FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sowing Seed.

Sowing seed is an important operation which is too often neglected. Much nonsense has been written on this subject in regard to so-called experiments on the requisite depth at which seeds should be deposited in the ground. The simple truth of this matter is that the seed should be covered below the reach of light; that it should be enveloped in fine, mellow soil, in which the roots can spread and fix themselves firmly; that the soil should be abundantly supplied with plant food, and that the seeds should be deep enough to give the plants a firm hold to sustain their upright position. All these requisites are secured by the use of a drill after the soil has been well-hardened. An inch and a half is a good depth to put the seed, and with a drill properly set this is easily regulated. It is beyond question that the cost of a seed drill will be repaid on a 100-acre farm by its use and saving of seed in five years.—*New York Times.*

Tree Surgery.

H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven county, Conn., has a favorite horse chestnut tree, which, having received some injury when young, had begun to decay. A portion of the trunk had rotted away, leaving a hole about eighteen inches long and some six or eight inches wide and deep, and this was increasing in size. Wishing to save the tree, Mr. H. carefully dug out all the rotton wood, fixed some boards in front of the hole, which was filled up with cement, mixed thin enough to be poured in. The bark is now growing over the cement, and promises to completely cover it and conceal the injury. This is given as a hint to others, who may have trees similarly injured, that they would like to save. Common mortar has long been in use for plugging up holes in trees; cement is doubtless much better. Success in the operation will largely depend upon the thoroughness with which the decayed matter is removed; only clean sound wood should be left.

Grape Training.

The best form for a trellis combining neatness with utility, is simply to set stout posts in the ground eight feet in height, with a 2x4 piece of scantling securely spiked on top to keep the whole in position. Heavy galvanized wire is then to be tightly stretched the entire length of the trellis, fastening it to each post with small straps, or wrapping around large nails, which perhaps is the better plan. The wires may be about twelve inches distant perpendicularly. The first season after planting, only one cane should be allowed to grow, all other shoots being rubbed off as soon as they start. The succeeding spring this cane must be cut back to the height of the lowest wire, and only two buds be allowed to grow.

The second spring these canes must be headed back to four feet in length and fastened in each direction horizontally to the bottom wire. About twelve inches apart permit upright shoots to grow until they reach the top of the trellis when the tips must be pinched off. The vines are now ready for fruiting, so that the succeeding season lateral branches will push out from the upright canes, perfecting at least two clusters each. At the annual spring or winter pruning thereafter, these laterals must be cut back to a single good bud. As the vine becomes old and the branches weakened, it is an excellent plan to head each alternate cane down to the horizontal branch, and allow a new set of uprights to grow. The following year the remainder of these must be treated in the same manner, and our vine will then be in condition to yield as bountifully as ever, provided due attention has been paid to the annual enrichment of the soil, for the grape is a hearty feeder.—*Croppie, in New York Tribune.*

Remedies for Sheep-Ticks.

A number of correspondents have reported that their ewe lambs kept over from last spring are badly infected with sheep-ticks, as are also this spring's lambs, and consequently their flocks are thin and sickly, although well fed and cared for. It is safe to surmise that these complaints are in a large measure due to neglect on the part of the flock masters to dip their sheep and lambs last season.

Dipping sheep, it must be admitted, is a troublesome performance, but it is also the surest means of keeping a flock free from the tormenting pests known as ticks, and ought therefore to be practiced at least once each season. The draft upon the vitality of lambs infested with ticks is very great, and, in many instances, sufficient to entirely arrest their growth. The usual remedy is to dip both sheep and lambs as soon as the sheep are shorn, and again in August or September, in a decoction of tobacco mixed with sulphur. Coarse plug tobacco or tobacco stems are equally effective and much cheaper than better grade tobacco. These should be steeped in water at a boiling heat, but not boiling, at the rate of about four pounds to twenty gallons of water. In this amount of solution one pound of flowers of sulphur may be stirred, after which the whole is brought to a temperature of 120 degrees and kept so during the dipping process by the addition, now and then, of fresh hot liquid. During the dipping the mixture must be kept well stirred.

