Pacts about Cont.

Coal coatains the greatest store or amount of

heat in the smallest compass, and yields it in

the largest quantities at the least cost, and

besides, it is most universally distributed

through all countries. It is, in short, the

cheapest source of that wonderful power.

steam, which is the basis of the world's pro-

gress. No ordinary combustible substances

beyond the heating power of wood. But coal has dominion over iron and all its ores and

forms, with a surplus heating power of nearly

than it is, the entire human race would have

remained savages or parbarians putil this day. The concentration of heat power in coal can

be in some sense appreciated when it is stated

that the power developed in the combustion

Stock.

Breeding Small Mares to Large Stallions in

In the April number of the Journal I notice au inquiry as to the propriety of breeding small mares to large stallions. I have been a close observer of everything that pertains to horses for fifty years, and actively engaged in breeding on my own account now for forty years. For the last twenty years I have been breeding mixed Spanish and Indian mares to large stallions-having bred mares that would not weigh 800 pounds to a stallion that weighed 2,300 pounds. I have bred this stallion to these mares four seasons, and the past eleven years a few mares of the above size to imported Percheron stallions that would weigh, in good condition, 1,8 0 pounds. Between pages 24 and 25, vol. I. of the Percheron-Norman Stud Book, is an engraving of an Indian mare and foal bred by me. The same mare has a colt two years old, by Pride of Perche (page 138 of the Percheron-Norman Stud Book), which will in time, from appear ance, equal the filly in the engraving. Last year the Indian mare brought a filly, by Bobby Burus, a Shetland stallion, weighing 315 pounds. This will make a fine saddle pony. In all this experience I have not had e. known of a single instance of any injury to the mares in foaling on account of the size of tie stallions. If the presentation is natural, there will be no difficulty, if otherwise, there will be the same as when mares are bred to stallions of any other size. This fact must be remembered, that all the female kind are lisble to have more or less difficulty in bringing their young colts into the world, but in my extended experience I have not found any greater difficulty from crossing the large stal-lion with the small and medium sized mares than any others, nor have I known of a single instance of a badly-formed colt, or one out of proportion, or anything that would discourage this manner of crossing.

I know it is claimed that in this way of

breeding we are likely to get the body of the large stallion and the small limbs of the dam, or one end after the erre and the other after the dam, and vice versa. If there has been difficulty in breeding in this way, I am led to believe it has been from using a stallion that was accidentally an extra large one, from some or a number of mixed breads—a monster. Such a stallion might occasionally get such colts that might give trouble in foaling, and also have no proper form to look at or

For this manner of crossing a full-blooded Percheron-Norman stallion or high grade, not of the extra large logy kind, but those compact, with spirit and action, will give the kind of animals for general use which will please everybody. The advantage in breeding from this class of stallion is, that the foals, when they come, are generally small; frequently not so large as from the common American stock .-- Cor. Stock Journal.

Training Heifers.

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to jump, kick and run. The way to teach them stand still is to require them always to do so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. If she cannot rnn, in a short time she will lose her fear and stand from habit,, and habit is one of the worst influences in the world for either brute or man to overcome. If you want to transform a wild heifer into a wellbehaved, well-trained cow, you must be pa tient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her; she must, first of all, get acquainted with you and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If, in winter, it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the tests. This is the great source of trouble. The cow naturally wishes to get rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By allowing such a course a few times the habit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a well-fenced yard. and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that: or next best, to tie them, using them very quietly. No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them and control himself. Neither is it right to chastise the ignorant .- Southern Planter.

Washing Wool and Its Loss in Weight

Purniture Gazette. Some statistics and particulars of losses in by flies. This is true both in field and stable. veight in washing greasy wool of different de- In the former we cannot, in any considerable scriptions, which were carefully taken during degree, control t em, but in the latter we the late Wool and Woolen Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, will doubtless be of interest to many woolen manufacturers. In washing wool the point that should be specially the stock may be quite well protected. The onsidered by all wool and worsted spinners is placing of small vessels of chloride of lime thoroughly cleanse it for spinning and the becquent dyeing operations, and yet with the smallest loss in weight that is possible. If a decoction of licopodium (sometimes called reight, and the value of the finished goods wolf's claw), which is the largest of the European mosses, be placed in a bladder, the neck erwards is practically, also, to a large exat governed by their weight. To wash or of which the liquid can be sprinkled where olve away from the actual fibre of the the flies accumulate, early in the morning, the ool more than is necessary, says the Textile unufacturer, is undoubtedly a loss to the quite promptly destroys them. This article is rely the question of the actual loss in Journal. reight, but also the depreciation in the value the wool, owing to its fibre being weakened partly aestroyed by violent and unnecesscouring, which has at the same time d the loss in weight. Many manufactur-

