

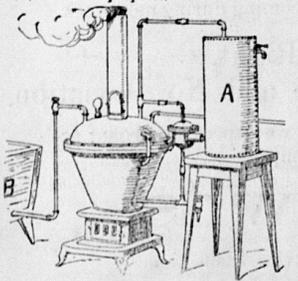
FARM & GARDEN

Look Here, Farmers! A valued subscriber has requested us to let the light into an arduous fraud. We have done so before, but will now do so more emphatically.

Seed oats is high priced this fall—any kind of good seed oats. But, as if that was not enough, the "Bohemian oats" man is on his rounds again. He is a smooth tongued rascal who represents that he has an article of hullless oats to sell. He descant on the glories and beauties, and especially the conveniences of this article. Horses can eat it without trouble; it won't wear the poor things' teeth out; it will do away with expensive hulling machinery when the grain is wanted to be ground for oatmeal, etc.

Farmers, if this eloquent agent comes your way show him the door, and if he hesitates to go set the dog on him. This hullless "Bohemian oats" is a fraud of the first water. The hullless oats is not good for horses, even if there was such a thing. Horses want bulk in their food, or it will be too constipating. Hullless oats has been cultivated as a curiosity by a few florists and others, but practically it is worthless. You won't get enough from your crop to pay the expenses of your \$10 a bushel seed. Furthermore, if you got a hundred bushels to the acre it would be of no account after you got it. Finally, the scamps who make such a contract to take your crop will never be fools enough to keep their bargain. Make a note of this. It is to your advantage. Read your agricultural column, and you won't be swindled.

A Farm Steam Generator. Steam engines of simple construction are very useful on the farm. They give an abundance of hot water for thawing ice, scalding hogs, cleaning milk cans, cooking feed, and other purposes.



STEAM GENERATOR.

Of sufficient size, and with an engine attachment, the steam generator can be used for mechanical purposes. A feed cutter, saw, or corn sheller can be run to advantage. We have seen some of these farm boilers—the merest iron pot, with a cover, they seemed to be—furnished steam for domestic purposes of all sorts. For one thing, a pipe leading from the generator into an old cider barrel gave steam which scalded the family wash to a beautiful white, almost with no hand rubbing at all. The steam pipes passed through a barrel of cider will boil it down into a jelly in the quickest, neatest way. Apple jelly made from cider is very pretty and very good. It is popular, too, and has been a source of considerable profit recently to people who know how to make it just right. With proper pipe, the steam generators can be made to heat a green house, or even a dwelling house. They have also been employed to heat hatching boxes for chickens, where incubators are used.

In the illustration, the generator is supposed to be heating a scalding trough for hog killing. B is the scalding trough. A is the tank from which water is supplied to the boiler.

Some of these farm boilers are entirely safe, while with others there is danger of an explosion in ignorant or careless hands. The best give written guarantees to the purchaser that they have been examined by legal authorities and pronounced safe. Fig. 2 shows the internal arrangement of the boiler in Fig. 1. It is one of those that have been guaranteed.

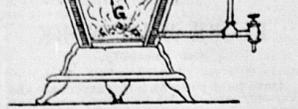


FIG. 2.

C shows where the water runs in from the tank. D is the water in the boiler. E E is where the steam rises. F is the safety valve. The arrows show the course of the water passing through the coil of pipe in the furnace. G is the furnace. H is the smoke-pipe.

This form of boiler is easily tended. It will burn any kind of fuel, and the furnace only needs looking after once in several hours. The generator is two to three feet high, according to size purchased. The fire pot is inside the boiler, as you see. By this arrangement heat from the flame and smoke is distributed through all parts of the water in the boiler.

Women's Departments at Agricultural Fairs.

Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott has been talking out in meetings about the women's exhibits at county fairs. She is right about it, too. Why don't the ladies prepare something useful and beautiful? Flowers, vegetables, cookery, plans for houses, milk houses, and cellars, designs for washing machines and kitchen conveniences; for little green houses and poultry houses, for instance. There are a dozen things that might be named. Mrs. Wolcott says:

