-To brighten the luster of a co fee or peca of so p and let it boil about forty five m nutes.

-Lamb Chops: Trim carefully; lay in a little warm butter for an hour, turning several t mes; then broil on greased gridiron, taking care they do not drip; butter, pepper and salt each, lay in circle on plate and serve. - The

-Plush goods, and all. erticles dved with aniline colors, faded from exp sure to light, will look bright as ever after being spinged with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well, and is much less expens ve than the purified. - Chicago

-A Philadelphia Professor has inves tigated the subject of weeds, and says as soon as a new county is cleared, for-eign weeds come with foreign seed and Native plants are crowded out, because the plants that have long been cleared are a customed to I ving in the open sun, while our country has been comparatively recently cleared. The ox-eyed daisy and Canada thist'e are foreign plant immigrants.

-Prof. S. W. Johnson says that if we mix lime intimately with manures containing ammonia salts the ammonia is set free as a gas and es apes in the air If we mix lime w th a fertilizer contain ing phe spheric acid, or phosphetes soluble in water, there is formed reverted ph sphore acid (phosphate of limwhich is insoluble in water, ) from wh it may be inferred that lime should be mixed with f rtilizers contain a either ammonia saits or soluble phosphoric acid. -N. Y. Post.

-Laver Cake: One cup of sugar. half a cup of butter, one and a half cups of flour, half a cup of wine, one oup of raisins, four eggs, sugar for frosting, one teaspoonful of baking Mix the butter and sugar together, add two eggs we l beaten, wine, flour, baking powder and raisins, beat well and bake in three layers, put frosting between and on the layer that is made with the whites of the two remaining eggs, well beaten with powdered sugar. - Go tey's Lady's Book

-A horse can not kick if his head is kept up, and hence a "kicking brace" will sometimes prove a correction of the habit. This brace is made of halfinch iron, with a fork at one end and a ring in each end of the fork, each ring being furnished with a snap, or with a strap and buckle, by which it may be attached to the bit, the opposite end of the brace being made to fit upon the front of the lower part of the collar by a similar fork fitted with a strap. length of the brace must be adjusted to the size of the horse, the point being to keep the head well up .- Chicago Trib-

## The First American Railroad.

In the course of a paper read before the Franklin Institute, bearing the title, "Transportation Facilities of the Past and Present," Mr. Barnett Le Van corrects the commonly received statement that the Granice Railroad, built at Quincy, Mass., in 1827, by Gridley Bryant, for transporting stone for the Bunker Hill Monument from the granite quarries of Quincy, was the first railroad built in the United States. On this point he presents intere ting testimony to prove that, far from being the first, the Granite Railroad was really only the fourth in order of precedence in the United States. We quote from that portion of the paper relating to the subject as follows: "Railroads were first introduced into Pennsylvania. In September, 1809, the first experi-mental track in the United States was laid out by John Thomson (the father of John Edgar Thomson, who was afterward the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), Civil Eng neer of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and constructed under his direction by Somerville, a Scotch millwright, for Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. It was 180 feet in length, and graded one and one-half in hes to the yard. gauge was four feet, and the sleepers eight feet apart. The experiment with loaded car was so successful that Leiper in the same year caused the first practical railroad in the United States to be constructed for the transportation of stone from his quarries on Crum Creek to his tanding on Ridley Creek, in Delaware County, Pa., a dis tance of about one mile. It continued in use for nineteen years. Some of the original foundations, consisting of rock in which holes were drilled and afterward plugged with wood to receive the spikes for holding the sleepers in place, may be seen to this day. - Scientific American.

# Wealthy Romans.

Some of the ancient Romans were very wealthy. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiber us, at his death, left £23,624,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve well. This is the "art preservative" months. Vespatean, on ascending the of honey. A most wonderful provi throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £25,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Casar, before he entered upon any office, owed pense, are essential to the storage of £2.995,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500, and hat of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Casar An o y wa in dab to e moun o £3,000,000 h ow d this sum n the k nis of pri; he quader d £147-000,000. Applus squade d i de-bancher £300 000. a d fin iog on ide of March and it w s pai b banchery £300 000, a d fin ing on examin tion fte ta of his aff irs at e a l had £30,000 poi on dhimbeca se he e si le d that sum inutile n f his maint name. J line
Cre arg v Sat H, the moher of Bruss.
all of the value o £10,000. One ingle di h cos: Eso us £80 000. ligulas int for i e up er £80 000. and it io obalus £20.000. The us al cos of rep et o Lucullus was £20,- sect, is enabled, in most cases, to ward 000 - Chie go Hera'd

when taken from the water, and soon them will go through a summer o grow worse. This is cured by burying ceaseless activity close to your dwelling house, and perhaps not half a dozsition has ceased, exposing them in wire en stings be inflicted during a whole ca es to the action of the tides .- hi season, -Prairie Farmer.

