In feeding eattle for any purpose, but trate and classify them. When a mixed lot a e put together the stronger or the most pugnacious will tyrannize over the others, and the weakest will ict only be driven from its food but its epirit will be so cowed that it will avoid its companions and pine away to more skin and bone. This is the case with pigs in a pen, and the underlings will avoid the feed trough, even when the others are not feeding. Horned cattle injure each other severely, and even the stronger lose firsh by their constant attacks upon the weaker ones. The trueulent beasts should be kept alone, or, which is best, should be dishorned and disarmed of their offensive weapons. The practice of d shorning is rapily spreading among cattle feeders, who find the quietness which it insures a source of considerable profit. Where sheep, pigs, horses, and cattle are permitted to run together losses and injuries cannot be avoided .- New York Time.

### Differences in Churns.

It is not so much upon the churn as the person who uses it that the quantity and quality of the butter depends. vary considerably in effectiveness, which is in proportion to the degree of agitation of the cream in them. The old-fashioned up-and-down churn will make quite as good and as muc. butter as any other, but with greatly labor and expenditure of time. And churns differ mostly in this respect. But those who use churns differ much more. The churning should be done rapidly in the e churns which are deficient in the requisite agitating action or concussion upon the cream, and it should be stopped always when the butter is in small grains. We have use: churns for nearly fifty years, and have tried a great many in that time, but have found no difference in regard to the kind of butter made in any when each has been skillfully u ed, but otherwise there is a great difference. The difference in the time and case of churning, chowever, is very great. The best modern churn is only one tenth as hard to work as the old-fash oned one .- New York World.

#### The Rapid Walk. We have known numerous road-bred

horses that would walk four and a half five miles an hour without urgung. and many, in fact most, well-bred road horses could be taught to cover greater distances than this in the same ting the colts to the trot as soon as they are in harne s and before they are really bridlewise. Every farmer's boy knows that he can do a better ob of workploughing, harrowing, or working corn with a fast-walking team, which makes three miles an hour or even when they

Evils of Close Planting. A promising orchard of 800 trees, the property of a neighbor of mine, just beginning to hear and on which the owner realized \$800 has season, was sarrifted to the close planting policy. The trees, which one year ago showed.

The greatest enemy of agriculture is nost sagacious of mine in the mode of the close planting policy. The greatest enemy of agriculture is nost sagacious of mine in the conclusion, — Ro he tor (N. Y.)

Arctic Stedge Dogs.

The greatest enemy of agriculture is nost sagacious of most sagaciou owner isalized 3000 last sason, was sarrificed to the close planting policy. The trees, which one year ago showed syldence of health and vigor, have assumed a sickly appearance. Cutting out every alternate, tree, with a liberal disassing of fertilizers, will save the orehard if the owner has the intelligence and nerve to do it at once. But what a loss to the coil this production of 150 trees, which can only be 'cut down and mast into the tike.' And 'the survival al the fittest' will be set back two years at least by this plan of planting and then thinning an orchard. The apple tree demands as rich moist soil. If these conditions are furnished it assumes large proportions and gives immense yields. Why, then, dwarf, starve and mutilate is into better to have five thrifty trees producing fifty bushels of healthy time if yiers, which fifty bushels of healthy time if yiers, and the ledgy vagrants. In the first them fifty trees will be five produce the wood of lifty brees instead of five. The oat of prochasing plants, log, etw., all contributes toward awdiffing the contrast sta the amount paid out. In the first metance you will be rewarded with reliable contrast as the amount paid out. In the first metance you will be rewarded with reliable contrast as the amount paid out. In the first metance you will be rewarded with reliable to contrast comes in bearing. The same results comparatively, though not be repaidly, manifest themselves with regard to the vine. Too close planting will sooner or later result disastronsly, the proper distance for setting apple trees is from thirty to forty feet; for the grape not less than fourteen to eighteen feet for yigorous growing vines. Of course, vasleties, methods of training root pruning, top-dress ng. etc., will modify these figures with regard to grape less than fourteen to eighteen feet for yigorous growing vines. Of course, vasleties, methods of training root pruning, top-dress ng. etc., will modify these figures with regard to

# root pruning, top-dress ng. etc., will modify these figures with regard to grapevines, but better have them too far apart than too closely crowded.—Amerioan Agriculturiet.

