

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

BLUE grass belongs to a large family of grasses known as the "Poa" family. Its botanical scientific name is "Poa pratensis," which is the only thing I have got against it.

It makes a thick, close turf, and if grazed closely will run out all other grasses with which it may be growing. It is propagated in two ways: by its seed and by its creeping underground root stalks. It is among the first, if not the first, grass to start in spring, and if the fall be moist will grow until from the 1st to the 15th of October. If not too dry, the climate can hardly be too cold for it to flourish, as it can perpetuate itself by means of its creeping root stalks where the summer is too frosty to ripen its seeds, and is known to do well near the Arctic Circle in British America. It cannot endure great and long continued heat and its southern limit may be roughly defined as the latitude of Cairo, Ill., though it grows well in the elevated limestone lands of middle Tennessee.

Blue grass is rather difficult to get started and a good set is hard to get in less than four years from the seed sown, but under constant grazing it improves for years. Many of the best pastures in Illinois and Kentucky are on land never as yet invaded by the plowshare. It is very difficult to get a stand from imported seed as its germinating qualities are quickly ruined by mold after it is cut. In Illinois the safest way to sow it, is to cut it stalk and all, scatter it over the ground to be seeded. It can be sown at any time not later than August during the growing season.

Blue grass in Wisconsin will do well on either clay or sandy lands, but of course will thrive best in limestone districts. To get the greatest benefit, pasture it rather closely. If it grows up tall and falls down, it is apt to become weedy. This grass is without question in its green state the most nutritious grass known. Illinois farmers consider clover to be "washed" and infinitely prefer blue grass to it for both milk and beef.—D. R. McGinnis.

Composting Manure in Winter.
A good deal will be gained if the winter-made manure is piled in heaps and subjected to partial fermentation, so as to make its fertility soluble. It is a fact that cannot be too frequently remembered that fresh animal excrement is never immediately beneficial to the plants to which it is applied. We see this in the killing of herbage in pastures where animals have voided their excrement while pasturing. The following year surrounding this excrement will be found a rank growth of grass, which will generally be left uneaten, because smelling and tasting too much of the partly-decomposed manure. But let this same excrement be composted to a fine powder, and it will enrich several square feet, and the grass will be of better quality for it. The composted manure has all the ammonia that the fresh excrement had, and is available for use. This is especially true if either gypsum or German potash salts are put on the heap to absorb the ammonia. Most stable manure is deficient in potash. The German potash salts, known to the trade as kainit, is the best thing to apply to the compost heap. It is not caustic, like wood ashes, and therefore will not hasten decomposition. Neither will the kainit delay it. The ammonia of the fermenting manure and the potash will unite, forming nitrate of ammonia or saltpetre, which is one of the most powerful fertilizers known. It is very soluble, and all compost heaps should be kept from exposure to rains, which will speedily leach out their most valuable properties.—Am. Cultivator.

Preparing Strawberry Beds.
Fine berries and large crops depend so much upon the treatment the plants receive the spring of fruiting that no one can afford to neglect them here. Where the soil is free from weed seed the matter is vastly simplified. But such soil is not always to be had; and the richer the soil the more apt it is to be infested with weeds.

Subdue the weeds by running shallow cultivator down middle as early in spring as practicable. Scrape around and between plants with small, well-sharpened weeding hoes, which will remove all weeds and not cut deep enough to injure roots.

Then apply over rows, plants and all, about 500 pounds an acre of highly soluble commercial fertilizer rich in potash. Stable manure and unleached wood ashes, if to be had in sufficient quantities, are excellent. Ten good loads of manure and 50 bushels of ashes an acre will do, scattered over and around the plants; the ashes on top, as they hasten the action of the manure.

Remember that almost anything can be safely scattered over and on strawberry plants while in a dormant state—while not growing. Should the application be unavoidably delayed till growth begins, it should be applied just before a rain, which will wash it off the leaves into the ground; or it can be scattered around and between the plants. Where the soil is not so infested with weeds as to need much scratching, the manure and ashes are best applied late the previous fall.