SLABSIDE GROWLS.

A Chronic Kicker's Views on a Very Com-Slabside was in a fault-finding mood

when I met him the other day. He usually comes to me with his woes when I am very busy, and invariably corners me and has it out whenever he appeared under a financial cloud, has feels he has some special grievance been discovered in Montana masqueragainst things as he finds them.

"The fool who invented the present plan of collecting postage on an unprepaid letter ought to have a keeper,' began, when he was sure he had me fixed so that I could not escape him. For example, suppose you write a etter at Sheboygan to Mr. Jay Gould, New York, asking his advice as to whether you should go long on Western Union or seli it short for a turn, and, in the hurry of a moment, drop the letter in the box without putting a twocent stamp on it. Now, does the postmaster at Sheboygan send that letter along, with instructions to the postmaster at New York to deliver it and colguess not. That would be expediting matters too much. There wouldn't be enough circumlocution about that sort of arrangement to suit some people who are set up to help run this Government. Notwithstanding the importance of your unstamped letter, and your exceeding great impatience for an answer, the Sheboygan postmaster sits down and calmly and coolly fills up a card to Mr. Gould, stating that a certain letter addressed to him and unprovided with the required stamp, lies in the Sheboygan post-office, and that the same will be forwarded as per address if the card be returned to Sheboygan in a sealed envelope and ac-

companied by a two-cent stamp. "Now it will cost the Government just as much to carry that card of notification to Mr. Gould as it would to carry your letter, but the Government will collect that two cents in the most roundabout way if it has to spend a has all turned into chestnuts .- Chicago

dollar to do it. "To get your letter from the Sheboygan post-office Mr. Gould must spend a part of his valuable time, which is said to be worth about a dollar and sixty cents a minute, inclosing the eard and postage-stamp in an envelope and directing it to the postmaster at Sheboygan. Suppose he does this in three minutes, he is out about four dollars and eighty cents in time, to say nothing of an envelope and postage, while you are compelled to wait about wo weeks for an answer to an imporant financial question that, in ordinary course of things, ought to have come in less than five days.

I always agree to any thing Slabside says when he has a grievance against ociety or his Government. It is the only way to escape him at all.

"Why, nobody but a lunatic could ever have thought of such a foolish plan," he continued, growing warmer and more earnest and more impressive in his manner. "I've had some experience with the thing myself. Some time ago I got a card from the postuaster at Sourappleville, stating that letter addressed to me was held in is office for two paltry cents, and that it would be started on its way when he received the needed stamp Well, I sent him the postage, and, in he course of a week, along came the etter, over which, by this time, my reat, and, after all that fooling and rouble, and waste of stationery, it was nothing but a blamed impudent dun rom a fourth-class shoemaker I had once favored with my custom to the extent of nine dollars and a half. I should like to see men of sense put in office to run this Government."—Scott Way, in Tid-Bits.

# THE BEE'S STING.

its Most Important Function Said to Be the Finishing Off of the Cells. A new champion has arisen to defend

the honey-bee from the obloquy under which it has always rested. Mr. Wilirm F. Clarke, of Canada, claims to nave discovered from repeated observaions that the most important function of the bee's sting is not stinging. In a recent article he says: My obser ations and reflections have convinced ne that the most important office of he bee sting is that which is performed n doing the artistic cell-work, capping he comb and infusing the formic acid by means of which honey receives its keeping qualities. As I said at Detroit, he sting is really askillfully contrived ittle trowel with which the bee finishe off and caps the cells when they are filled brimful of honey. This explains why honey extracted before it is capped over does not keep well. The formic This is done in the very act of putting the last touches on the cell-work little pliant trowel is worked to and fro with such dexterity, the darts of which there are two, pierce the plastic cell surface and leave beneath drops of the fluid which makes it keep sion of nature, truly! Herein we se that the sting and poison bag with which so many of us would like to dis our coveted product, and that withou them the beautiful comb honey of commerce would be a thing unknown.