Visitors at county fairs and horticultural exhibitions notice the interminable display of hot quilts, knitted and of patch work, cushions on which no heads with any pretension to artistic knowledge could lie and rest. Wreaths of flowers that never had a semblance of life, made of gaudy wadded hair, of shells, of beads or of flowers dried and stained by age; cardboard crosses on which months of patient industry had been expended to make what had neither the virtue of beauty nor usefulness. Pictures of impossible men and equally impossible women done in cross-stitch; cheap and wretched mats simulating buttons of colored cloth; rugs of new and old rugs; flaring pictures of nondescript flowers or animals; worse embroideries of tasteless design on cheap materials; tidies, the very sight of which would tire one's eyes; bags, for everything and nothing;

USEFUL ARTICLES IN CROCHET AND KNITTING

Mittens and socks that never by any possible manœuvre could be made to fit human hands or feet, and, last but not least, the frightful array of crazy quilts, crazy cushions and crazy afghans, present good and sufficient evidence of the activity of women. At an exhibition held in an eastern city, where prizes were offered for excellence of effect in crazy patch work, the entries numbered many hundred specimens, and the display was singularly dazzling. The arranging and draping of these monstrosities occupied weeks of precious time.

SWINE.

[National Live Stock Journal.] Particular care should be taken just now to afford proper shelter from the cold rains which will prevail more or less during the late months of the fall. It is not best to confine the animals at this season; on the contrary, as long as the weather continues moderately mild, they ought to run in a pasture on dry soil; later, they should be confined in dry yards, with sheds around the north, east, and west sides, in which they can find protection from rain, sleet and wind. Too many animals should be allowed together in cool weather, as they will often, in huddling together for warmth, smother some of the more weakly by piling one on another.

Of course those destined to make fat pork should be pushed a little more rapidly than those which are to be kept for breeding, and they can be allowed a greater proportion of corn or Indian meal in their rations. Where hams and bacon are the main object, less corn is desirable, and a larger proportion of grass and clover, bran or middlings and whey. If meal is given it should be oats or barley. Cornstalks grown for fodder, and cut when the stalks are sweet and tender, will be appreciated. Roots make a valuable and healthful winter feed, but they must be fed to the swine under cover, and about noon, so that freezing will be avoided. Frozen food of any kind should never be fed to stock. Pumpkins will be found very healthful, as well as palatable. The pens must be put in order and made weather tight. Remember that if hogs are given an opportunity they will keep clean, and such opportunity should not be denied them. If possible the pens should be so constructed that light and ventilation may be afforded from the south for warmth.

"Talks About the Weather."

We have mentioned in this column the C. T. C. C., that is, the Chautauqua Town and Country Club. It is composed of persons all over the country who desire to get scientific and practical information on subjects pertaining to rural matters. Anybody may belong to the club. It already has a membership of 500. They study and experiment at home. The headquarters of the club is their magnificent experimental grounds, Houghton Farm, Mountainville, Orange county, New York.

Several books and leaflets have already been printed for the use of this live young club. Its superintendent is Mr. Charles Barnard, the well-known author. He has just written and published for the club a valuable little book called "Talks About the Weather." It shows chiefly the relation of climate to plants and animals.

The book is full of information, on such subjects as early and late plants, double crops, green houses and hot beds, winds, rainfall, and the chemical effect of sunlight. It contains many easy and interesting experiments and observations of the weather, and no one reading it, whether a member of the C. T. C. C. or not, should fail to make the observations and perform the experiments. They will especially develop the powers of observation in the young people. One of these experiments shows how to make a sundial.

Fat Cows.

[Iowa Register.] Fat high grade cows sell just now in eastern markets, common cows sell at half the price. Fat full blood Short-horns sell as high for beef as the prime steer. The true policy for the farmer is to breed from the best he means will enable him to buy. Sell no young heifers but breed from them, and when the farm is becoming overstocked, fatten the full grown cows. This will bring handsome returns, supply the farm with cattle and insure good feeders of the best sex. Iowa farmers have not yet learned what to do with the females of the herd. A well bred female is worth nearly as much after breeding several calves as a steer, and a young heifer is intrinsically worth more if never bred, but so few have ever been properly finished for market that buyers have not established extra prices for them as is done abroad. One of the great wastes of the farm is in the management of the females of the herd. The high grade Short-horn cow sells at a price that makes money and a good deal of it, but she must be well bred and well fattened. The dressed beef trade wants them.

Cutting Timber.

As soon as the leaves begin to fall timber may be cut to advantage, and will be better seasoned, if required for spring use, than if cut later. Draining, if the season proves a dry one, may advantageously form a steady job from now to severe winter weather. If brush is cut in swamps or by the roadsides, cut just as close to the ground as possible. The young growth which will start in the spring may then be cut with the common grass scythe. If stumps from two to six inches high are left, it will be necessary to use the heavy brush scythe, or brush hook, involving double the labor.