If weeds appear after the fertilizer is applied, they must be dug out, or

removed by hand, so as not to draw the fertilizer or manure from the plants. The weeds well overcame, apply mulching. If it best to scatter it over and let the plants grow up through it. The berries then form above the mulch and keep perfectly clean. Pine needles (ten loads an acre) are best. But any straw or hay chopped small enough not to blow off will answer. With plenty manure no mulch is needed. Take the advice of an old grower of strawberries: Keep your fields clean, manure them well and, unless your varieties are worthless, you will not fail of your reward.—O. W. Blackhall in Farmers' Review.

Forest and Not Trees.
Another point of difference between forest and nut trees is this: in the case of the nut trees, according as you gather the fruit you remove from the soil just such elements as are contained in the fruit. And it so happens in the economy of nature that the tree will store up more of the mineral elements which are assimilated in the fruit than it does in any other of its parts. And in removing the fruit you really deteriorate your soil. Hence you must put your nut trees upon strong soil, and if you want the best nuts you must follow the line of orcharding.

In the case of a forest, you plant your forest upon the poorest soil—soil which you cannot use for agricultural purposes—and you depend upon the forest itself to enrich that soil. Here again is a very great contrast between the two classes of trees. You depend upon the forest to enrich the soil. Why? Because the mineral elements and the carbon and oxygen which the forest tree takes are secured from the atmosphere, and it transforms those elements, assimilates them, and puts them into an organic condition. With each recurring autumn the forest drops its leaves and these lie on the ground beneath the tree. In time they decay and make a rich manure—humus, we call it, ordinarily. So your forest really enriches the soil, while your nut tree impoverishes it. This, then, is the second contrast between those two classes of trees.—Chas. A. Keffner.

Negro Farmers.
A great many of the negroes in the South, who, thirty odd years ago, were slaves, have prospered since they became free men. Probably their greatest success has been in farming, to which most of them were accustomed in their days of slavery. There are 549,642 farms owned or occupied by negroes, and of the 1,329,564 who work at farming, 510,619 are independent farmers and employers of others. It is not likely that the Southern negroes will ever become largely engaged in manufactures, transportation or commerce, though there is a better field for them in the South and less prejudice in a business way than there is at the North. The Southern white man objects only to association with the negro socially, but in business matters he treats the colored man just as he would any other.—Ex.

Mistletoe.
A writer in Popular Science News says: "The mistletoe grows most commonly in the apple tree." This is quite correct, but the English (?) mistletoe that comes to this country in such quantities for Christmas comes from Normandy and other sections of northern France, and grows almost exclusively on the black poplar, the principal roadside tree on the military roads of France. These trees yield a large revenue to the commune; about two-thirds of the limbs are cut close to the trunk, once in six years, tied in small bunches, say four inches in diameter, and sold as fagots, and is the wood mostly used by bakers. From these limbs the mistletoe is taken about the 20th of November and shipped in crates to England, and from thence to this country as English mistletoe—of poetic history.

The Bunch Sweet Potato.—Few plants could be more interesting than this. Here at the North we have not succeeded in getting a good crop of tubers from it. At the South it seems a very valuable thing. "Perhaps no other vegetable novelty which has been introduced in the South in recent years," says a bulletin recently published by the Texas Experiment Station, "has caused more comment than the vineless sweet potato. The experimental stage has been passed, and the value of this variety, like that of the bunch lima bean, has been established beyond question. With nearly a level culture, we have grown over three hundred bushels per acre of this variety, and all the tops could have been easily cut with a mower. The high value of the tops for feed has been proven, but it is best to feed them green, as they do not cure well. Frequently it is a good practice to mow off the heavy tops and leave the gritty runners on the ground."