The Preservation of Eggs. An egg is a complex compound of most easily decomposed substances. most easily decomposed substances. It is small, but it contains every element that goes to make up a complete an malbones, blood, flesh, feet, feathers and horn. It has, moreover, not only a porous shell, but a quantity of air inside of it, which is able to start decomposition in the very easily changeable contents. An egg begins to decay the moment it is

An egg begins to decay the moment it is perfected. As soon as it natural warmth cools change begins. The shrinkage of the contents by the cooling produces a vacuum, which is ins northy illed with air from without. This air contains oxygens and many solive germs of decomposition which are able to a sthrough the pores of the shell and insurant membranes. Into this so-called air cell of an egg there is also quickly gathered various gases produced by the decomposition of the substances inside of the shell, and this change goes on more rapidly with the lapse of time and the more seed temperature.

This change in the egg, however, affords a useful means of presention in selecting eggs for preserving for winter use for it goes without saying that a had egg originally cannot be kept in good condition, and mercover it is as

produced by which the specific gravity of the eggs is decrea ed, so that by a delicate poising of an egg in a standard solution of salt the quality may be determined. One part of the best salt dissolved in eight parts of water will make such a solution. A glass jar ! six inches deep may be used for this test The liquid is put into the jar and the egg is gently dropped into it. If it slowly sinks to the bottom the egg is fresh and sound and fit for the preserving process; if it touches the bottom and then rises a little it has begun to change, but may still be put away for future use, but will not keep so long as the better eggs. As the eggs are older they rise higher in the liquid, until they float and even project partly above the water. These eggs should be rejected, as one bad egg will spoil a barrelful of good ones in the preserving liquid.

For the preservation of eggs the total exclusion of air only is needed. All chemical preparations, antiseptic substances; "glacisline," and other nostrums are absorbed by the substance of the egg, and the eggs are spoiled for use. The yolk becomes hard and cannot be used for many purposes in cooking. is desirable to have a dense liquid, for of love. the e clusion of air and salt is quite sufficient for this purpose alone; lime is equally effective and is mostly employed by the dealers in eggs who buy them at this season when they are plentiful and put them away for winter sale.

The lime method is as follows: A peck of lime is slacked in suffic ent water to produce a pasty, semi liquid mass. This is mixed with water as soon as all the lime is completely slacked to make half a burrelful. The eggs are then carefully packed away in this liquid until the barrel is tilled, when the eggs will be covered about one inch deep with it. Some of the lime paste is reserved to cover the eggs; this is done by spreading a cloth over the barrel and covering this with the lime paste half an inch thick. This is pre sed close to the edge of the barrel and the cloth is turned over it. The surface is always kept covered with water. Eggs to packed will keep without injurious change for several months. dealers make use of brick vats for storing the eggs, and use broad dippers for handling the eggs, which, as some are taken out, float to the surface. As the eggs are dipped out for sale they are put into lath crates to drain, and are then washed by pouring water over them until quite freed from the lime.

Eggs may be kept safely for three months by smearing them with linseed oil, melted paraffine, or any kind of oil time if it were not for the custom of put- by the shell. I inseed oil is excellent for the purpo e. The egg is held between the inger and thumb by the ends and is dipped in the oil, and then rubbed with the finger or with a small brush to bring the oil in contact with the whole of the the dirt fly, than with a slow one. The bran or comment on the small end and saving on a farm when the horses walk surfare. The eggs are then set in dry are covered with the bran sufficiently to walk two miles and a half, is twenty per cent, or in other words, the fast team can test a whole day in a week and yet do as much work as the slow-team—do it easier and do it better. When work is pressing and weather decertain, the fast team is a treasure—white every effort has been made to increase the speed of the trotter, the draft horse men have been working (as the state of the colled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a cool, dry place. A small quantity of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twing of the oiled eggs may be kept in a twin speed of the trotter, the draft hoss men have been working for pounds with the regard of the trotter, the draft hoss of moisture and the consequence of the trotter for muscle or walking sortion of air. This danger is avoided by using a liquid packing, and the lime trained to walk regions were been mixture above mentioned is the simplest mad most effective, honce the best. —N. to York Times.