Wintering Outcows.

It is not known by every body that outcows will bear a good degree of freezing. In fact they bear cold better than heat. To winter them, therefore, it is only necessary to heap them thinly upon a shelf or floor anywhere in a dry room. They keep very well in barns. But this point must be absolutely attended to: Do not touch them when they are frozen. Let them thaw out just as they lie. They rot rapidly if handled in this state.

Things to Do and to Know.

Prices for beef cattle abroad are still weak. Common grapes are worth \$10 a ton in California. St. Louis is headquarters for the eastern bean crop. Pumpkin seeds are said to diminish the flow of milk in cows.

There are thirty counties in Kansas infected with the hog cholera. Scarcity of water is one cause of tough beef. Give fattening animals plenty of water.

The use of barbed wire fences has been condemned by the Hide and Leather Association of Chicago.

This country is so big that every portion of it must find out for itself what is best for it in agriculture.

Let seed potatoes lie on the ground where they are dug for three or four days till they get well suberized. It will stop them from rotting.

The dressed beef trade of Chicago is growing immensely, in spite of the great efforts made to kill it by the stock yard companies of the eastern cities.

SCIENCE & PROGRESS

Sir Lyon Playfair. The venerable and dignified British Association for the Advancement of Science met last year in Montreal. This year their meeting was in Aberdeen, Scotland. They held their sessions in the beautiful old university. This assembly includes King's college, and Marischal college. King's college had its beginning nearly 400 years ago. To us in America British history dates seem very ancient. The British Association is jocularly called at home the British Ass. Its president this year is Sir Lyon Playfair, the distinguished scientific man. Besides his science he has been a member of parliament ever since his first election as a Liberal in 1863. In 1873 he was postmaster general under the Gladstone government. Previous to 1873 the distinguished gentleman was plain Dr. Lyon Playfair. He was knighted and became Sir Lyon. It might, perhaps, have looked in better taste for him to have refused the title as being far less noble than the simple name of a scientific man, but that is one of the things which are not to be disputed about.



PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR 1885.

Lyon Playfair was born at Meerut, India, in 1819. He was educated as a chemist, and was for some time manager of a calico printing works. From that he climbed to positions of more honor and less pay. The compensation was that he became a famous man. Whether that was sufficient depends on how one looks at it. He was professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. The queen's sons, Albert and Alfred, attended his classes. He has served on numerous royal scientific commissions. Among them were those for the investigation of the cattle plague, the qualities of coal for the British navy, the fisheries and the causes of accidents in coal mines.

Sir Lyon Playfair has been three times married.

His present wife is an American, a Boston woman.

Henri Milne Edwards.

This venerable man, one of the greatest of French naturalists, died recently at Paris. French scientific men live long. M. Chevreul completed his 100th year in full possession of his faculties. Professor Edwards was born in Belgium, however, in 1800. His family went to Belgium from Jamaica. A strong, brave family was his. They not only lived long, but they were great in numbers. Henri Milne Edwards was the twenty-seventh child of the family. Through the influence of a brother he began scientific studies. He started in medicine and finished his course in that profession in 1828. But he was a born naturalist, and nothing could keep him from the bent of his genius. Like Cuvier, he devoted special attention to anatomy, in relation to the kinship of different animal forms. He was fond of tracing the resemblances that hint at a common origin of the great families in nature. But he went below the surface of things and showed that the resemblances that are trustworthy are not external ones, but likeness of anatomical structure. In this light we may real a kinship between man and frogs.



PROFESSOR EDWARDS.

Mr. Edwards' classification by anatomical structure became the accepted one. All his life he was a teacher. From one institution to another he came in 1849 to be dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris. He held this place up to the day of his death. He was an indefatigable worker, and how he found time even in his long life for so much independent and original investigation outside of his classes is a marvel. He found such time, however, and contributed to the science of the splendid results of labor. He classified the marine creatures of the French coast first, then later those of the shores of Algeria. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences when the death of Cuvier made a vacant place. He investigated in the English channel and at Nice, and brought out much valuable information on embryology and comparative anatomy. In the courses of his studies he actually went down in person in a diving apparatus to make deep sea captures off Sicily. The result of this deep sea fishing was his studies on the mollusks.