by no n cans give so close attention to the

means of cleansing their wool as this sub-

deserves. It seems to be thought merely

ideration to the spinning and weaving

at follow. The wool has to be cleaned

somehow, and it is done in the cheapest mar ner possible, by scouring with sods-ash or a strongly alkaline soap. Now, nothing could be more objectionable than this mode of procedure. Not only is the dirt removed from the wool, and every trace of the lubricant that Nature has placed in it taken away, but actually part of the substance of the wool itself is fe dissolved. Woslen manufacturers who thus These swamps differed in size as well as kinds treat their wool cannot generally be aware of trees, reeds and ferns growing in them. that not only can the wool be cleaned with a Some marshes have slow flowing water; strong alkaline solution, but it only requires others stagnant water. Peat was accumutime and a little extra heat to dissolve it altogether. The practical result is this: In order o save a small quantity of potash soap, which can easily be made at a cost of about 2d per pound, an appreciable weight of clean woo' of about an average value of 2s per pound, is dissolved and washed away! In other words, a very penny-wise and pound-foolish course is adopted. It is, therefore, clear that neither sods-ash nor a strongly alkaline soap should be used for washing wool, but a neutral potash soap only be employed—that is to say, a soap ontaining no excess of free alkali. Of course, nore soap will be necessary if it is neutral, but this is much more than counterbalanced in the gain in weight on the washed wool. A potash soap should be used, as Nature uses potash, to the exclusion of sods, in the composition of the "grease" or "yolk" on the wool when growing in its natural state. What can be accomplished in washing with a perfectly neutral potash soap was well exempl fied at the recent Wool Exhibition by the Greenbank Alkali Company, St. Helen's, with a soap made on the spot for the use o the wool-washing machines, by the simple ad-mixture of pure caustic potash and tallow or cotton-seed oil by the cold process. Beyond the mere handle and appearance of the wool after washing, a series of experiments were conducted in the following manner, with this pure neutral potash soap, in one of the large have a heating power equal to it. The smelting point of iron is 3,479 deg. Fahrenheit, far wool-washing machines, which was put at their disposal for this purpose. It was determined to wash a parcel of Sydney, Port Phillip, and New Zealand wool, carefully not-1,000 deg. Had the heat power of coal been limited to 1,000 deg. lower, or the melting point of iron established 1,000 degrees higher ing the weight of the wool before and after washing, and obtaining a close valuation in each case of the greasy and washed wool, which was kindly undertaken by one of the most eminent firms of London wool brokers, without their previously knowing the actual loss in weight. This valuation was then in each case worked out in conjunction with the loss in weight, with the following result. The of five tons of coal represents the physical en-ergies which a man is able to exert by workfigures have been reduced to percentages for the convenience of calculation: Sydney wool, 100 pounds, valued in the grease at 111d per d. gave 484 pounds of clean wool, valued pound, gave 484 pounds or cream to a loss in at 26d per pound, or, after deducting a loss in weight of 514 pounds, showed an increase in actual value of about 10 per cent. Port Phillip wool, 100 pounds, valued in the grease at 11td per pound, gave 46t pounds of clean wool, valued at 27d per pound, or, after deducting 501 pounds loss in weight, showed an increase in value of about 16 per cent. New Zealand wool, 100 pounds, valued in the greese at 12id per pound, gave 56 pounds of clean wood, valued at 25d per pound, or, after

about the same, the clear gain shown by

washing in the best manner amounted on an

average to 10 per cent. on the value of the

wool. To a certain extent, the fine handle and

loftiness of the wool told in its favor, but it

was evident that the chief gain had been ac-

complished in the abnormally small loss in

shown the corresponding samples of washed

weight greater than it actually proved to be.

This practical illustration will doubtless prove

better to woolen manusacturers the gain in

washing wool in a rational manner than any-

thing else. If soda-ash had been employed

natead of the 5 pounds of neutral potash soap,

made from pure caustic potash and cotton-

seed oil, costing about 10d, the saving would

probably have been half this amount, but on

the other hand, the loss in wool would prob-

ably have been 5 pounds of washed wool, val-

ned in London at 10s. The sul jet, therefore,

of wool-washing, from a scientific as well as a

time devoted to it on the part of the woolen

Keep the Stables Clear of Flies.