The dust bath is the toilet of the hen. Keep tools hanuy and in good condi-

results from the use of copperas solution as a manure on strawberries, pears, let-tuce, peas. beans, carrots and vines. Two horses of one kind will do as much work as four horses of another

kind, and it ought not to be hard to determine which is the more profitable. When a man comes helf a mile to

borrow a hoe or a fork, you may depend on his coming some day to borrow money, but never coming to pay it back. Perhaps it can't be remedied, but it is, nevertheless, a pity that the creatized flattered by the nod of a politician casts a vote that counts as much as the ballot cast by a true man.

Clover should be

Covernment is the necessity of all, polities the greed of a few.

Virtue needs no distinguishing mark, t displays its own identity. A well covered house may be empty

inside, also a well covered head. Genius will show itself somehow, as a spring finds its way to the surface. Equal talent depends upon nature, equal opportunity is the right of all.

The aim of mere polit cians is to persuade the people they are having their Men are never so really little as when

they attempt to be greater than they eally are. The laborer is the sole base of the

public pyramid; the top may be high, but it needs the base. If men knew as much at forty as they hink they know at twenty, what a wise

world this would be. It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that abor can be made happy.

Truth, like sunlight, is influent; but this gives life only as it is the medium of heat, so truth only as it is the medium Youth is but the painted shell within

which, continually growing, lives that wondrous thing, the spirit of a man, od ng its moment of aspiration, carlier n some than in others. All truly wise thoughts have been hought already tho sands of times; out, to make them truly ours, we must

#### hey take root in our personal experience. A Professional Stuffer.

hink them over again, honestly, till

"Taxidermy has always been one of he fine arts," said a little, dried up old nan, seated behind a maintaide of tuffed and unstuffed animats in a cellar n a downtown street to me. "I learned ny trade in Germany many years ago, and came to this country when taxidernists were fewer than now. Is there a iving in the business? Yes, a modery fair one, but not what it used to And then prices are lower than ermerly. Why, I used to recei e \$5 to stator studing a plain, everyday Thomas at, but now I'm lucky if I can get onehird that sum for the work "

"What is used for stufing animals?" "Many taxiderm sts use -t.aw and exelsior, but I plefe cotton. Hair is ften used, but it is expensive. Indies whose pet dogs or cats have died someimes go to gent expense in h ying them stuffe l with hair. A few mon hi ngo I performed a curious piece of work for a title boy whose mother lives on Fifth The child was fond of white nice, and had as many as twenty of hem in a room at the top of his mother's hem in a room at the color ran a pipe rouse. Through the room below. The ue was defective, and one morning the shild went to the roon where his pets were only to find them dead. The pipe 1ad broken, and the white mice iterally smoked to death. Half ado en or more recovered and the rest died. The boy was disconsolate, and nothing would do him but he must have them stuffed. Id dn't wish to undertake the lob, which I knew would be a difficult one, but being pressed by the mother of the child, consented. I stuffed nearly a loten of the little fellows and stuck them on a board. They look : I quite natural, I can assure you. Smal au ma sof any sort are harder to stuit than large Why? Because their bodies are not large enough to perm t of tilling. "What kind of household pets do you stuff:" I asked. "All k nds, but princioally cate, canary birds

Nothing can look more na parrot, if nicely stuffed. l'arrots; \$1 to stuf, large and mall birds in pro portion. (h, no. The business ain't

most sagacious of all a employed and trained ful manner for the mi rices required of them. She she was they are placed with their unit, that they may see neither moeast, and after having been weat

beast, and after having been weath to condemned to solitary confinement for its months, at the end of which time they are put to well-like with other dage and be ng extremely shy and frightoned withal, they run as fast as they can until they become blown and cowed. After this trial trip they are remanded to their pit, where they remain, off and on, until they are thoroughly tired and aledge proken. This severe education sours their temper amazingly, and makes them saything but companionable. Drivers are frequently obliged to stun them by a slow on the nose before unbarnessing them on abcount of their savage nature. See ides drawing sledges they tow bosts up the river in summer and keep their masters warm in winter nights. The interest warm is winter nights.