In payment for the labor and expense attending the dipping of sheep, the shepherd has the comforting assurance that his flock are not only free from the annoying persecutions of ticks and other parasites, but will thrive and give better yields, both of flesh and wool, than if the precautionary dips had been neglected.

When a flock is infested with ticks and it is not practicable to resort to the dipping process, other measures are resorted to. The smoke of tobacco is one of the agents for destroying ticks, but requires the use of a fumigator to render it pleasant and safe. Even with this instrument the work is best done in the open air to prevent the sickening of the operator and danger of firing the buildings. After fumigating an infected animal with tobacco smoke it should be blanketed for a while after the operation to retain the fumes, and the process must be repeated in a week or ten days. Several correspondents have reported success with pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder, applied through a little bellows all over the body of the sheep and lambs. Of course after the wool is of great length on the animals it is difficult to reach the parasites with any application, hence the wisdom of dipping sheep and lambs at the proper time.—*New York World.*

Cooking vs. Grinding Food For Farm Horses.

A young farmer asks whether, in view of the supposed danger of finely ground meal packing in the horse's stomach, in the form of plastic dough, so as to prevent the free circulation of the gastric juice, and thus produce indigestion and colic, it would not be better to boil the grain, causing the starch grains to swell and burst, rendering the grain soft and spongy, so it will not pack together in such solid form as to prevent the operation of the digesting fluid, as in the case of ground grain.

This point is, no doubt, well taken, if the ground grain is to be fed unmixed with cut hay or other coarse fodder. When the grain is thoroughly boiled it is certainly in a more digestible condition than when ground even very fine, for the starch granules require heat to burst them after grinding, and the heat of the animal stomach is not supposed to be great enough to completely do this, so that by boiling grain it is believed to be made digestible in larger proportion than by any kind of grinding.

The kernels still maintain their form after boiling, and thus leave spaces enough for the circulation of the gastric fluid; but whole grain requires a good deal of boiling to render it soft, and very few are willing to give sufficient attention to it.

There is one point in favor of cooking whole grain over cooking meal in kettles. The meal requires stirring to prevent burning on the bottom and sides of the kettle, while the grain does not, as the kernels cannot adhere so closely as to prevent the water from saturating the whole mass of the grain. We have known several tests in cooking grain for horses that were doing her work in lumbering, and the reports were all favorable. One who was using six teams boiled oats and corn (two bushels of oats to one of corn), and estimated that the boiled grain was forty per cent. more effective than whole grain unboiled, and he thought twenty per cent. more nutritious than ground grain, unless the ground grain was mixed with moistened cut hay, and allowed to lie in mass until it warmed up under incipient fermentation, and even then he thought the boiled grain the best.

There is another point to be considered in favor of boiled grain, and that is its emollient and healthful effect upon the stomach. After cooking, whole grain becomes slightly laxative, and, if fed warm, it will have a very beneficial effect upon a cold. We have known horses to be speedily cured of a sudden cold by boiled oats, fed warm. Its effect is quite similar to a warm bran mash. Even boiled grain is better fed with its own bulk of cut hay. This renders the masticated food more porous and spongy in the stomach and likely to insure more perfect digestion.

The question as to the ecomony of cooking whole grain for horses where many teams are used at some distance from mills for grinding is worth considering. Let us suppose that twelve horses are to be fed for heavy work, which would require about sixteen pounds per horse, or 192 pounds of grain per day. The ordinary charge for grinding is ten per cent.; this is in addition to the cost of carrying the grain to and from the mill. This would amount to fifty cents per day. Now there would usually be a stable boy in such case, and with a common three-barrel kettle set in an arch the stable boy could cook the grain, and the only extra expense would be for the fuel. It would really cost less than to grind. The lumberman whom we mention said he regarded boiling as cheaper than grinding, in his situation, and that it had kept his horses healthy and effective for years, which he regarded as ample compensation. He had not had a case of colic since he fed boiled grain, but previous to using it he had lost three horses with colic.

We think in many cases this practice would be quite advisable. Of course boiled food would not be good where horses are driven fast. It is appropriate only for draught horses driven on a walk. It has much the same effect upon a horse as grsss, only it is much more concentrated and gives abundant nutriment. The feed of hay also counteracts its loosening effects.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Recipes.