In the apartment of pure natural history he is considered to have done the best work of his time. He was a patriot as well and gave admirable service to his country, both in war and pestilence.

How Iron Works.

[R. Baker, C. E.] Hundreds of existing railway bridges which carry twenty trains a day with perfect safety would break down quickly under twenty trains per hour. This fact was forced on my attention nearly twenty years ago by the fracture of a number of iron girders of ordinary strength under a five-minute train service. Similarly, when in New York last year, I noticed, in the case of some hundreds of girders on the elevated railway, that the alternate thrust and pull on the central diagonals from trains passing every two or three minutes had developed weaknesses which necessitated the bars being replaced by stronger ones after a very

SHORT SERVICE.

Some what the same thing had to be done recently with a bridge over the Trent, but the train service being small, the life of the bars was measured by years instead of months. If ships were always among great waves, the number going to the bottom would be largely increased.

It appears natural enough to every one that a piece even of the toughest wire should be quickly broken if bent backward and forward to a sharp angle; but, perhaps, only to locomotive and marine engineers does it appear equally natural that the same result would follow in time if the bending were so small as to be quite unperceptible to the eye. A locomotive crane axle bends but 1/32 of an inch, and a straight driving axle the still smaller amount of 1/64 of an inch under the heaviest bending stresses to which they are subject, and yet their life is limited. During the year 1883 one iron axle in fifty broke in running, and one in fitzle was renewed in consequence of defects. Taking iron and steel axles together, the number then in use on the railways of the United Kingdom was 14,848, and of these 111 required renewal during the year. Similarly during the past three years no less than 238 ocean steamers were disabled by broken shafts, the average safe life of which is said to be about three or four years. In other words, experience has proved that a very moderate stress alternating from tension to compression, if repeated about 100,000,000 times, will cause fracture as surely as a sharp bending to an angle repeated perhaps only ten times.

Science and the Weather.

The day before the recent terrific storm the Atlantic coast stations were up at the government stations from morning till night. Vessels were warned not to put out to sea that day, but to hug the harbors. The warning was obeyed, and the ships stayed at home. The storm came to time duly, and was a howling tornado. Telegraph wires were blown down in the eastern states. In several places ferry boats could not make their usual trips. At Coney Island great damage was done. Pavilions were blown away utterly. At New York not an inbound steamer could come in past Sandy Hook. Several waited outside until the flow was over. It was one of the severest storms known for many years. Yet such were the precautions taken, in consequence of the signal service warnings, that very little damage was done to vessels. One schooner, already out at sea, was wrecked. Fifty years ago such a storm would have been widely disastrous.

Facts of Interest.

If you want to get thin, eat fish. America is the paradise of mechanics, an English civil engineer says.

Another tremendous natural gas well has been struck in Pennsylvania. In many parts of that state natural gas is used instead of coal, both as light and fuel.

If you want to see whether a pond or a stream is inhabited by fish, climb a tree and look down from a height. The bottom can then be plainly seen. A telegraph lineman, who recently ran a wire along a northern New Jersey road, says that he saw hundreds of pickered, bass and trout almost every day, and during his leisure hours he devoted himself to fishing, with great success. He picked out the good places from the cross arms of the telegraph poles.

Cocoon cellulose is a new substance, and it possesses the quality claimed for it, England may go back to her wooden walls with safety and boat up her self-destructive gams for old iron. The patentee claims that a ship cannot be sunk by shot or shell if only she has taken the precaution of coming into the fight with this peculiar tissue as a great coat. When a shot, no matter what its dimensions, strikes the side of a frigate the carpenter and his mates need not jump to cram in the old-time plugs, for the cellulose immediately closes, and a drop of water will not enter.

THE FASHIONS

The Teeth.

The other day at a dinner party a pretty young lady had a soft cream-colored dress on. It was cut square in the bodice, and her neck was like a lily for whiteness. So was her face, except her cheeks, which were a pleasant rose tint. Perhaps art had helped their pinkness, but that is neither here nor there. She was a bright, lively girl, and quite attractive in a general way. But her teeth! Well, they looked like a bunch of chert, that's the long and short of it. They had an appearance as though they had never been brushed. By contrast with the white dress and the rose and lily complexion they became so repulsive as to be hideous. When the girl smiled, which she did very often, it made a sensitive person shudder.

