, sheep and hogs is turpentine mixed with a little feed or given in linseed oil or gruel; two ounces for a cow, and one-fourth or less for smaller animals.

The Ohio Agricultural Experimental station calls attention to the fact that in its experiments potatoes raised from large, whole seeds, ripened nine days earlier than those from seed cut to the single eyes.

Close attention to all the wants of the fowls, and also to the sanitary condition of the house and yard, will do more toward preventing disease than all the poultry pills, powders, tonics, etc., in the universe.

Milk, cream and butter should all be kept as low as sixty-two degrees, at or below which point, if ever, carbonic acid develops. With pure food, cows rightly treated, with clean vessels and pure air, less difficulty will be experienced in churning than without such precautions.

Market gardeners find the growing of small cucumbers for pickles one of their most profitable crops. In most farm neighborhoods a batch of cucumbers for pickles will find market among farmers at better prices than the market gardeners obtain at wholesale for their crop.

There is so great difference in the feed of cows in various milk tests that the result is quite often as much a test of the different kinds of feed and the skill of the feeder as of the capacity of the cow. If all milk and butter tests were made on grass as feed, their value to most cow buyers would be greater.

The great difficulty in applying stable manure to onions is that it is full of seeds, making large extra expense in weeding. It also makes the soil too light. Mineral fertilizers furnish no weed seeds, and their effect is to slightly harden the ground, causing a better settling and fewer scullions.

American farmers find that turnips or ruta-bagas leave the land clean from weeds, but much less fertile than before they were grown. English farmers say the turnip is a renovating crop, but it is so only by feeding the crop on the ground where grown, together with much grain or oil meal.

One advantage in the soiling system is the freedom from weeds in the feed, which with cows at pasture in summer gives a bitter taste to milk and butter. With corn fodder, millet or other cultivated crops suitable for soiling purposes, there is better quality and greater uniformity in the milk product.

It is a good plan in churning not to put in the two or three last messes of cream. If churning has to be done every day, it should be of the cream gathered twenty-four to forty-eight hours before. In small dairies the cream should be stirred slightly every day, to prevent danger of injury from mould.

About a week or ten days before onions are ready to pull the tops should be broken down, which will make them form more rapidly and of larger size. The usual way to break onion tops is to run a hand-roller over them, taking two or three rows at a time.

To prevent grapes from mildewing, the vines should be sprinkled with flour of sulphur three or four times during the season. The mildew is a fungus growth which the sulphur destroys. If the grapes have begun to mildew, all that are affected should be picked off and burned, or buried where they cannot injure the remainder.

Some farmers only feed grain to horses when hard at work, thinking hay or grass sufficient at other times. This practice is not so common as it used to be, and deserves to be less so. Some portion of grain in the feed is both cheaper and better than all hay. When horses are not at work, grain and straw will take the place of grain and hay.

When grain fields are seeded with clover it is not best to cut the stubble very short, as it is more useful for holding snow in winter as protection for the clover than it can be anywhere else. But if the field is to be plowed after harvest cut as close as possible, as the stubble is worse than useless as manure for wheat, making the soil too light and porous.

Fungoid growths on the surface are the chief and probably only cause of scab in potatoes. If coarse manure is used, its rapid decomposition in the soil is liable to make the potatoes scabby and unsalable. A better quality, and, in most cases, a larger quantity, of potatoes can be produced by liberal use of mineral fertilizers, especially those containing potash.

Household Hints and Recipes.

For damp closets or cellars, put shallow dishes of slacked lime, and change often.

Hold your broom upright; don't dig, but push slightly. Carpet and broom will last twice as long.

The best way to boil corn is to boil it with part of the husks on it. Remove the silk and the tough outer covering, leaving the white inner leaves. The corn will be much sweeter if cooked in this way.

If the syrup in which plums are to be preserved is very hot when they are dropped into it, they will cook so quickly that they will not lose their shape, and if put into the cans with care, will well repay one for taking the trouble.