One of the greatest hindrances to thrift

during hot weather is the annoyance caused

cin. The better class of stables should be

provided with screens. By this mode, fumi-

gation being practiced to drive the flies out,

about the ceiling will sometimes answer the

purpose of keeping them out of the building.

being supplied with a quill nozzle, by means

strain on the main plant for moisture as does

a living one. This is one of the most import-

ant discoveries of modern botanical science to

the practical horticulturist, as by this know-

dead branch, or any weak one, should be at

eliminary operation, and quite a secondary ledge he can save many a valuable tree. Any

once cut away.

manufacturer or worsted spinner.

ing ten hours a day for a term of fifty years. The grain of coal, the drop of water and the atom of iron are the triumvirs that have ushered in what is to be a grand millenium in history. It is scarcely fifty years since the dawn of this era, yet in that time what a revolution has been wrought. If it had been prophesied 300 years ago that a grain of coal would some time evoke from a drop of water a power that can be so distributed and applied that it will do all the drudgery of the human race; so suble and powerful that it will spin and weave, plow, plant, harvest and carry the golden grain to market; dig canals deducting 44 pounds loss in weight, showed and cellars, build railroads and forts; excavate an increase in value of about 12 per cent. The mines and shafts; forge anchors and spiderquantity of neutral potash used in each case webs of steel; in short, forge and fashion all was about 5 pounds per 100 pounds of greasy wool washed, which, if taken at a cost of material for all uses, with what wonder would we have regarded the fulfillment of this pro-phecy. But all this was foretold in the con-stitution of coal and iron. These are pro-phetic of the human period in the earth's hisabout 2d per pound, would amount to 10d, or say 1 per cent. on the value of the wool. Taking the labor of washing and drying at tory —of the coming race of man who should combine these properties in most perfect

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

It is stated that a single firm in Philadel phia last year manufactured and sold over 100 tons of Paris green for the destruction of the potato-beetle and cotton-worm. weight, as every manufacturer, on being

A fertilizer called Onodon, quite popular in tainly produced extraordinary results, was mountains. Our largely composed of refuse malt sprouts from the breweries. Possibly sowing barley at the rate of two bushels per acre, and plowing as soon as the leaf appears above the surface, is

There is quiet about the life of a farmer, and the hope of a serene old age, that no other business or profession can promise. A professional man is doomed sometimes to feel that his powers are waning. He is doomed to see younger and stronger men pass him in the practical point of view, will well repay the race of life. He will be last where once he was first. But the farmer goes, as it were, into partnership with nature. There is no constant or frightful strain upon his mind. He watches the flocks and herds as they feed upon the green, sunny slopes. He hears the pleasant rain falling upon the waving corn, and the trees he planted in his youth fustle above him as he plants others for the children

A farmer who will not attend his local political conventions to select candidates for office to represent him, or who will not go to the polls to vote for the candidates that will best represent his interests, is a farmer who should have his wheat eaten up by rust; his corn carried off by the crows; his potatoes destroyed by bugs; his hogs die with cholera; his crops wasted by drought; his spring dry an, and his stomach be burnt out by the whisky ring .- Farm and Pireside.

A Connecticut farmer, having worked his horses for three years without shoes, declares effect upon the flies will soon be seen, as it in favor of leaving them off. He says that they work better, are more sure footed, and colen manufacturer. There is, besides, not also used to destroy vermin. Live Stock far less liable to lameness than when shod, and he is well satisfied that for ordinary work his horses' feet as nature made them are all The Gardeners' Monthly says : It has only sufficient. The roads near where he lives are recently been clearly demonstrated that a rough, hilly and stony, but the sole becomes dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a so hard and callous as to be non-sensitive to small stones, and the anima's are thus far less liable to stumble. To prevent the hoof from chipping the toes should be kept slightly rounded by a coarse file.