It was a disgrace and a shame. Water and tooth brushes are cheap. So is tooth powder. Fancy a girl with diamond earrings whose teeth looked like decay and death.

No diamonds are so becoming to beauty as a set of clean, sound, white teeth. There is a sparkle to them, a flash between the lips, that nothing else can give. Take care of your teeth if you wish to be handsome. Brush them carefully every night, the last thing before you go to bed. It won't take over five minutes. Don't leave particles of food to decay around them and corrode them. There is a harmless and useful tooth powder to be had of every druggist, which will be good to use two or three times a week. Rinse your mouth after every meal, to keep bits of food from clinging around them. Have them overhauled by a good dentist once a year, have the tartar scraped off them, and the decayed ones filled with gold.

Hang on to your own natural teeth. False ones look like dead men's bones. They are better than none, but the handsomest of them are not prettier. That is all there is to the care of the teeth for grown persons. It is not hard, is it? Watch your children's teeth and if they are growing crowded or crooked have the faulty ones extracted or straightened. Make the young ones brush their own teeth from the time their permanent ones come in. Then they will never look like the girl at the dinner party.

Americans have better looking teeth than the people of Europe. They take better care of them. But there is still room for much improvement in this respect.

FASHIONLETS.

A guimpe is a chemise. White bonnets of rough plush are to be worn for dress occasions.

Push trimmings and plush striped dresses are fashionable again.

A pretty caprice in imported dresses is that of putting a fold of ribbon, an inch wide folded doubly, inside the collar and wrists of dresses. Poppy red is most favored for these folds, and a very small bow is placed on one side. In a San Francisco fair a prize was voted to the best dressed woman present. A lady from the east won it. She was dressed in black silk, headed in front, with a basque covered entirely over with jet beads. Her hat was white, with a waving ostrich plume.

SEALSkins.

Sealskin cloaks are now becoming common enough for some novelties in this material to be ventured on. One that has appeared this fall is a half close-fitting sealskin jacket. It is the shape of the jackets we have given in this column—tight behind and half loose in front, longer before than behind. The sleeves are somewhat loose and open, and both they and the whole garment are larded with a deep edging of some other fur, such as lynx, otter or black fox. The fur extends up the front. The garment is called a sealskin visite, and will be fashionable for young ladies. A fur hood matches it, but no woman who cares to keep her hair from falling out will sweater her head with a fur covering.

A second new shape for a seal-skin cloak is a dolman which is short behind and long in front. At the back it reaches about a foot below the waist. In front the long tabs extend below the knees, half way to the ankles.

Men's Red Umbrellas.

It almost seems as if gentlemen too were desirous to have a share in the rich and manifold colors of the day. Red cravats were the first attempt in this direction, and although they encountered strenuous opposition, gentlemen's red umbrellas have appeared and seem to meet with less disapproval. Who knows what astonishing changes in the way of gentlemen's dress are before us, and whether red cravats and umbrellas may not prove the forerunners of red coats. We have certainly heard a fantastical idea of such things, though there does not seem much prospect of it being realized.

House Shoes.

In place of slippers, which afford but little support to the foot, demi shoes are again much worn with negligé toilettes. Elegance of shape and perfection of make have been attained by red morocco demi shoes, with gilt high heels, the effect of the latter being obtained by a thin metal covering, in place of ordinary gilding. The front is ornamented with a small bow, and cut low enough to allow full room for the display of taste in the choice of stockings.

Some More Wraps.

It is hard to get to the end of the cloaks, jackets and dolmans, there are so many kinds of them. The leading shapes are the same as those we have given, but the variety of material demands some more attention. The fashion has now settled down into the two or three styles that will be most popular till the warm weather. Of these the feather-trimmed dolman seems to have gone up head.



MANTE WITH FEATHER TRIMMING—FRONT.

This evening is full and bushy, like fur trimming. It comes in colors to suit all costumes, and is from \$1.50 to \$2 per yard. The cloth wrap to match tailor costumes will be the rage. With the heavy cloth skirt there will be quite sufficient warmth in it.

The mantle in the illustration is of brown cloth. The feather trimming is brown of a darker shade. The sprays of fern embroidery are done in stem and knotted stitch, with shaded brown silk. The mantle is wadded, if desired, for warmth, and over the foundation lining is another of golden brown satin.



BACK OF MANTE.