Lemon fritters are specially delicious after this receipt: Take one cup of flour, one egg, half a tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one cup of sweet milk and the juice and grated pulp of one lemon. The grated yellow rind may be added to the sauce.

The night before a picnic, boil some eggs until they are very hard; then drop them into a can or jar in which you have some pickled beets. In the morning the eggs will be pink and will be delicately flavored. If possible carry them in a can with the vinegar still on them.

Willow baskets which have become soiled or discolored may be made very ornamental again by bronzing or gilding them. The powder may be purchased at any drug store. It should be mixed with a little white varnish and be applied with a small and rather soft brush.

Tomato pie can be made by peeling and slicing green tomatoes; to this allow four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of butter and three and a half of sugar; flavor with nutmeg and bake very slowly with two crusts. If the tomatoes are first stewed there is then no danger of the pie being too juicy.

Whipped cream with gelatine is an excellent dish. Take three pints of rich, sweet cream, sweeten to taste and flavor with three teaspoonfuls of vanilla; whip to a perfectly stiff froth; dissolve three-quarters of an ounce of gelatine in a small teacup of hot water, when cool stir it into the cream, put into moulds and set in the icebox.

Butter or string beans, if cooked and and pickled according to these directions, are delicious: Wash them and steam them until they are tender, but not soft; put them into a jar and pour hot vinegar over them; sweeten the vinegar and season highly with cinnamon. Another way equally excellent, but which gives a different flavor to the pickles, is to boil them in salted water until tender; then pour over them the hot vinegar which has been sweetened, and in addition to the cinnamon has a liberal allowance of pepper; cayenne or black may be used.

Swordsmen of the Deep.

Imagine whales fencing with one another for amusement!

It seems as if such a thing could not be; and yet there are whales of a certain species which not only fence with one another, but use their teeth for swords.

It is the narwhal that fences. One of the teeth of the male narwhal always grows through the upper lip and stands out like a spear, straight in front of the animal.

It seems as if all the material that should have gone to fill the narwahl's mouth with teeth had gone to the one tooth that grows out through the lip; for sometimes this tooth is eight feet long. The animal itself, from head to tail, is seldom more than sixteen feet in length.

Of what use such an enormous tooth is to the narwhal no one knows. Some persons say it is used for spearing fish; others, that its use is to stir up the mud in the bottom of the ocean in order to scare out the fish that may be hiding there; and one man says the tooth is for the purpose of breaking holes in the ice in winter; for the narwhal, like all whales, is obliged to come to the surface at intervals to breathe.

Whatever the tooth is intended to be used for, it is certain that when the narwhal wishes to play it finds another narwhal of a like mind, and away they charge at each other till the long tooth-swords clash together.

They are active as well as frolicsome, and sailors tell of seeing them crossing swords in this way, thrusting and parrying, and rolling and darting about with marvelous agility and grace.

The narwhal is light gray in color, and covered with black spots. For a great many reasons it is valued by the Greenlanders. It furnishes a very fine quality of oil, its flesh is used for food, and its skin, made into a jelly, and called *mattak*, is considered a dainty too choice for ordinary occasions.

This "swordsman of the deep," as I have called him, is a warm-blooded animal, and must not be confounded with the saw-fish or sword-fish, both of which are entirely different from the narwhal.—*John R. Coryell, in St. Nicholas.*

In the United States there are in round numbers 120,000 miles of railroads, costing $6,000,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A plan for lessening the violence of storms has been submitted to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Minard, who proposes to use a great number of lightning rods elevated on telegraph posts and connected with the iron tracks of railways.

Mineral wool is used for packing to deaden the sound between floors in buildings, and being incombustible it is now pretty generally used between the floors and ceilings in new houses. Mineral wool is obtained from the slag from blast furnaces, and is produced by throwing a jet of steam against the stream of slag as it flows from the furnace.