Qu.ck, complete cure, all asnoying Kidney, Bladder

The United States was, during the coal The Game Played by a Lo er at Paro-Pro-tending Robbery to Rocape Detection. period, a low awampy level, not unlike the lagoon district of Louisiana. There were also The East Portland Vindicator is responsible p o'ably scores of such swamps as the Dismal or the following : T. G. Stevenson, of North Swamp of Virginia, which has an area of 600 Yamhill, made complaint in the police court square miles, and a depth of from ten to thirty of Portland on last Saturday evening of being et of black mold or peat in a pasty state. robbed of \$5 on Fifth street in this city. His story was that while passing Shogren's black-mith shop the command "Halt!" in senotoriar amith shop the command "Halt!" in senotorial accents, accompanied by the order "throw up your hands!" startled him into instant obedi your hands!" startled him into instant obedi-cace. "Have you any money!" jerked out the two highwaymen. "Yes, I have \$5," said Sevenson. "Fork it over quickly," thun-dered one of the foot-pads. "You s— lively, were in a hurry." An old greasy sack containing the amount mentioned passed from the possession of the rustic to his captors, and lated by means of a microscopic plant (sphagnum palustre), and centuries were required to form a deposit of 30 or 40 feet. The swamps with flowing water would be mingled with foreign material, while the stagnant marshes the possession of the rustic to his captors, and he was commanded to disappear, which he did without deigning a word of farewel, although he heard the robbers say, "Well, this is pretty good rent money, ain't it?" He did not appear to be greatly depressed by his adventure, and the general theory here is that he took \$5 from the sum and tackled a fare game, and after losing it thought to avoid censure by pretending he was robbed. He had \$45 on his person when he claims to have been stopped, and the fact that he only lost five of it, shows that different kind of robber; than highwaymen were more than likely the ones who get his coin. East Portland can stand considerable, but it will not sit still and bear the imputation of being infested with such a suide set of highwaymen as the would increase only in pure carbon. When a vast area was submerged, 100 fathoms of water above it, the pulpy peat bed, thirty feet thick, was reduced to a few feet of coal. The clay next to the coal absorbed enough carbon to become fire-clay. Pressure and nest resolved the upper layer of clay into slate and soapstone. We have thus underlying fireclay and overlying slate, the precise order in which we find nearly all coal. Then the land is raised to a higher level and becomes a permanent part of the continent. The swampe in which there were bayous or flows of water with such a suide set of highwaymen as the five-dollar kind. Give us a Dick Turpin and we wont grumble. would give impure and slaty coal. The purest coal would be formed in the still waters of lagoons. Thus was formed probably the Brian The Registration Law Bill. Hill coal, the block coal of Indiana, and the semi-block coal of Wilmington and Braidwood.

The registration bill, which was introduce n the Senate by Senator Hendricks, of Lane, as we have already published, was lost o stolen from the judiciary committee room of that body. The friends of the bill made perristent efforts to have the printed bill substituted for the original, but in every instance was opposed, mainly by the Republican votes of the Senate. A duplicate of this bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Parker, of Benton. A vote was reached upon the bill in the house on the evening of the 18th inst.,

the house on the evening of the 18th inst., when it failed to pass, by a vote of 23 to 30. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Crawford, Curtis, Cgrus, Ford, Furry, Hayes, Ison, Jamison, Jones, Kieer, Long, Moss, Nelson, Noyer, Parker, Perkins of Douglas, Rice, Rigdon, Robnett, Sperry, Stanley, Veach, Whitney.

Nays—Baughman, Bleakney, Brown, Bruce, Carson, Carter, Dufur, Dunbar, Eakin, Faulcouer, Gault, Har.is. Hawley. Hindman.

Nays—Baughman, Bleakney, Brown, Bruce, Carson, Carter, Dufur, Dunbar, Eakin, Faulcouer, Gault, Har.is, Hawley, Hindman, Hunt, Keady, Kelly, Marquam, Morras, Moses, Nichols, Patterson, Perkius of Grant, Plummer, Sharp, Smith, Stewart, Thornton, Webb, Wilbur.

Absent, or not voting—Gilbert, Marston, Sappington, Stanton, Tanner, Truitt, Speaker McBride.

By an analysis of this vote it will be seen

McBride.

By an analysis of this vote it will be seen that the nays are Republican except one—Mr. Hindman, of Union, and the year are all Democrats except four—Ford, Jones, Rigdon

Democrate except four—Ford, Jones, Rigdon of Marion, and Perkins of Douglas. There were seven absent—all Republicans.

From this vote it will be readily seen which party is in favor of using all possible means for the prevention of repeating and corruption at elections. To the Republican party of this State belongs the responsibility of defeating this just measure.

Frank Mitchell in Lebanon.