The garment is thirty-three inches long in front. Bind the neck with a standing collar. The fronts are fastened with a concealed button-hole fly and buttons, and a large bronze clasp is placed at the throat. An inside belt of elastic braid an inch wide is sewed inside the back at the waist line and hooked together in front.

Ladies' Vests.

The greatest luxury will be indulged in as regards ladies' waistcoats during the ensuing winter; their material and cut must, of course, correspond with the occasion. For evening wear nothing will be too costly. We shall see waistcoats made of the richest satin, with velvet flowers, or gold and silver embroidery, reminding one of those worn at the court of Louis XV; waistcoats of every shade and color, from the purest white to the deepest black; cut out and high up to the neck; rounded, or coming to a point at the bottom. In short, full room is left for the display of individual taste.

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For Instant Use

As a reliable remedy, in cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, or sudden Colds, and for the prompt relief and cure of throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy for home use. I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." John H. Stoddard, Petersburg, Va., writes: "I have never found a medicine equal to

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

for the prompt relief of throat and lung diseases peculiar to children. I consider it an absolute cure for all such affections, and am never without it in the house." Mrs. L. E. Herman, 187 Mercer st., Jersey City, writes: "I have always found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral useful in my family." B. T. Johnson, Mt. Savage, Md., writes: "For the speedy cure of sudden Colds, and for the relief of children afflicted with Croup, I have never found anything equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the most potent of all the remedies I have ever used." W. H. Sticker, Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung affection, supposed to be Quick Consumption. We now regard the Pectoral as a household necessity." E. M. Breckenridge, Brainerd, Minn., writes: "I am subject to Bronchitis, and wherever I go, am always sure to have a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

with me. It is without a rival for the cure of bronchial affections."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

Mr. M. P. Schrock, 672 W. Lake St., Chicago, was

Helpless

from Rheumatism. His physicians feared amputation of the leg would be necessary. He tried ATHLOPHOROS, and in two days was cured.

A professor in a medical college once said to his class "put your hand in a vice, turn the screw until the pain is all you can bear, and that's rheumatism; turn the screw one more, and that's neuralgia; and gentlemen, the medical profession knows no cure for either." That was before the discovery of ATHLOPHOROS, which does and will cure of all names of pain, and quickly cure both rheumatism and neuralgia, and many physicians use it regularly—frankly admitting that they can prescribe nothing else so effective.

Many persons have tried so many so-called remedies, without benefit, that they have no faith to try more, but it is worth your while to try ATHLOPHOROS. If you have any doubts as to its value, write for names of parties in your own State who have been cured by its use.

Ask your druggist for ATHLOPHOROS. If you cannot get it of him, we will send it express paid receipt of regular price—\$1.00 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us directly.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Father, Mother, and Three Sisters Dead.

Mr. David Claypool, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Jersey Senate, and now Notary Public at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., makes the following startling statement: "My father, mother, and three sisters all died of consumption, and my lungs were so weak I raised blood. Nobody thought I could live. My work (ship-smithing) was very straining on me with my weak constitution, and I was rapidly going to the grave. While in this condition I commenced using Mishler's Herb Bitters, and it saved my life. Because it was so difficult to get it in this little place, and I had improved so much, I stopped taking it for a time, and the result is that I have commenced going rapidly down hill again. Somehow, Mishler's Herb Bitters gives appetite and strengthens and builds me up as nothing else does, and I must have a dozen bottles at once. Use this communication as you please, and if any one wants to be convinced of its truth, let them write me and I will make glad to let them write me to Mishler's Herb Bitters."

The secret of the almost invariable relief and cure of consumption, dysentery, diarrhea, dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney and liver complaints, when Mishler's Herb Bitters is used, is that it contains simple, harmless, and yet powerful ingredients, that act on the blood, kidneys, and liver, and through them strengthen and invigorate the whole system. Purely vegetable in its composition; prepared by a regular physician; a standard medicinal preparation; endorsed by physicians and druggists. These are four strong points in favor of Mishler's Herb Bitters. Mishler's Herb Bitters is sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. 6 bottles for \$5.00. Ask your druggist for MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. If he does not keep it, do not let him write you, but order at once from MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS CO., 625 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Yellowing of the face, a distention of the abdomen, a feeling of fullness, a feeling of heat, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with stifled dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and also effects such a change of feeling as to sustain the sufferer. They increase the appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh as the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stooling is induced. Price 50c. & 25 Murray St., N. Y.

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