If these things are so, how mistaker hose people are who suppose that bee is, like the Prince of Evil, always going about prowling in search of a victim! The fact is, that the bca attends to its business very diligently, and has no time to waste in picki unnecessary quarrels. A bee is like farmer working with a fork in his hay field. He is fully occupied and very busy. If molested or meddled with he will be very apt to defend himself with the implement he is working with This is what the bee does, and man, by means of his knowledge of the natura and habits of this wondrous little inoff or evade attack. It is proof of their natural quietness, industry and peace -Sponges are very offensive in smell ablenesss, that so many thousands of

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Miss Heaven is the name of a youn woman recently confirmed at Lundy Island by the visiting British Bishop of Exeter.

-Samuel B. McCollach, clerk of the circuit court at Wheeling, W. Va. who three years ago mysteriously disading as "Samuel Brown.

-If young Mrs. Gould's hired girl should ever go on a strike Mr. George Gould wouldn't have to go to Delmon ico's for his breakfast or dinner. The bride is a tiptop cook, and knows all about household matters. -N. I. about Graphic

-As treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the late John D. Taylor was the signer of the thirteen million dollar check paid for a controlling interest in the Philadelphia Wilmington & Baltimore road, largest check ever drawn in Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Press.

-Captain M. V. Lancaster, of Bellect two cents from Mr. Gould? No. 1 fast. Me., has been decorated by the imperial mandate of China with the Fourth Order of the Golden Dragon for his services while in attendance or the Seventh Prince, the Emperor's father, when making his late tour of inspection of the northern parts.

-A white man serving out a sen tence of twenty years in the Pratt mines, near Birmingham, Ala., made remarkable escape a few days ago. He climbed a polished wire rope extend ing two hundred feet up the shaft, and in some manner lifted an iron door that requires the full strength of a man on a safe footing to open.

-A few years ago the literary markets of the world were overstocked with American humor, but somehow or other the stuff spoiled on the hand of the first purchaser, and to-day it is almost impossible to get a decent specimen of pure, original humor .- Cincin nati Enquirer. The reason is that it

Journal. -Miss Nellie Nevada Moore, of Swissvale, Pa., is attracting rather unenviable attention by her independence in the matter of dress. She follows the example of Mrs. Dr. Walker to certain extent. When engaged at work about her house at Swissvale she discards dresses and arrays herself in male attire. Her reasons for this strange fancy in dress are, as she says. solely on the ground of comfort, and not to gain notoriety. - Pittsburgh Post

-After a romantic courtship carried on through the mails two Federal veterans of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., were married recently to two Virginia ladies in Appomattox County. The ceremony took place not many miles from the spot where General Lee surrendered. The parties to the ro-mantic double marriage were Thomas Gallagher, aged forty-nine, and Miss Maggie Duncan, aged twenty-three William Smith, aged forty-six, and Ellen Woodson, aged twenty-one. The contracting parties had never met until a few hours before the nuptials .-Chicago Herald.

## "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-A man seeing on a dentist's sign, "Teeth extracted without pain," remarked: "I never could get any teeth extracted without payin."

-Small boy: "Mother, please give me another lump of sugar for my coffee. I've dropped the one you gave me. er - Where have you dropped Small boy - 'In the coffee.' Mother--Not polite.

-Not politic.

The Marthower's skipper's not polite,
As any one can see.
Be came back home all by himself
And left the Gai at tea.

- Washington Critic.

-Herr Strauss (vawning)-How you vas, Hans? You don't know no body no more, ain'd it? Hans-Mine frent, looked for. I now cover the manure if you vas shut your mouth so I can with both earth and mulching to presee your face, den mebbe I can tell who you vas.

-Spriggs-How much older is your sister than you, Johnny? Johnny-I dunno. Maud uster be twenty-five years, then she was twenty and now she ain't only eighteen. I guess we'll soon be twins. - Tid-Bits.

A five-year-old boy, who was engaged in some mischievous doings, on eing remonstrated with by his fathe with, "Why will you do so, George?" replied: "Oh, I expect I am too little to know any better."—Boston Post.

-"I believe you are right," said an old gentleman, "so far as the abstract is concerned; but"—Just then he slipped and struck his head against the asphalt pavement. "But," he continued, as he got up, "I don't care to discuss the matter in the concerte." discuss the matter in the concrete."-N. Y. Independent.