Frank Mitchell, alias Lewis, who shot Po iceman Barry in Portland recently, was seen n Lebanon on Monday evening last, says the Albany Democrat, having come to that place from Salem on the evening train. Deputy Sheriff Smith met him in the office of the hotel soon after the arrival of the train, and nasmuch as he only knew him as a party whom he had once before arrested in this county, he had once before arrested in this county, simply spoke to him and paid no further attention to him. There were parties in Lebanon who had that day received Mitchell's photograph and description from Chief Lappeus, and who knew he was in town, but in hopes of securing the reward offered, concluded to say nothing of the matter until morning, when they would arrest him themselves. Mitchell, however, suspected that Deputy Smith had his photograph and was after him, took advantage of the first opportunity to shake the dust of Lebanon from his fiet, and is supposed to have left for the efficient deputy free from any blame, as he was off serving processes for the ensuing term of court, and had not seen the description of Mitchell, but in our condemnation one of the cheapest modes of manuring for try reward for themselves allowed him to es

PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

Work on the Baker City branch of the O. R & N. . Co.'s is being pushed with vigor. From Hon, D. P. Thompson, who returned from there on Thursday, we learn that the whole of the work to the Snake river is under contract to the Oregon Construction Com pany, and that it is expected that the track will be laid to the summit of the Blue Moun tains by January 1st. Mr. Bates with a force of 1200 men is near the summit, and will shortly complete the grading to that point. J. B. David's force is at work on the tunnel, which will be completed by January let, when he will move to Pelican station, 16 niles east of the Blue Mountains, and complete the work on that part of the line which plete the work on that part of the line which is very heavy, costing in some places \$40,000 per mile to construct. H. B. Thielson is now in Grande Ronde valley locating the line, and Mr. Watt is with him accuring the right of way preparatory to putting the graders to work there at once. Mr. Thielson will also locate the road on both sides of Baker City. Work is being compensed all along the line. Work is being commenced all along the line to the Snake river and men will be sent for ward as fast as possible. Some employes of the Oregon Short Line are encamped on this side of Snake river in the Burnt river canyon, but have done nothing as yet.

A DARING ROBBERY. - About 8 o'clock last evening Mr. Ed. Dekum, salesman at J. K. Gill & Co's, was accosted on West Park street, near Madison, by a rough looking man who demanded his money. Mr. Dekum had one hand insite his vest and his umbrella under his arm. Startled by the demand made of him he withdrew his hand, and his umbrella falling, he attempted to catch it, when he was struck across the temple with a sandbag and knocked senseless. The thief then took his pecket book, containing a few dollars, but left a gold watch and chain. Mr. Dekum's forchead was braned, and his head achel, but he was not seriously injured. The roughs discharged from work on the N. P. R. R., are stragging in to swell the number of thieves already here, and it will be advisable for all who have occasion to be out late to carry a good pustol. Gill & Co's, was accosted on West Park

STATE NEWS.

Timothy hay sells for \$12 50 per ton in Coor About 75 men are employed in the Coquille

A deer weighing 175 pounds was recently killed near Baker City.

One hundred and thirty thousand bushels of wheat are stored at Eugene City. The Corvallis depot had a narrow escap-from a disastrous conflagration recently.

The rain fall at The Dalles for the month of botober, ending the 21st, was 2.08 inches. The Baker County Reveille is no longer patent. Success is succeeding. Bro. Abbott.

There are two stores, two warehouses, and flouring mill to be put up at the Deschutes. Seymour Condon, son of J. B. Condon, the rell known geologist, has been elected State Librarian.

Berryman & Sommerville of Princville re-cently sold 1,700 head of weathers to a firm for \$3 per head.

The assessment books of Curry county show that the total amount of taxable property is \$302,820; poll tax, \$174.

A son of C. W. Haight, of Cow canyon, Wasco county, wandered away from home and perished from cold, last week.

The Oregon Short Line Company have 300 men at work on the Payette river, cutting ties, which will be rafted down to the Snake

Rails and ties are being collected at Pen-dleton, and it is expected the road will be completed to Rucampment by the first of January.

J. G. Fredden, of The Dalles, while at White Salmon hunting dueks accidentally shot himself, from the wounds of which he has since died. Already a boom has atruck the towns through Grand Ronde and Powder River val-leys. Baker City is looked upon as a very

omising point. Jas. Finnan visited Liberty Hall at Astoria recently and had a good time. The fun cost him \$100, and Judge Winton was the judge.