Examine Stock Salt.—It is not always best to buy a cheap quality of salt, or having bought what is supposed to be a good quality and finding it not up to expectation, to feed it to stock. Several weeks ago we mentioned an unaccountable case of death of a number of head of cattle. Upon questioning the gentleman who lost the cattle, this week, we learn that by comparing notes with others who had sustained similar losses, he ascertained the cause. A sack of salt which had been fed to the cattle consisted of the clearings of the evaporating vat, and contained so much gypsum and other harmful substances that the cattle died of scours as though they were afflicted with an acid poison.—Amarilla Champion.

Three Litters a Year.—Three litters a year keeps the sow pretty busy, but the American Cultivator thinks it is better for one that has attained her growth and is two or three years old. It checks the tendency to fatten which spoils the breeding faculty in most sows after they have stopped growing. Ex.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

VOICE OF OUR PRESS ON TODAY'S ISSUES.

Cleveland the Only President Since Monroe's Time Who Has Forged a Successful Foreign Policy—But Frying Will Be Unpopular This Year.

From Chicago Chronicle: One of the most brilliant chapters in the history of American diplomacy, if not the most brilliant chapter, is substantially closed. It comprises various subjects, including the Venezuelan question, the demand for the premature recognition of Cuba and the case of ex-Consul Waller. President Cleveland's triumph is complete. Foreign enemy is defeated, Home malecontents and conspirators are appeased, or at least they are silenced. The vindication of the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted by Cleveland in its application to present times and circumstances, includes every point in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The queen's speech by proxy from the throne conceded in general all that the United States had demanded. The subsequent speeches of Salisbury in the house of lords and of Balfour in the house of commons covered the entire question in detail and particular.

The simultaneous announcement of the British foreign office to Minister Bayard that all the English testimony on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary including treaties, surveys and maps, would be submitted to the American Venezuelan commission, of which Justice Brewer is president, as a part of the testimony before it, is a concession of the highest value and of conclusive importance.

Something more was said. Salisbury admitted in his awkward way that he "did not think that the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary for the United States." That is, the United States were impelled by a sort of necessity to invoke the Monroe doctrine, and it was invoked by President Cleveland in emphatic language. The premier proceeded to say that the interference of the United States in the Venezuelan controversy was as much justified as interference by Great Britain would be if the continental powers should attempt to disturb the territorial sovereignty of Holland or Belgium.

A few months ago Salisbury said that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to the Venezuelan dispute. He now says that it is a vital principle of American policy, as important in its application to Venezuela as the European policy of national independence for the smaller and weaker powers.

Mr. Balfour's declarations were equally explicit. He said that Great Britain never would have the slightest intention to violate the substance or the essence of the Monroe doctrine, nor to push beyond the due limit of its colonial frontiers. He added that Great Britain cherished the Monroe doctrine with as much affection as animates the United States and claimed credit for its British origin. All this friendly eloquence of Salisbury and Balfour was lack of the queen's address, in which she predicted a satisfactory settlement of the entire controversy.

This is the most important of President Cleveland's diplomatic victories, but the others are of great interest. The case of ex-Consul Waller is settled on better terms than the facts in the case would have warranted if the negotiations had been pending between any other two countries. Mr. Waller had been United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar. He was removed from office and afterward procured an extensive grant of lands from the native government, and he remained in the country. The French occupied Tamatave. Waller wrote a letter which he sent surreptitiously to the native authorities describing the condition of the French forces. It was the net of a spy.

Waller was tried for the offense and convicted on ample proof. Instead of being shot or hanged, as the laws of war would have justified, he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. On representations made by the United States he was removed to France and by request of our government he will receive his liberty. But he will have no claim for damages which the United States will attempt to enforce. Other matters of official misfeasance were charged against Waller. This did not enter into the correspondence with France. It merely shows the sensational and fraudulent character of the representations made by the republican press and the negro lobby syndicate at Washington in the case.