-The Bar Harbor Indians complain that the trade in baskets, bead-work. fans, and other Indian ware manufac tured in New York has been very duli this year, and Muleahey, one of the braves, is reported to have said: "Faix it's clams I'd rather be diggin' than breakin' me heart over thim bows and arrers and things."-N. Y. Graphic.

-"That Parisian trick-the vanish ing lady-that Hermann does, is a great one, said Jones. "He covers a lady with a veil, and after a little maneuvering raises the veil and the lady has disappeared." "That's nothing to a young lady in our boardinganswered Brown. "I have seen ten or twelve persons in the par-lor, and this young lady come in, sit ers, in Chio Farmer, down to the piano and begin to play and sing. In two minutes all the had disappeared. Talk about Hermann! He ain't a patch to her .- N.

Y. Sun -"What d' you come home for?" expel you for?" "Couldn't keep up you did when you started to school, I profitable of farm stock. Good boy; the very thing! You've got more sense than I thought you had. I'm afraid you've got too much to seriously injured by sea-bathing, and make a good prophet."—Burdette.

RAW MANURE

Experience of a Farmer Who Applied to Fruit Trees in the Fall.

It is asserted by some writers that much the greater waste in stable manure is caused by exposure to the rain that the loss from evaporation is comparatively small. However this may be, it is certain that the loss either way is heavy enough to justify the farmer in resorting to some method for apply ing manure in a raw state, unless he'i much more careful in husbanding than most men are. The ground itse will save the manure, in all its valuabl constituents, better than any thing else plaster, bedding, or what not.

I have an orehard of about three acres, containing orange, peach and pear trees. Aside from commercia fertilizers, I have only the manure from one horse to apply to it; and of this seek to make the utmost. In October 1885, I began to apply this manure to the trees in a perfectly fresh condition I had always before shared in the general belief that it was risky to use it so, that it ought to be composted; and was led to make this experimen simply by the circumstance that I had neglected to provide a manure shed it which to carry on the composting pro-cess. Candor also compels the admission that composting seemed likely to require more labor than the direct ap plication. I went cautiously to work The stable was well littered every time it was cleaned, which was two or three times a week; dried grass, weeds, sods sand, banana and other leaves, every thing was brought into use to absorb the liquid part.

When the orehard had been plowed the last time in the fall, contrary to my orders, the earth had been thrown from the trees instead of toward them. Thi had left a furrow three or four fee from the trees. We arrived from the North the last week in October. was and is yet the general belief that to stir the earth around trees so late i the fall will start them on a new growth, so forming soft wood to be killed by the frost about Christmas. So I refrained from filling up these furrows, and used them as receptacles for the manure wheeled fresh from the stable.

To prevent fermentation it was scattered thinly along for six or eight feet opposite the tree, and covered with an inch or two of soil sprinkled on. When there was no furrow near the tree, the manure was spread out two inches or so in thickness and covered with earth.

At first the horse was fed on corn, oats or ground feed; but the neighbors chickens, in searching for the grain, so scattered the manure and its covering that some of it never stopped until it reached the dead-furrow between the Thereupon the grain feed was rows. discontinued and wheat bran substituted, pound for pound, with results entirely satisfactory so far as the horse was concerned; and the chickens, finding nothing to reward their labor, eventually ceased scratching altogether. The rains falling on it leached the manure, and the discolored soil for several inches around showed what a loss would have taken place if this element had been allowed to wash away.

Just before the trees began to grow in the spring the soil and the manure were thoroughly mixed together with a prong-hoe-which, by the way, is the best implement for stirring the soil under fruit trees-and the manure had by this time become so rotted that there was nothing to be feared from its contact with the roots.

The manure was applied this way all last spring and summer, until such time as it is generally considered unadvisable to apply it any longer for that season. During the cool, moist weather of winter little injury was to have been expected, but when hot weather came on, it might be perhaps vent heating. There was some very hot, dry weather in June, and some of the trees were not large enough to shade the ground much. If a tree had been recently set, I dashed a bucketful or two of water on the manure, and perhaps repeated this operation a few days later. As soon as one or two did not hesitate to work it into the soil

with the prong-hoe. Now for results. During the driest weather of June the extreme tips of a few rank-growing shoots turned yellow and died down several inches, but I am satisfied now that this was from another cause than the manure. The growth of wood this summer has been remarkable. The leaves had that lusty black-green color which one may see in

a river corn-field; One of my neighbors just across the street, who is a excellent gardener, had also the manure of one horse, and about one-half more trees than I have. But he added to his supply a ton of cotton seed and about half a dozen bar rels of cow chips. The cotton seed meal is valuable, but the cow chips are worth only about as much as manure made from wheat straw and long weathered would be. He composte his manure and forked it into the ground. My trees have made a deidedly heavier and richer growth than His peach and pear trees are bler than mine, and bore more fruit, ont his orange trees are about the same size as mine, and they form the true test of the manure. I am thoroughly satisfied with the result .- Stephen Pow-