FRIED BREAD.—Beat three or four eggs; season with salt and pepper; have ready some thin slices of bread; dip them into the eggs, and fry them in lard until of a light brown.

BROILED HAM.—Slice a quarter of an inch thick; trim off nearly all the fat around the edge; put it in a wire broiler over a brisk coal fire and broil till done. Place on a hot dish and butter it.

APPLE SAUCE.—Pare, halve and quarter a sufficient quantity of nice stewing apples; put them into a baking-dish and cover thickly with sugar; bits of lemon peel may be added if liked; put a plate over the dish and set it into a pan having a little hot water in the bottom and place in a hot oven. Boil until the pieces are clear and tender.

CABBAGE SALAD.—Cut the cabbage very fine, and put into a dish in layers, with salt and pepper between. Then take two teaspoonfuls of butter, two of sugar, two of flour, two of mustard, one cup of vinegar and one egg. Stir all together, and let it come to a boil on the stove. Pour it hot over, and mix well with the cabbage; cover up.

MACKEREL.—Wrap the mackerel in a cloth and boil it in just enough to cover it well; let it boil gently for twenty minutes and it will be tender and yet will not fall apart. Melt a little butter, add cream to it, and sprinkle parsley, rubbed fine, over it; or to vary it, use a little melted butter with lemon juice or a little vinegar.

BEEFSTEAK PIE.—A good beefsteak pie is made of two pounds of steak and one calf's kidney, one small onion and four sprigs of parsley finely chopped; one teaspoonful of thyme, marjoram and celery-salt, with white pepper and salt to taste. Mix the seasoning together. Cut the steak and kidney in small pieces. Line a well-buttered dish with paste; put in a layer of meat; sprinkle with the seasoning; then another layer of meat and seasoning until all is used. Cover the top with paste, glaze with milk, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half.

CARROT SOUP.—Carrot soup is made by boiling one pound and a half of well-scraped and washed carrots in enough water to cover them, and which is slightly salted; when soft mash them, or rub them through a sieve, mix them with two quarts of stock, beef broth will answer well; season with pepper and salt, and add a little butter for flavoring; a small lump of sugar may be an agreeable addition, and some bits of stale bread cut so that the sides are smooth, and fried in butter until brown, are also a pleasing addition to the soup. Do not drop them into the soup until it is ready to be served.

BUTTERED APPLES.—Peel and core the apples. Take slices of stale bread, a quarter of an inch thick, and then cut them in round pieces about the size of the apple, with a paste-cutter. Butter each piece, place an apple upon it, and fill the hole in the apple with sugar, putting a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut on top. Place the apples and bread in a buttered baking-pan, and set in a moderate oven. When half done fill the hole again with sugar, add a pinch of cinnamon, put butter on the top as before, and bake until done; serve warm. When done the apples may be glazed with apple jelly, and put back in the oven for two minutes; this improves the looks of the dish.

The Capture of New Orleans.

From the *Century* we quote the following from the paper by George W. Cable, on "New Orleans Before the Capture:" "What a gathering! The riff-raff of the wharves, the town, the gutters. Such women—such wrecks of women! And all the juvenile rag-tag. The lower steamboat landing, well covered with sugar, rice and molasses, was being rifled. The men smashed; the women scooped up the smashing. The river was overflowing the top of the levee. A rain-storm began to threaten. 'Are the Yankee ships in sights?' I asked an idler. He pointed out the tops of their naked masts as they showed up across the huge bend of the river. They were engaging the batteries at Camp Chalmette—the old field of Jackson's renown. Presently that was over. Ah, me! I see them now as they come slowly around Slaughter-house Point into full view, silent, so grim and terrible; black with men, heavy with deadly portent; the long-banished stars and stripes flying against the frowning sky. Oh, for the Mississippi! the Mississippi! Just then here she came down upon them. But how! Drifting helplessly, a mass of flames.

"The crowds on the levee howled and screamed with rage. The swarming decks answered never a word; but one old tar on the Hartford, standing with lanyard in hand beside a great pivot-gun, so plain to view that you could see him smile, silently patted its big black breech and blandly grinned.