Experiments have been made at one of the large collieries in England with compressed lime for bringing down coal from the ledges. Holes are bored into the vein of coal, filled in with compressed lime and rubbish and then water is forced in, which causes the charge to expand and bring down great masses of the fuel in solid lumps. The experiments are said to have been highly satisfactory.

The reign of Charles II. of England was a great era in science. Sir Isaac Newton discovered the wondrous law that holds the sun and planets in their orbits; Halley commenced his learned investigation of tides, comets, and the earth's magnetism; Boyle improved the air pump and studied by its aid the properties of the atmosphere; Hobbes and Locke discoursed of the human mind, its laws and relations to matter.

When pure platinum is as soft as silver, but by the addition of iridium it becomes the hardest of metals. The great difficulty in manipulating platinum is its excessive resistance to heat. A temperatere that will make steel run like water and melt down fire clay has absolutely no effect upon it. You may put a piece of platinum wire not thicker than human hair into a blast furnace where ingots of steel are melting down all around it and the bit of wire will come out as absolutely unchanged as if it had been in an ice-box all the time.

It is said that an electric hand lamp has been invented, the illuminating principle of which is generated by some simple chemicals that are redicuously cheap and easily manipulated. A little sliding drawer at the bottom of the lamp holds the electric spark in the solution, while, by simple touching a button, a magnificent light is developed or extinguished, as the case may be. This lamp does not specially differ in appearance from the ordinary kerosene affair, and can be used in the same way, but with a complete absence of trouble, odor or danger.

The Year Without a Summer.

The year 1816 was known thoughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living. Very few persons now living can recollect it. June was the coldest ever known in this latitude; frost and ice were common. Almost every green thing was killed, fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. There were a few warm days. All classes looked for them in that memorable cold summer sixty-eight years ago. It was called a dry season. But little rain fell. The wind blew steadily from the north cold and fierce. Mothers knit extra socks and mittens for their children in the spring, and woodpiles that usually disappeared during the warm spell in front of the houses were speedily built up again. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. In a town in Vermont a flock of sheep belonging to a farmer had been sent, as usual, to their pasture. On June 17 a heavy snow fell; the cold was intense, and the owner started away at noon to look for his sheep. "Better start the neighbors soon, wife," he said in jest before leaving; "being in the middle of June I may get lost in the snow." Night came, the storm increased, and he did not return. The next morning the family sent out for help and started in search. One after another of the neighbors turned out to look for the missing man. The snow had covered up all tracks, and not until the end of the third day did they find him on the side of a hill, with both feet frozen, unable to move. A farmer who had a large field of corn in Tewksbury built fires around it to ward off the frost; many an evening he and his men took turns watching it. He was rewarded with the only crop of corn in the neighborhood. Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the Mississippi river; the suburbs were covered with water and the roads were passable only in boats. Fears that the sun was cooling off abounded, and throughout New England all picnics were strictly prohibited.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass throughout New England, New York, and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts. August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months which preceeded it. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every-green thing was destroyed in this country and in Europe. On the 30th snow fell at Barnet, forty miles from London. Papers received from England stated "that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States; farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold at from $4 to $5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle, it became cold and frosty; ice formed a quarter of an inch in thickness. October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice were common. The summer and autumn of 1816, cold, rainy, and ungenial throughout Europe, were peculiarly so in France. Constant rains fell during the months of July, August, and September. But for an abundant potato crop, famine, with all its horrors, would have been her lot. The minister of the interior established granaries throughout the kingdom, where corn was sold to the destitute at a reduced price. Prices rose, however, to more than double, and hundreds perished of actual want. November was cold and blustering; snow fell so as to make good sleighing. December was mild and comfortable.—*Boston Transcript.*

One of the most remarkable telegraphic feats on record was the recent delivery of a message from Melbourne to London in twenty-three minutes. The message went by land and sea over 13,398 miles of wire.