I when resting on a journey noise in the snow, there is ear

soles in the snow, there is torn
t storm. They are of the husky
thaggy, with erect, curting, bushs
ind not very sharp noses and one. I
dve exclusively on tish, which they of
or themselves. In winter their ra
somprises forty frozen herrings per o

Forest and Etecam.

Blectrical Pleasure "Electricity as a power to drive small boats? Why, of course we will soon have it, and it will be a creat deal more convenient and pleasant than those hot steam launches and nasty little petroleum boats."

leum hanches and nesty little petroleum hoats."

The speaker was a prominent New
York electrician and he talked of the
advantages of electricity over steam and
was very auge that soon yachtsmen who
could not afford large steam yachts
would find electricity much the better
power to use to propet their boats. He
added: The machinery takes up less
room, and then the heat of the formede
is not felt, because there is no furnace,
and the smoke and grease are asse done
away with. They are building them in
England. I have received particulars of
one that has just been launched. It is
sixty-five and one-half feet in length,
ten feet in beam, and is designed to
carry eighty passengers at six miles an carry eighty passengers at six miles an hour. The electric machinery and storage cells are placed below the deck, fore and aft, leaving a clear run the whole length of the boat for pas enge s. In the middle is a handsomely fitted cabin, with layatories, dining room, ets. The electrical anarce is converted into me. electrical energy is converted into mo-tive power by two motors of seven and one-half horse power, each driving in turn three-bladed propellers. Ecats will

An epidem'e of suic des has broken out in Paris. At least ten altempts at self-murder are reported every day.

soon be made to store electricity and run just as the street cars do now."-

Mail and Express.

quor Adulteration. ial report to the editor of the tion from the laboratory of La-chemists and assayers, Ne. v York

CURRENT WIND

City, some interesting facts are presented with regard to the adulteration of liquor. Samples were taken from second and third class salos. Yprk City and carefully inalyze iflavor are eit toyed in such small tout of considerate mechanic on the n Water street is rs little whether he e forty per cent, alcohol ough brandy at anexy cents, or a quart of twenty-five per cent, flavored and diluted at flity rents; it is the alcohol he craved and that which produces the effect.

## The Curse of Saloons.

"Pown with the Saloons," was the subject discourset by the Rev. Charles F. Goss to a large audience at Mooiy's Cheago Avenue Church. "The word of Ged," said he, "speaks in utter reprobation of drunkenness. The condemnation of the word of God is specially directed toward the saloon. The valoon, as we now understand it, is the gene-sis of modern evil. If the word of God conemns drunkenness .t must surely condemi the place where drunkenness is manufac

tured.
"When we enter these gilded palaces of sin, with their beyeled mirrors, their rightycut-glasses and their rare pottery, the first object one's eyes in I upon is a pair of scales placed in a conspictions corner for the poor drunkard to weigh his shame on. I would to Ged I could put scales into the saloons of Chicago that would weigh men's characters or weigh their souls. As a political factor the saloon occupies an important place. There isn't a system of moral or political govern-ment but the saloon-keeper has a hand in the making of its laws. They are doing more to corrupt the civil government of the country of America than all the rest of this country's corruptive practices put together. Socially the saloon also plays an important part. If it corrupts politics what must be its effects upon society, with its impure pictures aderning its walls, its conversation so vie, degraded, and low that a man cannot frequent such a place without all of his true and nobie ideas being dragged and trampled in the

"Its influence on the home is absolutely destructive from the first hour a man cross at the threshold of one of these hell-holes of the threshold of one of these hell-holes of iniquity. Given up to impure conversation, gathered into the arms of convival compunions, what cares he for the wife or children starving at home, with the winter winds creeping in under the threshold and poverty staring in at the window? On the in lividual life of man the saloon is a manufactory of drunkards. It takes the raw material from our homes, and converts it into a heating our homes and converts it into a besetted, drunken wretch. It takes from the center of our homes the bright, leastful, happy boy; that face which a mother has smiled upon and has loved, who lips have Leen kissed by a loving mother or fond sister. All the strength and beauty of that manked is drawn into these hellish machi, e. and transformed into a poor, low.miserable drunkard. As you drain a swamp of its cursed malaria, just: 2 much you drain this cursed institution rom our and,"—Chicago News.