"And now the rain came down in sheets. About one or two o'lock in the afternoon (as I remember), I being again in the store with but one door ajar, came a roar of shoutings and imprecations and crowding feet down Common street. 'Hurrah for Jeff Davis! Hurrah for Jeff Davis! Shoot them! Kill them! Hang them' I locked the door on the outside, and ran to the front of the mob, bawling with the rest, 'Hurrah for Jeff Davis!' About every third man there had a weapon out. Two officers of the United States navy were walking abreast, unguarded and alone, looking not to right or left, never frowning, never flinching, while the mob screamed in their ears, shook cocked pistols in their faces, cursed and crowded and gnashed upon them. So through the gates of death these two men walked to the city hall to demand the town's surrender. It was one of the bravest deeds I ever saw done.

"Later events, except one, I leave to other pens. An officer from the fleet stood on the city hall roof about to lower the flag of Louisiana. In the street beneath gleamed the bayonets of a body of marines. A howitzer pointed up and another down the street. All around swarmed the mob. Just then Mayor Monroe—lest the officer above should be fired upon and the howitzers open upon the crowd—came out alone and stood just before one of the howitzers, tall, slender, with folded arms, eying the gunner. Down sank the flag. Captain Bell, tall and stiff, marched off with the flag rolled under his arm, and the howitzers clanking behind. Then cheer after cheer rang out for Monroe. And now, I dare say, every one is well pleased that, after all, New Orleans never lowered her colors with her own hands."

Farragut's Flag-Ship on Fire.

From an account by Commander Albert Kautz, in the *Century* war papers, we quote the following: "No sooner had Farragut given the order 'Hard a-port,' than the current gave the ship a broad sheer, and her bows went hard up on a mud bank. As the fire-raft came against the port side of the ship, it became enveloped in flames. We were so near to the shore that from the bowsprit we could reach the tops of the bushes, and such a short distance above Fort St. Philip that we could distinctly hear the gunners in the casements give their orders; and as they saw Farragut's flag at the mizzen, by the bright light, they fired with frightful rapidity. Fortunately they did not make sufficient allowance for our close proximity, and the iron hail passed over our bulwarks, doing but little damage. On the deck of the ship it was bright as noonday, but out over the majestic river, where the smoke of many guns was intensified by that of the pine knots of the fire-rafts, it was dark as the blackest midnight. For a moment it looked as though the flag-ship was indeed doomed, but the firemen were called away, and with the energy of despair rushed aft to the quarter-deck. The flames, like so many forked tongues of hissing serpents, were piercing the air in a frightful manner, that struck terror to all hearts. As I crossed from the starboard to the port side of the deck, I passed close to Farragut, who, as he looked forward and took in the situation, clasped his hands high in air, and exclaimed, 'My God, is it to end in this way!' Fortunately, it was not to end as it at that instant seemed, for just then Master's Mate Allen, with the hose in his hand, jumped into the mizzen-rigging, and the sheet of flame succumbed to a sheet of water. It was but the dry paint on the ship's side that made the threatening flame, and it went down before the fierce attack of the firemen as rapidly as it had sprung up. As the flames died away the engines were backed 'hard,' and, as if providentially, the ram Manassas struck the ship a blow under the counter, which shoved her stern in against the bank, causing her bow to slip off. The ship was again free; and a loud, spontaneous cheer rent the air, as the crew rushed to their guns with renewed energy."

The Earth's Magnetic Force.

Says the *Horological News*: Everything on the earth and in the air above is permeated with the earth's magnetic force—it goes through your clothes, it penetrates your bodies, it saturates your brains, it is a part of life itself. Gaus, the illustrious German astronomer, has computed—taking as a unit of his measurement a magnet fourteen inches long, one inch wide, one-fourth inch thick, weighing one pound, made of the hardest steel and of the strongest magnetic force possible—the earth's magnetic force as equal to 8,465,000,000,000,000,000,000 such magnets. The attracting or lifting power of such a magnet is about ten pounds, which would make the attractive power of the earth 42,310,000,000,000,000,000 tons. If this magnetism were equally distributed throughout the mass of the earth, the magnetic intensity of each cubic yard would be equal to six of these magnets or about sixty pounds attractive force. Professor Mayer has shown that this magnetic influence, this invisible force, is a power filling space to an unknown distance, and radiating in the lines of magnetic force very much as the rays of the sunlight, the lines of the earth's magnetic force being from south to north, as indicated by the compass needle.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

One of Chicago's retired business men has published a volume containing the Lord's Prayer in 180 different languages. In the preparation of the work he was engaged about four years.