POINTED AND PIQUANT.

A BATCH OF STORIES BY PRESS HUMORISTS.

The Terrible Sequel—Too Great a Sacrifice—Her Letter—There Are Worse Things, Etc., Etc.

Mr. Jones—"I'll stand it no longer, madam. I'll lie down on the bed and blow out my brains. Don't attempt to dissuade me, woman. I've made up my mind."

Mrs. Jones—"I don't want to dissuade you, heaven knows. But you ought to think of me a little. You might at least have the decency to drown yourself or take poison."

Mr. Jones—"Drown myself or take poison?"

Mrs. Jones—"Yes. Just think how embarrassing it would be for me to have the coroner search all over the bedclothes and not find any brains. Just imagine what his verdict would be and how that odious Mrs. Smith would say, 'I told you so.'"

Jones concluded to postpone the job.—*New York Graphic.*

Her Letter.

There is a young man in Oakland who has a young sister by the name of Jessie, who was sent to a fashionable school for young ladies.

He said when she left home he wondered if she would acquire the airs and affectations that certain young ladies that he knew had by attending the fashionable seminary.

After being there a year he began to flatter himself that his sister was proof against such nonsense, when he received a letter signed "Jessica," instead of Jessie, as heretofore. In answering he wrote something like this:

"DEAR SISTER JESSICA: Your welcome letter received. Mamaica and papaica are well. Aunt Maryica and Uncle Georgica started for the Santa Cruz mountains yesterday. Have bought a new horse; he is a beauty; is named Maudica, etc. Your affectionate brother, SAMICA."

The next letter was signed Jessie.—*San Francisco Call.*

Too Great a Sacrifice.

"Ethelinda Jane," he said, in deep, passionate tones, "will you be mine?"

"If—if I thought you loved me," she faltered.

"Love you?" he exclaimed wildly. "I adore you! I would wander this wide world over for your sake."

"Then I will be yours," said the maiden; "but only on one condition."

"What is the condition?" he said, in a paroxysm of joy; "name it, name it, and if it was to snatch the burning sun from the cerulean firmament I would agree to it."

"It is not so difficult as that," she said, calmly; "it is simply this—that you will solemnly swear you will never say after we are married that I can't cook as well as your mother."

The young man shook his head and departed very sorrowfully. The sacrifice was too great.—*Somerville Journal.*

A Far-Sighted Official.

Bank President—"My dear, I suppose you know that I am not only the president of the bank, but the owner of most of the stock?"

Daughter—"Yes, pa."

"And if I am not mistaken you are becoming rather fond of Mr. Lightfinger, my cashier."

"Yes, pa; I confess it is true. But how do you know?"

"I have eyes. But why have you tried so hard to conceal this from me?"

"Oh, pa, please forgive me; but I knew you would object to marriage with a poor man, and, dreading your terrible anger, I have tried my best to conquer my feelings. Indeed, indeed I have!"

"Conquer them? Great St. Bullion! I want you to marry him as soon as possible!"

"Oh, you dear, darling old pa! But what has wrought this strange metamorphosis?"

"Oh, nothing; only I thought it would be just as well to keep all the bank funds in the family."—*Philadelphia Call.*

There are Worse Things.

"I don't see," said an old farmer who was going home over the Erie the other evening, "how them Wall street fellers dare speculate the way they do; why, I should think they'd be afraid of losing money."

"Oh, they do!" replied his seat-mate.

"I've heard tell that some of 'em were brought right down from riches to poverty."

"Yes; such cases happen almost every day."

"Must be awful tough on 'em."

"Yes."

"But, then, all sich fellers are appointed railroad presidents, right off, and soon pick up agin. Nuthin' so very dreffful about it after all, when you come to think it over. 'Tain't like having a $400 barn burned by lightning and the insurance company crawl out of payment, on the ground that I kicked a patent churn man off the farm two weeks afore."—*Wall Street News.*

He Tumbled at Last.