President Cleveland also advised congress as to the facts of his failure to recognize the Cuban insurgents. He says that the insurrectionary guerrilla army has destroyed vast amounts of plantation property belonging to American native and naturalized citizens, and that he thought it would not be good policy to recognize an outlaw "belligerent" force that were fighting and despoiling citizens of the United States in Cuba under the same system of warfare that they were waging against the subjects of Spain. This has put a stop to the clamor for Cuban "recognition."

The triumph of President Cleveland's foreign policy at every point, as contrasted with the feeble and vacillating results of Flaine's jingo and sensational methods, is an instructive spectacle. Objects of equal importance were gained under Andrew Johnson's administration, when Secretary Seward's demand, backed by the presence of General Sheridan with an army of observation on the Texas frontier, caused the withdrawal of the French from Mexico. The deliverance of Mexico in 1867 and the establishment of the advanced Monroe doctrine in 1895 are the two most

important events in American annals connected with the relations of our government to foreign powers.

A Tariff Jeremiad.
From the Chicago Chronicle: The treasury department has issued a report on our foreign commerce for 1895, which fills the breasts of republican calamity waiters with poignant distress. One of these distressed partisans telegraphs his paper from Washington that, according to this report, "the democratic tariff law, which professed to give the people of the country their goods free from tariff exactions, actually collected duty on 62 per cent of the goods which were brought into the country, while the McKinley law in its last fiscal year collected duty only on 41 per cent of the goods brought in."

This implies that the new law is a diabolical contrivance which, while seeming to reduce the taxes, in fact increases them. That is the burden of the lamentation, if it is not altogether senseless. And the implication is strengthened when the mourner changes his form of words and says that under the McKinley law the people got practically two-thirds of their imported goods free of duty, while under the Wilson law they are getting less than half free of duty. If one could overcome the arithmetical difficulty in the conceiving of 52 per cent an equivalent to two-thirds he would infer that the democrats had been wickedly and maliciously heaping taxes on imports while pretending to take off the taxes.

But what have we here? One Jeremiah proceeds to say: "The increase of importation of dutiable goods is something enormous, while the free importations have not increased. The total importation of dutiable goods during 1895 was \$416,538,857, while the total importation of goods paying duty in the last fiscal year of the McKinley law amounted to only \$257,845,793. Thus the new law is nearly doubling the amount of dutiable goods brought into the country, but giving the people no more free importations than did the McKinley law."

So it appears when we come down to figures that the difference in the proportion of dutiable to free goods is due not to transferring goods from the latter category to the former, but to an increase in the importation of dutiable goods. Why the increase? Plainly because the dutiable goods are not taxed so outrageously as they were under the McKinley law. With the burden of taxation lifted the people can buy more and enjoy more. And this remark applies no more to imported goods than to like goods of domestic production. The same cause which has reduced the prices of the former has equally reduced the prices of the latter. The people are able to consume and enjoy more of both foreign and domestic goods. And the relief from burden on domestic goods is fully three times as great as the relief from burden on foreign goods, because the people consume fully three times the quantity of domestic goods as they do of competing foreign goods.

But let us not claim too much for the new law because the Washington Jeremiah invites us to do so with his misleading figures. He compares the dutiable imports in 1895 with the dutiable imports during the last fiscal year of the McKinley law—1891—but he omits to state that the dutiable imports in 1891 were exceptionally low—lower, in fact, than they had been for more than a quarter of a century. The following statement of the value of dutiable imports each year, beginning with the fiscal year 1886 and ending with the calendar year 1895, will show how misleading the comparison is:

Year.	Dutiable Imports.
1886	\$413,778,055
1887	450,325,322
1888	468,142,774
1889	484,856,768
1890	507,571,764
1891	466,455,173
1892	535,326,741
1893	490,282,519
1894	257,645,703
1895	416,538,857

This table shows that the dutiable imports last year were much less than in any one of five of the last ten years and \$91,000,000 less than they were in 1890 under a good, stiff republican tariff.