In a clinical lecture delivered recently Dr. Bartholomy said that, "as a rule, the criminal classes have an imperfect ear development, especially hereditary criminals. A full, distinct, well-developed lobe indicates high mental development.

A genuine crocodile has been captured in Florida waters, at the mouth of Juniper creek. It was eighteen feet eight inches in length, which at the middle of the body was larger than an ordinary barrel and weighed something over 800 pounds.

The curious effect which the placing of a fertilizer on one side of an orange tree at Lake Jesup, Fla., and none on the other had on the fruit is noted by a Southern paper, which says that the side that was fertilized bore large, bright oranges, and the other small, rusty ones.

There are some very odd things to interest the traveler in Porto Rico. The "switchmen" on the railroad are colored women, the telegraph operator at one of the stations is a convict with a ball and chain on his leg, and the gardeners at the captain general's country palace were Chinamen with pigtails.

The Maria Theresa dollar is the only coin known in Abyssinia. Cloth and bars of rock salt, ten inches long by two inches wide and deep, bound with a reed, serve as their ordinary means of barter. A recent traveler says he made everlasting friendship with a village chief by making him a present of an empty Worcester sauce bottle, the glass stopper appearing to be a source of delight and comfort to him.

In January, 1778, while the channel in the river Delaware was nearly free of ice, some Whigs of Bordentown, N. J., sent floating down the stream some torpedoes in the form of kegs filled with gunpowder, and arranged with machinery so that on rubbing against an object they would explode. It was hoped that some of these torpedoes might touch a British war vessel, explode and sink her. One of them, touching a piece of floating ice, flew up and created intense alarm. For twenty-four hours afterward not a thing was seen floating on the bosom of the river without being fired at by a British musket or cannon. Francis Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, wrote a satirical poem on the subject called "The Battle of the Kegs."

Reindeer Hunting.

One sport that amuses the Eskimo boys very much, says Lieutenant Schwatka in *St. Nicholas*, would probably be called in our language "reindeer hunting." Having found a long and gentle slope on a hill-side, they place along the bottom of the hill a number of reindeer antlers, or, as we sometimes incorrectly call them, deerhorns (for you boys must not forget that the antlers of a deer are not horn at all, but bone.) These antlers of the reindeer are stuck upright in the snow, singly or in groups, in such a manner that a sled, when well guided, can be run between them without knocking any of them down, the number of open spaces between the groups being equal to at least the number of sleds. The quantity of reindeer antlers they can thus arrange will, of course, depend upon their fathers' success the autumn before in reindeer hunting; but there are nearly always enough antlers to give two or three, and sometimes five or six, to each fearless young coaster.

The boys with their sleds, numbering from four to six in a fair-sized village, gather on the top of the hill, each boy having with him two or three spears, or a bow with as many arrows. They start together, each boy's object being to knock down as many antlers as possible and not be the first to reach the bottom of the hill. You can see that, in such a case, the slower they go when they are passing the antlers the better. They must knock over the antlers with their spears or arrows only, as those thrown down by the sledge or with the bow or spear in the hand do not count. They begin to shoot their arrows and throw their spears as soon as they can get within effective shooting distance; and, even after they have passed between the rows of antlers, the more active boys will turn around on their flying sleds and hurl back a spear or arrow with sufficient force to bring down an antler.

When all have reached the bottom of the hill, they return to the rows of antlers, where each boy picks out those he has rightfully captured, and places them in a pile by themselves. Then those accidentally knocked over by the sledges are again put up and the boys return for another dash down the hill, until all the antlers have been "speared." Sometimes there is but one antler left, and when there are five or six contesting sleds the race becomes very exciting, for then speed counts in reaching the antler first. When all are down, the boys count their winnings, and the victor is, of course, the one who has obtained the greatest number of antlers.