It was long past the hour when he ought to have gone, and would, if he had noticed the gaps she was concealing in her hankerchief, but he hung on and hung on, like a porous plaster in a hot day. Pause followed pause in rapid succession, with still longer intervals of silence between, till after a season he braced up and said: "Sing me something." "What shall it be?" she asked, lounging to the piano, and wearily turning the music. "Oh, anything from your lips will be good," he said, with considerable enthusiasm; "sing something nice and soft and appropriate to the occasion." And so she toyed with the ivory keys for an instant and sang:

> "Tired, oh yes, so tired,
> Ready to say good night—"

And when she was through the first verse he wanted to know, in a faltering voice, if she remembered where she had laid his hat, and when she produced it with a singular swiftness, and asked, with some surprise, if he was going, he explained that he had intended to all the evening, but it had slipped his mind. He is now wasting gas at the house of an entirely different girl.—*Rockland Courier-Gazette.*

Business Was Dull.

A country merchant who doesn't advertise caught a thief going through his cash drawer.

"Hello, there," he sung out, "what do you want in that drawer?"

"Oh, nothing," said the man, sheepishly backing off and trying to get away.

"Well, don't let me disturb you. Just go right ahead, you'll find exactly what you say you want. I've found the same thing here for the past six weeks."—*Merchant-Traveler.*

A substitute for genuine human hair is now made out of the inner lining of the bud of the palmetto tree. It can be made of any length and dyed any color.

A Village of Marble Players.

Within a radius of twenty-two miles of the city of Detroit, on the Canadian side of the river, there nestles among the trees a village that for Arcadian simplicity and for perfect Neapolitan indolence is perhaps unequaled on the American continent. Situated on the north shore of Lake Erie, and on a rich walnut and oak soil, nature has been an equal factor, by her very productiveness, with the indolent, almost somnolent disposition of the inhabitants, in making them the happy-go-lucky class of people they are. Kingsville appears as if it were a part of some mediæval English village of fifty years ago.

The villagers possess a conversatism almost phenomenal, and yet they long ago banished the idea that any person was a stranger after a sojourn of half a day there. So great is the feeling of fraternity among them that the utmost cordiality prevails, and such a thing as theft or robbery by one of themselves, is a thing almost unheard of, even by "the oldest inhabitant." Any day from early spring, basking in the sun, and throughout the summer, sitting in the shade of the stores, may be seen a group of half a dozen or twenty men, smoking and listening to the latest story brought by the Toronto drummer, or to some wonderful hunting tale that happened in the long ago when deer were plentiful in those parts and could be shot any day before breakfast.

Woe betide the man who "goes marketing" in a hurry and expects to get served at once. He is doomed to disappointment. He must wait till the story is finished, or go without the desired article. Another characteristic of the people is their almost phenominal love for the game of "marbles." The soil is sandy and absorbs moisture very rapidly. The ground is nearly always in good conditon for marble playing, and so fascinating appears the sport that middle-aged men, and some even older, can often be seen playing marbles in a shady corner. Nor is the custom considered undignified because of its commonness. Some of the younger members of the community are experts in the manly games of cricket, baseball and football, but the greatest luxury of the majority of the people is to lay on the grass and watch others play.—*Detroit Times.*

Tact in Advertising.