# Hog Cholera Farms.

A farm on which hog cholera has prevailed is worth less than one free from this scourge. The disease infects demands the father. "Expelled," replied the boy. "Can't go back again?" several years, so that hogs running "No, they said not." "What did they where others have run are liable to take it. Possibly plowing up all places with my classes." "Course not; you always were a fool. You haven't the soil, but it is difficult to do this learned any thing, I suppose?" "No. around buildings and fences. Hogs not much." "Don't know as much as well managed are among the most reckon?" "Don't know any more, sume much refuse that would other anyhow." "What do you expect to wise be wasted. Few farmers appredo?" "I'm going into business as ciate pigs until obliged to stop growing weather prophet." Delighted father—them.—American Cultivator.

-Fogg having said his friend was Boston Transcript.

26,587,33 Warner's SAFE Co

Sold, to Dec. 27, 1886. No Other Remedy in the World

Produce Such a Record. This wonderful success of "Warner's SAFE Cure" is due This wonderful success of Warner's SAFE Cure" is due wholly to merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been REGARDED BY HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY CIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISTAND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's San (No. 100,000, TESTIMONIALS to that effect,

we can produce 100,000 TESTIMONIALS to that effect

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed antee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

1,149,122. Pennsylvania.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON (U. S. Marine Insp., Buffalo, N. Y.), in 1885 was suffering with a skin humor like leprosy. Could not sleep; was in great agony. For two years tried everything, without benefit. Was pronounced incurable. "Twenty bottles of Warner's Save Cure completely gured me and to do not seep; was in great the seep; was in great agony. cured me, and to-day I am strong and well." (Feb. 5, 1885.)

Providence, - - 171,929.

EX-GOV. T. G. ALVORD (Syracuse, N. Y.) in 1884 began running down with General Debitity, accompanied with a sense of weight in the lower part of the body, with a feverish sensation and a general giving out of the whole organism. Was in serious condition, confined to his bed much of the time. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he says: "I am completely restored to health by its means."

Portland, Me., - - 441,105.

MAJOR S. B. ABBOTT (Springfield, Mo.), in 1871 was afflicted with lame back. Rheumatism and Kidney trouble. Consulted the very best physicians in San Francisco, and visited all the mineral springs there. Took a health trip to the New England States, but for seven years suffered constantly from his malady, which had resulted in Bright's disease. After using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and two of SAFE Pills, he wrote: "My back and kidneys are without pain, and, thank God, I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Remedies."

Bal. of New Eng., 441,753.

MRS, J. T. RITCHEY (562 4th Ave. Louisville, Ky.) was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, just living, and hourly expecting death. Was confined to bed ten months each year. Was attended by the best phy sicians. Her left side was para-lyzed. Could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. The doctors said she was troubled with female complaints; but she was satisfied her kidneys were affected. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure she passed a large stone or calculus, and in Nov., 1885, reported, "Am to-day as well as when a girl."

F. MAYER, (1020 N. 12th St. 8 MAYER, (13) Mo.) afflicted with tired in dizziness and pain across is and lost appetite. Was as care-worn all the time. The failing he began the use of N SAFE Cure, and reports, "Ife a fighting cock."

Chicago,

MR. R. BROWN (2221 Woolve Detroit, Mich.) injured his he a fall. Was confined to his weeks. The fall injured his producing intense suffering SAFE Cure restored his to their natural condition writes, "I am now eighty we smart and active."

Detroit,

MRS. THOS. SCHMIDT (Wie-Consul of Denmark, 6) New York) reported that he fter an attack of Diphthe Throat eight years ago, was with Bright's Disease is form; by the advice of ( tiansen, of Drexel, Morga a Bankers, New York, she pa Warner's Safe Cure, with the of the physicians, and rem physicians say that he will be feetly well."