Climate of the Soudan.

We published a few days ago an interview with Sir Henry Green on the subject of the employment of Indian sepoys in the Soudan. The following remarks by Sir Henry upon climatic influences, which we had not space to print then, may be of interest now:

"And what about the climate, Sir Henry?" said our representative.

"Well, those who have been in Scinde are not likely to be scared by the Soudan. As I spent most of my life in those baking deserts, I cannot share the alarm expressed by many concerning the prospects of a summer in the Soudan. In Scinde we have heat so terrible that sometimes you may see horses roll over with sunstroke in all directions, but I have very seldom seen any European down with sunstroke. The cause is the excessive dryness of the heat. When the air is so dry you perspire profusely, and the perspiration saves your life. When the atmosphere is damp the perspiration is checked, and after sunset men die like rotten sheep of heat-apoplexy. In the Persian campaign we camped out from October to October, near Peshawur, one of the hottest places you can find in all Asia, and our sick was only two per cent., while on board the ships in the roads it was almost impossible to live. Dry heat can be borne to almost any extent with comparative impunity. I have seen French regiments come in from the desert with nothing on their heads but kepis, under a blazing sun which would have decimated the ranks had there been the least humidity in the atmosphere."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Immense crops of mustard are produced in Southern California, and several mustard mills have been established in San Francisco to work up the product

A Dainty Creature.

All horses have their fancies, and know perfectly well with whom they have to deal. I am now much exercised with Whitefoot, a sorrel mare, which I bought when young, and has lately come out of the hands of a professional breaker with two or three tiresome whims. I do not think that he understood her. When an unbroken filly she was most obedient to me. One day I found her in the drawing-room. To reach it she had walked into the house by the front entrance, and, after traversing a corridor some forty feet long, had gone through three doorways. There she was, consumed with curiosity, examining furniture, smelling knick-knacks and looking out of the window. I expected a scene, since she was as good as wild, never having worn either saddle, bridle or shoe, yet she behaved like a young lady, not only daintily walking about among chairs and tables without damage, but exhibiting solitary self-consciousness, especially when she surveyed herself in the mirror. This she did with much interest, getting first one side of her face and then the other into the most appreciable position. It really seemed to me that she smilled. When she had gazed her fill I said, "Now, come out my dear." Then she put her warm, velvety nose into the hollow of my uplifted hand and followed me as I walked backward like a courtier, into the paddock; and yet the professional breaker had found her hard to manage. She was evidently too refined for him, and resented his coarse manners.

A Fashionable Dish.

Among curious New York dinner-party novelties is the dish of marrow bones which has become highly fashionable. They are brought to the table folded in napkin, and if the reader inquire the process it may be added that a cunning little spoon, bucket-shapped and adapted to the purpose of extracting the marrow has been invented. The bones are served hot and the marrow eaten with a thin crumpet

Health.

Physical health is not a final end in itself, but a very important means to the development of character and life. It is our duty to seek health and to prize it, not only for its own sake, but for the possibilities it opens up to us of expanding into a higher manhood than any in its power to bestow.

Not a Trace.

Dr. D. F. Penington, D. D. S., 536 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Maryland, states that he has personally used the Red Star Cough Cure and in his family, and has found it a prompt and sure remedy for coughs and colds. No bad results of other cough remedies. Not a trace of opium or morphia.

When the ironclad was invented then came the tug of war.

"Fools Rush in, Where Angels Fear to Tread."

So impetuous youth is often given to folly and indiscretions; and, as a result, nervous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self confidence is lacking; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in, ruin is in the track. In confidence, you can and should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the author of a treatise for the benefit of that class of patients, and describe your symptoms and sufferings. He can cure you at your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

A word in mind is worth two in the dictionary.

Best French Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, is the best remedy for colic, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery or bloody flux; also, to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks it used early.

It is strange, but the man who has a bad temper is always worse by losing it.

No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becoming semblance of her former beauty. It is health alone that lights the countenance and brings back fresh tints to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this, it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed.

A trial of speed—One conducted by Judge Lynch.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?
Is there no physician there?"