A Cincinnati paper says: Fraudulent advertising is, of course, as unjustifiable as other forms of iniquity, yet a regard for truth is not incompatible with a due consideration of certain human characteristics. All men are and all persons, women especially, fond of what is new or peculiar, yield to the blandishments of a supposed extraordinary bargain. The human mind, it is true, is capricious, like the weather. It has its seasons of cold and warmth, its days of sunshine and of cloud, but as in spite of these fluctuations we live on, in the conviction that harvest will follow seed-time and winter give place to spring, so the careful observer of motives and persistent watcher of tastes and fashions will profit by his vigilance. The wise farmer takes into account the normal succession of the seasons, and he is also prepared for unseasonable visitations and setbacks. The clear-headed man of business can hardly fail of being successful if he acts like the agriculturist. Making sure to tell what the people want, he should let the greatest possible number of them know the fact, and should make them acquainted with it in the most direct, persistent, and impressive manner. George Robbins, the famous London auctioneer, once sold a country house by a timely mention of an ancient hanging wood in its vicinity. The hanging wood turned out to be an old gallows, and though George was decidedly wrong in playing upon words to deceive the purchaser, he was as decidedly right in supposing that customers would multiply by rousing their æsthetic sensibilities. It is easy to imitate his shrewdness without going beyond bounds, yet the profits of advertising, like those of business in general, must be gained by thoughtfulness and tact.

In 1883 Illinois had 10,656 miles of railroad; Ohio, 7,858; New York, 6,723; Pennsylvania, 6,608; Indiana, 3,366; Missouri, 6,029.

"It Knocks the Spots,"

and everything in the nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

GERMANY expends $30,000 annually for the maintenance of experimental forest stations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to do, thousands of good women know and declare.

THE New York horse cars last year killed twenty-four persons and injured eighty-nine.

"As Good as New,"

are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a mere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacements, leucorrhœa, inflammation, etc., etc. She began taking Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," and also using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

NITRE beds are being found in Nevada rivaling in productiveness those of Peru.

Throw Away Trusses

when our new method is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture without the use of knife. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE electric light on Washington monument can be seen seventeen miles away.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Hay-Fever is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease, and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 50 cts. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

A baldheaded man, who has heard that the hairs of a man's head are numbered, wants to know if there is not some place where he can obtain the back numbers. Carboline will supply the demand.

Night Sweats.

Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK Co., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

Beware of the incipient stages of consumption. Take Piso's Cure in time.

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago, a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall, discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds sore throat, etc.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The Best Butter Color.

The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless; wise dairymen will use no other.

NEBRASKA has nearly 250,000 acres of planted forests in good condition.

100 Doses One Dollar

Can be applied truthfully to Hood's Sarsaparilla only, and it is an unanswerable and convincing argument as to the strength and real economy of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in eradicating disease from the system and purifying the blood.

Restored to Health

"During the summer months I have been somewhat debilitated or run down. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave me new life and restored me to my wonted health and strength."—WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Given an Appetite

"Within a week after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite began to improve, my headache left me, my strength seemed to be renewed, and I felt better in every part of my body. I rejoice when I think of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me."—CHARLES L. BABBITT, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

HAY FEVER. I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay-Fever sufferers, it being in my opinion, founded upon experience and a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay-Fever for twenty-five years, and never before found permanent relief.—Webster H. Haskins, Marshfield, Vt.

Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50c. at druggists; 60c. by mail. Sample bottle by mail, 10c. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

THE SPY OF THE REBELLION

BY ALLAN PINKERTON,

Who was Chief of the U. S. Secret Service.

Agents Wanted for our New Book.

The "SPY" is now selling by the *Tens of Thousands!* No competition. Clear territory. Only book of its kind. The "SPY" reveals many *secrets of the war* never before published. Thrilling narratives of PINKERTON'S SPIES, *that swayed the actions of our gigantic armies;* a graphic account of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. Perilous experiences of our FEDERAL SPIES in the Rebel Capital; their forlorn hopes and heroic bravery fully recounted in these vivid sketches; it is the **most thrilling war book ever published.** Endorsed by hundreds of Press and Agents' testimonials. A large, handsome book, 600 pages; 50 illustrations. **Sold only by our Agents.** Can not be found in bookstores. Sells to merchants, farmers, mechanics and *everybody.* We want one agent in every Grand Army Post and in every county in the U. S. For full particulars and *special terms to agents* address G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York. This advertisement will appear but once—*cut it out.*

AGENTS WANTED for the LIVES of BLAINE & LOGAN. | CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS.