Do it, again, sonny.

Following are the figures as taken from the

Following are the figures as taken from the assessment roll of Lane county: Gross value of property, \$5,234,984; indebtedness, \$1,303-139; exemptions, \$399,058; total taxable property, \$3,532,787; No. of polls, 1,404.

Good crops can be raised in Coos bay, as our readers will learn by reading the following: W. W. R. Glenn, six miles above tide water, on North Coos river, reports good crops in his vicinity this season. The potatoes were never better.

in his vicinity thus season.

never better.

The recent heavy rains has precipitated a large amount of earth and rocks into the railroad cuts on the Blue mountains. A force is now out clearing their and making the slope

A band of nearly 200 sheep belonging to Mr. T. P. Hackleman, of Albany, says the Herald, which were pastured out beyond the fair grounds, were spirited away one night last week, and nothing left to show which

way they went.

Says The Dalles Times Mountaineer: An order has been received for building an elegant officer's car, which will cost \$20,000. This climate is peculiarly adapted for the construction of 'ars, as our esasons are not too moist to ensure the proper seasoning of lumber.

The editor of the Astorian is a new comer, and can't spell the name of the street he lives on. See how he grapples with it: Skamokwa, Scamoskwa, Squemockwa, Squemockwa

mokwa, Squemockwa, Squemoque, Squemochqua, Squemoqua, Squemoqua, The last way is the "legal" way.

Says the Baker City Reveille: From a gen results the Baker City Resettle: From a gentlemen who came down from Boise City last week, we learn that the races of the Idalo Park Association were not a success. It seems that a general depression came over all the race meetings in Rastern Oregon and Idaho this year, a circumstance which is greatly to be regretted.

From the Coast Mail of Coos county we learn: Sixty-five men are now in the govern-ment employ at Rocky Point, and the work of extending the jetty is going on night and of extending the jetty is going on night and day whenever the tides permit. Capt. Little-field expects to soon increase the force to 75 men. This week's work is calculated to advance the jetty 20 feet.

LOST, DROWNED OR MURDERED .- On Friday, says the Albany Democrat, M. Nimchiek, living east of Scie, being sick, sent word to Thomas Ray, a young man living in he neighborhood, that his do something in the woods. Young Ray took his gun and went to see what the dogs had found, since which time he has not been seen or heard of. As he did not return at night the neighbors were notified on the following morning, and turned out in search of hum. On Monday morning following, Ray's gun was found standing, breech end down, in Thomas creek, in water up to the triggers. Search is being made by the entire community, and the creek is being dragged to find the body. Public opinion is divided as to whether he is lost, drowned or murdered.

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Clears out rats, mic , rouches, flies, ants, bed bugg
kunks, chipmunks, gophers. Sc. Druggists.

. The Town of

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CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES PAtucts directly on the Eldsney, Elver and Be
restoring them at ease to healthy action. If
restoring them at ease to healthy action. If
restoring them at ease to healthy action. If
restoring them at ease to healthy action.
It is a safe, mure and poech cur-, and has
have testified to having been cured by it, when
icians and friends had given them up to die. I
delay, but kry at once HUNTE REMEDY.

BUNT'S ERMEDT cures all Between act
fention of Urine.

HUNT'S ERMEDT ourse Pain in the S
Backs, or Lesins, General Bebility, For
Biscastes, Bisturbed Bleeg, Loss of App
Birlaht's Disease and all Complaints of
Urine. General Security.

Bright's Disease and all Complaints of the Bright's Disease and all Complaints of the Bright's EMERS' quickly induces the Liver in healthy action, removing the causes that product Millows Readache, the papeals, four Reamands. By the use of MENT'S HERRIED'S the Scometh and Brown will specify regain their strength, and the Plood will be perfectly puttifed.

HERRY'S HERRIED'S to recovered by the best decelory to be the 'unit over for all hinds of Ribbs. HUNT'S REMEDY CO. Providence R.



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EF' Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely 18.

It removes faintness, flaviency, destroys all or for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the sic That feeling of bearing down, easing pain, in 11 backnohe, is always permanently cured by it for the cure of Kither Complaints of eith this Compound is uncurpossed.

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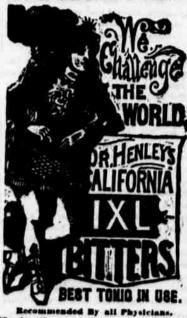
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