Yellow Fever and Drink. About the middle of August, when the yellow fever epidemic was at its height, a state ment appeared in the papers quoting Mayor Archibald, of Jacksonville, Fia., as saying that "the yellow fever is the best temperance lecture the city ever had." Two-thirds

of the fatal cases, he said, had been among persons addicted to drink, while total abstancers had been comparatively free. The New York lotter wrote to Mayor Archibald to know if these statements were true and recovered the tollowing neutron.

Area Daid to know if these statements were true, and received the following answer:

MAYON'S OFFICE,

D. T. GERGW, ACTING MAYOR, I JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15, 1888.

"Editor The Voice—Dear Sir: Replying to your communication of 13th inst., I may say that Mr. Archibald, who was for a time set he mayor of this city. 16th senting. acting mayor of this city, left sometime ago, during the present epidemic. The state frents made by Mr. Archibald are substantially made by Mr. Archibald are sutstantially correct with reference to the carly part of the epidemic. At the time of his departure scarcely any colored people had taken the disease, and the mortality aming the whites was probably 15 per cent. Since then a large proportion of negroes have feen sick, and as they appear to be constitutionally better able to withstand yellow fever than Caucasians, the percentage of deaths to cases reported has dropped to about nine.

"But dou tless your inquiry points to the effect of the dripk halt types." "But dou't less your inquiry points to the effect of the drink habit upon the mortality among the vellow fever cases. In regard to

toxicants inad the sad exour citizens o yet the fe the part of the reaccustomed to the use of alcoholic durints was very noticeable and the surfe of constant renoticeable and the surfe o mark. It has been almost invariably the case that when a person of dishking habits had been attacked by the fever, he has either succeptible to the disease or has experienced a very narrow escape. (or clusions readily tollow. Yours very to

Yours very truly, "Dr. T. GEROW, Acting Mayor."

Who is Responsible?

The husband of a loving/wife; the father of the sulful children; the son of a highly ejected father and mother; this son lying a lounge awaiting flex has a the result of await swall await morphism, with sulcidal and a the sulf of the man there kneels a loving, sister pouring out her grief and control of the sulful father. In answer to be quary. Why is you to it? bear his answer. I want is dist. I cannot bear the himse of living a drunkard sad I cannot resist therein platical to which I amexposed. On ory to my will Pray load to save my out, but on the buckless it want to diel want to diel control live a drunkard to the law of the same of rting from home is to have him go lik. Farawell kise bell, and let the

d exclamations of ling the bell, and l Ace III. Midnight. Woman the beggering steps. Old garnionts such the broken window-pane. Many marks hardship on the face. Biting of the nails objudiese fingers. Neglect, cruelty, is grace. Rin the bell, and let the circul

drop.

Act 1V. Three graves in a very day place. Cruve of child who diet from lack of medium. Grave of wife who diet of a brol en heart. Grave of husband and father who diet of dissipation. Heavy of weeds but to diswers. I what a binised heath with three graves! Ring the hell, and let the curtain drop.

Act V. A distroyed soul's sternity. No light; no music; no hope! Despair colling are und the heart with unutleyable anguish. Hackness of darkness for ever!—Dr. Talmagn, in Observer.

Temperance News and Notes.

The next annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. will be held in Nan Francisco.

Of the new Heard of Addrinen of New York, eleven are saloon keepers and one is a brower.

Miss Frances E. Williard recently addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of representative women from the various philanthropic societies of Philadelphia.

One of the W. C. T. U. text texts. philanthropic societies of Philadelphis.

One of the W. C. T. U. text books, "Intoxicants and Their Bad Effects," has been translated into the Hindcostant language, and is taught in Christian schools in India.