Thanks to Dr. Pierce, there is a balm in his "Golden Medical Discovery"—a "balm for every wound" to health, from colds, coughs, consumption, bronchitis, and all chronic, blood, lung and liver affections. Of druggists.

Honor makes a great part of the reward of all honorable professions.

CREAM AND COLD WEATHER.—What a luxury is a bath in summer. Surely, but a greater luxury is a clear head in winter; just when almost everybody is sneezing and snuffing with a cold in the head. When you are attacked use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures colds in the head, and what is better, it cures the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh and Hay Fever. Not a liquid, not a snuff. Pleasant to use. Quick relief. Radical cure.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face-ache. Ask for "Rough on toothache." 15&25c.

A highly perfumed Soap will not heal or cure skin diseases, neither will it beautify and soften face and hands: try "Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap." 25 cents by Druggist, or by mail. Wm. Dreydoppel, Phila., Pa.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells Health Renewer."

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

Use Dickey's Indian, Blood and Liver Pills.—The best made.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

A bad jury in a law suit—perjury.

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15 TRADE RED STAR MARK.

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

See Here, Young Men,

that girl of mine is twice as handsome since she commenced using Carboline, the deodorized extract of Petroleum, and I would not be without it for a fortune.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and $5 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city

Well watched—the pickpocket with several timepieces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

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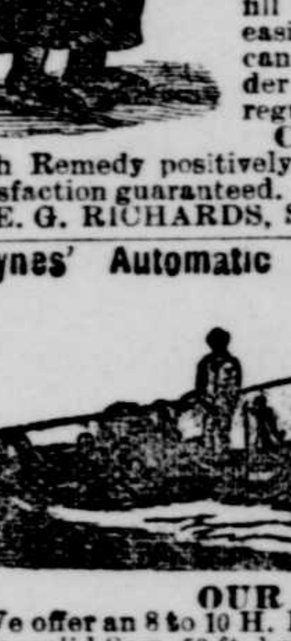
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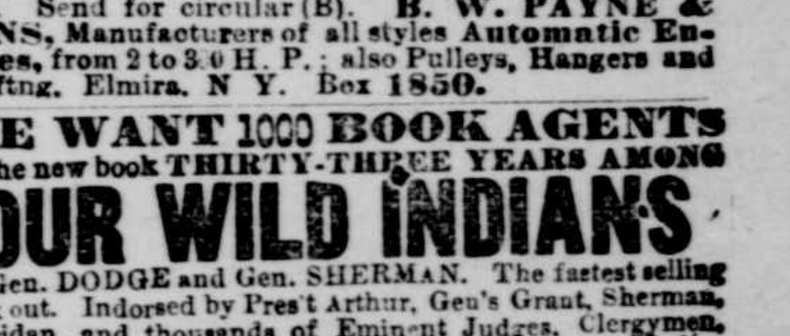
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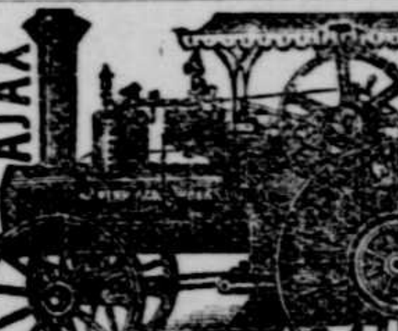
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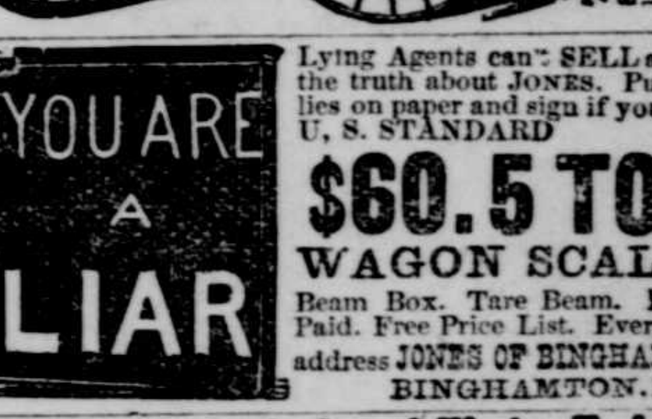


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