The Washington calamity man makes further comparisons, but as they are of the same misleading character, because they are all made with the very exceptional year 1891, it is unnecessary to analyze them. It will suffice to say that when it comes to comparing duties received he omits that exceptional year for an obvious reason. He says that "the collections of customs under the new law amount to only \$164,591,322 in 1895, while those of the McKinley law amounted to \$173,497,670 in its first fiscal year, and \$198,373,453 in its second fiscal year." If he had added the fact that those of the third year of the McKinley tariff amounted to \$129,558,892 only he would have spoiled his whole lamentation.

Bribe-Givers in the Senate.
Louisville Courier-Journal: It is undoubtedly true that many of the senators hold their seats as the result of bribery, and so this bribery various combinations have contributed. But it is not so certain that the election of senators by the people would put an end to bribery. Questionably, however, the present method of choosing senators furnishes temptations and opportunities for bribery which an election by the people would not. Bribery will probably continue until the people resolve to put an end to it and go about the work in earnest. But it is safe to say that an election of senators by the people would reduce the number of seats now held by purchase.

WIFE SALE IN ENGLAND.

A Sturdy Briton Sold His Better Half and Threw in a Speech.

The London Annual Register for 1832 gives an account of a singular wife sale. Joseph Thompson, a farmer, after a brief married life of three years, finding the union irksome, agreed with his wife to separate. Acting upon the prevalent notion that, by putting his spouse up to auction, the marriage bonds were legally severed, he came to Carlisle with her and, by bellman, announced the sale.

At noon the auction commenced in the presence of a large number of persons, the wife, a spruce and lively damsel of 22 years of age, being placed on a large oak chair, with a halter of straw round her neck. Thompson then spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have to offer to your notice my wife, Mary Anne Thompson, otherwise Williams, who I mean to sell to the highest and fairest bidder. Gentlemen, it is her wish as well as mine to part forever. She has been to me only a born serpent. I took her for my comfort and the good of my home, but she became my tormentor, a domestic curse, a lady devil. Gentlemen, I speak the truth from my heart when I say, 'May God deliver us from troublesome wives and troublesome women!' Avoid them as you would a mad dog, a roaring lion, a loaded pistol, cholera morbus, Mount Etna or any other pestilential thing in nature. Now, I have shown you the dark side of my wife and told you her faults and failings. I will now introduce the bright and sunny side of her and explain her qualifications and goodness.

"She can read novels and milk cows; she can laugh and weep with the same ease that you can take a glass of ale when thirsty; she can sing Moore's melodies and plait her frills and caps; she can make butter and scold the maid; she cannot make rum, gin or whisky, but she is a good judge of the quality from long experience in tasting them. I therefore offer her with all her perfections and imperfections for the sum of 50 shillings."

The sequel of the story is that, after writing above an hour, Thompson knocked down the "lot" to one Henry Moores for 29 shillings and a Newfoundland dog, and the parties separated, being mutually pleased with their bargains.

MEANING OF CHRISTMAS.

On That Day There Was Born a Savior, Who Is Christ the Lord.

Long, long ago, so far back that it cannot be definitely traced, the latter days of December were set apart for the festivities pertaining to pagan worship, says the New York Mercury. Perhaps its earliest observance began with the celebration of the winter solstice and of festivities held in honor of Saturn and Bacchus. To-day Christmas is celebrated throughout the world not for its pagan ancestry, but for its meaning as the Christian festival of the nativity.

The keynote of Christmas joy is "Peace on earth, good will to men." The first Christmas day that ever dawned brought rejoicing in its wake. On that day there was born in Bethlehem, Judea, a Savior, who is Christ the Lord. For those weary with sin, for those oppressed with sorrows, for the troubled in mind, for the weak and helpless he came. But not to these alone. To the joyful and happy ones, to those rich in this world's goods to the successful and prosperous he came. To the whole world he appeared! None was forgotten by him. And now to the outcast and to the weary one, to the rich man and to the joyful child he says the words: "Learn of me."