The Free Church Temperance Society claims to be the largest temperance organization in Scotland, having about 650 abstaining ministers, over 600 congregational societies and Hands of Hope, and a constantly increasing membership. Some encouraging features mark the report especially the fact that plow lads are joining in increasing numbers.

Fancion: Wine is the source of the greatest sylls among communities. It causes disease, quarrels, seditions, idleness, aversion to labor, and family disorders. It is a species of poison that causes madness. It does not make a man die, but it degrades him into a brute. Men may preserve their health and vigor withous wine; with vine they run the risk of ruining their health and losing their morals.

states that the Air merkable tribe of small, hairy heople, or ginally living by hunting and fishing-have been in great straits since the occupation of their fishing grounds y the Japanese in 1869. Since 1882 efforts have been made to relieve their distress and to teach them farming, and in 1886 about 803 acres were cultivated by them. In their chief home in the Island of Yesso, the Aines are estimated to number 14,000 individuals,

with 3,600 houses. to be gradually disa saw Traveler. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR is extremely English in all his tastes, ways and talk, and objects to talking in any for-

A LITTLE girl being asked to define a olcano, answered: "It's a mountain that throws up fire, smoke, and liver.

eign language when it is not absolute-

The British Cor

ly necessary.

Bruption of the Skin Cured.

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA, December 2, 1885.

I have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the past afteen years, and think them the best cathattic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength, the itching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of PRAN-DRETHS PILLS. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every vight, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly enear and has been so ever ED. VENNEY. since.

As ronauts are generally "well up" in bal-

" Purgatory Bulletin

"Purgatory Bullecki"

An excited Irishman lately rushed into a Boston drug store, having a "broken up" appearance generally. "Be Jabbera!" he yellow to straighten me out. Some o' thim 'Purgatory Bullets' wid fix me, I'm thinkin'. What dye tax for thim?" "What do you mean?" asked the clerk. "'Purgatory Bullets, sor, or somethir' loike that, they call thim." replied the man. "Shure, I'm in purgatory already, with headache, and liver complaint, and had shotmach, and the divil knows what all." The clerk passed our a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went of contented. clerk passed out a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and Pat went of contented. These little Pellets cure all derangements of iver, stomach and howels. Sugar-contest, hilarger than mustard seeds, and pleasant to ake. Druggists.

The man who colors clothes is never afraif any dyer results.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength

Use after each meal Scorr's EMUISION WIL Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicat: people improve with its use is were derived. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consamption, Throat affection one Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read "I used Scott's Emussion in a child eigh months old with good results. He gained to ounds in a very short time."Tho. Phim. M. D., Alabama.

Greatest smokers in town-Factory chim

Does the Earth Really Move? Does the Farth Really Move?

Schenes says that it does, out we cannot help wondering sometimes if there isn't some mistake about, it, when we see how stubbornly certain old fogies cling to their musty and antiquated ideas. It was believed once that consumption was incurable, and although it has been clearly demonstrated that it is not, thousands of old-time physicians close their eyes and put their hands to their ears and refuse to abandon the theory. But for all they the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Gold. Medical Discovery continues to rescue sufferers from consumptives' graves. It is a sure cure ers from consumptives' graves. It is a sure cur-for this dicaded disease, if taken in time. Al scrofulous diseases—and consumption is cluded in the list—yield to it.

The old snow very often finally becomes an

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease. Catarrh, and value trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge

It isn't every composer who has a Handel to A Difficulty Surmounted. It isoften very difficult to tell what kind of a laxative to give to a very young child who is suffering from constipation. The only medicine tive, and pleasant to take, is Hamburg Figs. cents. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

A dinner fit for a bookkeeper-A pigeo



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Warranied to color dyes ever made, and to durable colors. Ask for the no other, 35 colors; 10 cent WELLS, RICHARDSON &

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re supposed

Smith—"Was Shakespeare a broker?"
Jones—"No, of course not" "Well, then,
how did be come to furnish so many stock
quotations."

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diness, Constipation, Fuliness after
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