In 1 Vol. by T. W. KNOX | In 1 Vol. by HON. A. BARNUM. Authorized, Authentic, Impartial, Complete, the *Best* and *Cheapest.* The leading Campaign books of 1884. Outsell all others 10 to 1. 78th thousand in press. Each vol., 500 pages, $1.50. 50 per cent. to Agents. Outfit *Free. Freights paid.* Agents earn $10 to $25 a day. Now is the time to make money fast. Send for *Extra Terms,* at once, to HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Agents Wanted for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

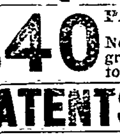
To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

CONSTIPATION.

"I suffered from Paralysis of the Bowels and Liver Complaint. I finally used DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, and in my opinion it saved my life. Yours, etc. A. J. GIFFORD."

Mr. Gifford is the Master Mechanic of the Lowell Division of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and his illness and recovery are known to many.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF. Nicholson's Improved Artificial Ear Drums. The only sure, easy and unseen device used to permanently restore hearing. Recommended by scientific men of Europe and America. Write for free illustrated descriptive book to J. H. Nicholson, 7 Murray St., New York.



SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts, Freckles, Moth Patches, Eruptions, Scars, and all Disfigurements and Imperfections of the Face, Hands and Feet, and their treatment, by Dr. John H. Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Send 10c. for book.

LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment and good salary selling **Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters etc.** Sample outfit free. Address **Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.**

$40 PAYS for a Life Scholarship in the Coleman Business College, Newark, New Jersey. Positions for graduates. National patronage. Write for Circulars to H. COLEMAN & CO.

PATENTS Send stamp for our New Book on Patents. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

Matrimony—All responsible parties desiring correspondents for amusement or matrimony send 10c. for copy "Wedding Bells." P. O. Box 2,529, Boston, Mass.

Claverack (N. Y.) College.—$220 a year: 11 Instructors; 242 rooms; first-class. Alonzo Flack, Pres't.

PATENTS! Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

LEARN Telegraphy or Short-Hand and Type Writing here. Situations furnished. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CENTS.

Thirty Years Record. Endorsed by Physicians.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

By the use of this REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified.

It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kidney Diseases.

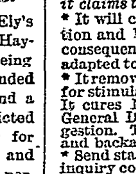
It is purely vegetable, and cures when other medicines fail.

It is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

HUNT'S (Kidney and Liver) REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

N Y N U—33



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION. Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

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, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

GAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? "Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious? "Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering? "Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. F. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

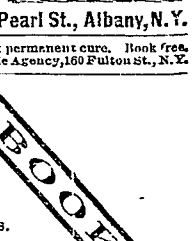
KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY — **GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!**

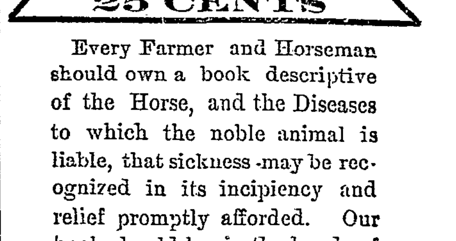
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

NO AGENTS Save Agents' Profits.



New Machines for $20. Guaranteed positively new and thoroughly first-class in every particular. Warranted for 5 yrs. Can be returned at our expense if not as represented. Freights paid to all points. Established 1878. A. C. JOHNSON, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Nervous Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.



Every Farmer and Horseman should own a book descriptive of the Horse, and the Diseases to which the noble animal is liable, that sickness may be recognized in its incipiency and relief promptly afforded. Our book should be in the hands of every Horse owner, as the knowledge it contains may be worth hundreds of dollars at any moment. If you want to know all about your Horse, how to Tell his Age, how to Shoe him, etc., send 25c. in stamps, and receive the book, post-paid, from

NEW YORK HORSE BOOK COMPANY,

134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.