Milwaukee,

MISS Z. L. BOARDMAN (Que in May, 1882, began to block stomach trouble, headaches, and finally the opinion that it was Bright's and incurable. Eventu the doctors to be the last sta Bright's disease. After have under treatment by Warner Cure for one year, she report am as well as anyone."

Fine 8

LOGAN

"ORI

A Stric

Orp

The only first of

First - clas

First door sou

Studyin

Minnesota, - -

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Wo Mass.), in May, 1880, was pre by *Gravel*. Under the open Warner's SAFE Cure alone he p a large stone, and subsequence, "I have had no record of my trouble since Warner Cure cured me."

New York State. - 3.870.773. Bal. N. W. States. - 1.16

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE"

THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

Cleveland, -- 682,632. St. Louis, -

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB (Westport, Ky. CAPT. GEO. B. WILTBANK (98) was prostrated with severe Kidney trouble and lost forty pounds of flesh. After a thorough treatment with War-ner's Safe Cure he reports, "I have never enjoyed better health."

Cincinnati, - - 873,667.

GEN. H. D. WALLEN (144 Madison Ave., New York), scarcely able to walk two blocks without exhaustion, and, having lost flesh heavily, began the use of Warner's SAFE Core says: "I was much benefited by

Bal. Ohio, [State,] - 633,158. COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON (Cin-

cinnati, O.) in 1885 reported that his daughter was very much prostrated had palpitation of the heart, intense pain in the head, nervous disorder and catarrh of the bladder. She lost fifty five pounds. Other remedies failing, they began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, SAFE Pills and SAFE Nervine, and within three months she had gained fifty pounds in weight and was restored to good health. That was three years ago, and she is still in as good health as ever in her life. Col. Thornton, himself, was cured of chronic diarrhea of eighteen years' standing, in 1881, by Warner's SAFE Cure.

Southern States, - 3,534,017

C. H. ALLEN (Leavenworth, Kan.) son Edwin, two years of age, afflicted with extreme case of bright's disease, and the doctors gave him up. By the advice of the doctor's wife, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and after taking seven bottles he is perfectly well and has had no

St., Phila., Pa.), prostrated in America, with Malarial Fever,or congestion of Kidneys and Live. Lirious part of the time. Line larged one-third. fected. Could hold no food water was ejected. Using less dozen bottle of Warner's SAFE Co writes, "I was completely on Kansas City, - - 111

MRS. (PROF.) E. J. WOLF (burg, Pa., Wife of the Ed. of the eran Quarterly), began to decl Pulmonary Consumption. (Ov cent. of all cases of Consump caused by diseased kidneys.)
spaired of tiving. After the
course of treatment with Wa SAPE Cure, she writes, "I am feetly well."

Bal. S. W. States, -

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE what he supposed was Malaris covered he was afflicted with Diabetes, and having obtain relief whatever from his physical began the use of Warner Sape S Cure, and he says: "My frie astonished at my improvement

San Francisco, - 1,242;

J. Q. ELKINS (Elkinsville, N. fered for ten years from Gravels attacked him every six mes He lost 45 pounds in three month his strength was nearly gone. thorough use of Warner's Safe A Cure, he reports, "I am as in I ever was, after using ion bottles."

Canada, 1,467,824. Bal. Pacific Coast,

Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to testators, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselve The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD

Is Probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's UELEBRATED EYE WATELL

sale of this article is c ratantly increasing. If the d r ctions are followed it will never fall. We particle larly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John L. Thom son, sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

LADIES, ATTENTION! \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day made at home—pleasant occu-lation—this is no humong. Send 2 cent stamp for par-aculars. D. A. MACDONALD & CO., 465 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. ticulars.

N. P. N. U. No. 166 -S. F. N. U. No. 243

SEEDS E. J. BOWEN, 65 Front St., PORTLAND, OREM

Garden, Flower and Field Seeds Grasses, Alfalfa, Onion Sets, etc. o Largest and most complete stock

Merchants, farmers and gardener quested to write for prices.
Illustrated Catalogue Mailed

I have bee teur's metho 18 undoubted we have not work, and w get such a l teur has lost happens in something in lation. Some cause such a between the t their inoculat But there a of genuine p

inoculation v by really hyd many people treatment sir afraid. These official statist were excluded. The majority cially the influ teur, but other fight on him. standing; too; ries which hav

with the disea

who hold that