"If you suffer, Christ pities you. If you are lonely, he is with you. If you repent of sin, he will keep you in safety. If you have great possessions, he says unto you, 'Give to the poor.'"

On Christmas day at least "let all wrath and clamor and evil speaking be done away" and let every one sing, with the heart, "Glory to God in the highest."

Hours for Sleep.

The truth of the old adage that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth two hours after midnight is questioned by Dr. E. P. Colby, who states that he has made some study of the subject, while in naval service during the rebellion. The ship's company on shipboard—officers and men alike—stand four watches day and night, with the interpolation of a dog watch of two hours to change the time of each set of men on successive days. These men are therefore obliged to get their required sleep very irregularly, but in more than two years' observation Dr. Colby could never discover that the watch officers and men were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the officers of the ship who were required to stand no watch at all.

Shirked His Duty and Lived.

A Bangor man relates an experience which he thinks demonstrates that premonition saved his life once. It was during the civil war and he was engineer on a railroad in Kentucky. One night he felt a strange disinclination to go out on his engine and finally so strong did this feeling become that he refused to take his engine. The man who took his place lost his life, as the engine went through a bridge that had been cut by the confederates.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Marriage.

The husband when he marries below his social level, elevates his wife. When the woman marries below her level she descends to her husband's plane.—Rev. M. C. Pease.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities—the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, over-eating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

Now, as when warmer weather comes and the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists Sell. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, you can have the W. L. Douglas shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS.

CONGRESS, BUTTON, AND LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.01 shoes.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If you desire a shoe that will last, and is comfortable, enclosing price and name of city, county, state, and name of dealer, we will send you our Catalogue, and will ship you our shoes. Our Catalogue is full of our shoes. Send for now. Write to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

CANCER CURED!

A new era is dawning in medicine, and the strongest evidence of it is the fact that cancer can be cured without the use of the knife and without dread of any painful operation.

Mrs. Oliver Chapman was relieved of a huge cancer of two years growth and is now rejoicing in good health and excellent spirits. The cure left on her breast from removal of the cancer is not larger than a silver dollar. Mr. A. D. Jones, one of the first settlers of Omaha, has been entirely cured by the new treatment. Mrs. Harrell of South Omaha, Mr. Martin of Council Bluffs, and many others in these towns have been relieved from cancer, and are enthusiastic over results.

The mode of treatment is not painful and in nearly every instance patients can attend to their business while under medical care. The Omaha Cancer Cure Sanitarium has been established by W. L. Crautree at 243 Dodge street, with H. C. Wheeler, M. D., as attending physician and George W. Roberts as manager. A cure is guaranteed in every case, and members of the institution will be glad to give visitors any information desired as to terms and testimonials. All consultations are free.

CUT AND SLASH!

SMOKING TOBACCO, 2 oz. for 5 Cents.

CUT AND SLASH!

CHEEROOTS—3 for 5 Cents.

Give a Good, Mellow, Healthy, Pleasant Smoke. Try Them.

LION & CO. TOBACCO WHOLESALE, Boston, U. S. A.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

but will direct to the nearest agent or wholesale dealer, who will be glad to examine and return to you a sample of our goods before sale. Every item is warranted, 100 styles of Cheeroots, 30 styles of Lion, 41 styles of Little Red. Write for catalogue, SLASH! CHEEROOTS & HAWKEYES REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELLS, ATGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. Send for free. Have been tested and all warranted. Make City Engine and Iron Works, Successors to Peck & Co., 100 West Broadway, New York City. Sole Agents, Boston, Mass., 100 West Broadway, New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Clears the scalp, restores the hair, promotes a luxuriant growth, cures itching, itching, itching. Have to its youthful color. Clear scalp, restore hair, itching, itching, itching. Write for catalogue, PARKER'S HAIR BALM, 243 N. BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

DRUGS WHERE ALL DRUGS ARE SOLD. Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.