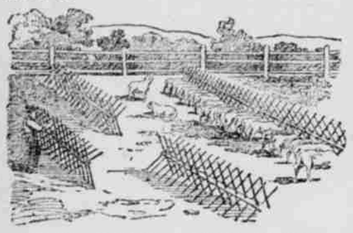
FARM AND GARDEN.

EVERY DAY MOTTOES THAT NOW CALL FOR ATTENTION.

A Plan by Which Pastures May Be Constantly Cropped by Sheep Without Danger of Injury to the Grass Described and Illustrated.

The accompanying illustration shows how an Englishman feeds his sheep on pasture by the use of hurdles, and furnishes suggestions some of our readers may be glad to act upon. Southern Cultivator gives the following description of these hurdles.

The hurdles are twelve feet long, and are made with a stout pole bored with two series of holes twelve inches apart; stakes six feet long are put into these holes so they project from them three feet on each side of the pole. One series of holes is bored in a direction at right angles to that of the other, and when the stakes are all properly placed they form a hurdle, the end of which looks like the letter X.



ENGLISH METHOD OF HURDLING SHEEP.

The above engraving shows how these hurdles are made and the method of using them. A row of these hurdles is placed across the field. The field in which they are used consists of six acres. A strip of ten feet wide is thus set off, upon which 400 sheep feed. They eat up all the grass upon this strip and that which they can reach by putting their heads through the hurdles. The hurdles are then turned over, exposing another strip rather more than four feet wide at each turn. When this is fed off, the hurdles are again turned over. The sharp points presented by the hurdles prevent any trespassing on the other side of them, and by using two rows of hurdles the sheep are kept in the narrow strip between them. Their droppings are very evenly spread over the field, and it is richly fertilized by them. At night the sheep are taken off. The growth of the grass continues under this treatment, and when the field has been fed over, the sheep are brought back again to the starting point and commence once more eating their way along.

How to Pack and Ship Small Fruits.

For shipping strawberries long distances or for eastern markets the gift crate is advised, a thirty-two quart ventilated crate (quart baskets) such as Florida growers use.

Blackberries are not good shippers, so better avoid sending to distant markets. The strawberry case is the most suitable package. Gather this fruit as soon as fairly colored—while yet firm.

There is a good demand for the black as well as the red raspberries from the canning and preserving establishments, but for immediate consumption the red varieties take the precedence and are most largely shipped to market. Pint boxes, in neat, flat three gallon cases, are a proper package for this fruit, which will not stand long shipment.

It is advised that gooseberries be shipped only in drawers or strawberry cases—twenty-four quarts—as, while good shippers, they are liable to heat in barrels. Ship them full grown, before the fruit turns brown. For currants use the same packages as are advised for gooseberries—drawers or quart boxes.

Whenever practicable ship the fruit at night. Saturday is a bad day on which to make shipments. Friday is considered the best day of the week. Avoid if possible getting goods into market Sunday morning. Sunday night shipments usually strike a good market.

Treatment of Young Trees.

Professor Goessman, of Amherst, Mass., calls attention to the importance of the after care of trees newly transplanted. He says:

It often happens that trees received in good condition and very carefully planted, fail to grow, from want of after care. This, for the first season, consists in seeing that a sufficient supply of moisture is present about the roots.

In time of drought, watering may be avoided by covering the ground for several feet about the tree with mulch, five or six inches deep, or by stirring the surface soil once or twice each week. Trees planted in turf are especially liable from the moisture being taken up by the surrounding grass roots. This can only be prevented by covering the ground with a mulch of any waste material, like corn stover, old hay, straw, shavings, sawdust, fine brush, cider pomace, meadow mud or peat.

The same result may be obtained by packing the loose stones often found about the tree. Mulching material of any kind should not be in contact with the trunk of the trees from Nov. 1 to May 1, unless they are protected by banking up, or by a tin or tar paper band about them to protect from injury by mice.

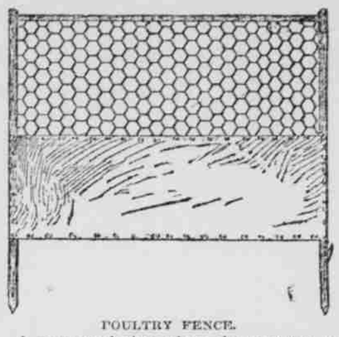
Where It Pays to Apply Ashes.

The ashes of very old wood do not contain so much potash as that of younger growth. Ashes generally pay well on all ordinary crops, but are specially adapted to the wants of fruit trees, grapevines and all kinds of vines, clover and peas. Perhaps the very best use that can be made of them is to apply them to sweet and Irish potatoes; also specially good for peanuts. But they are also good for both cotton and corn, especially in old and sandy soils, and may be applied in the drill as any other fertilizer, or dropped by the side of the cotton or corn at first plowing. We can suggest no reason for your apparent failure to derive any benefit from the application to corn. Do not mix them with acid phosphate, as the potash and lime in the ashes would cause the phosphoric acid to revert as soon as moistened.—Southern Cultivator.

POULTRY IN RESTRICTED RUNS.

The Ground Necessary to Keep Fowl Healthy—Fencing.

When fowls must be kept within certain limits the question arises "How much ground is required to keep the grass fresh?" for grass is beautiful only when fresh and clean. Half an acre to every fifty full grown fowls is the rule, and this is hardly enough for the heavier breeds.



POULTRY FENCE.

A very good plan when the runs are restricted is to have gravel runs to the houses of moderate capacity for each fifty birds, and a large field in grass, where they can go in turns during the day.

When fencing is necessary the best material is wire netting, which, if galvanized, lasts a long time. That with two inch mesh is fine enough. An admirable fence is shown in the cut. The bottom half is of galvanized iron and the upper half of wire, thus forming a complete division between runs and being at the same time a shelter against rain, wind and sun. Movable fences are a good invention, as these prevent a frequent shifting of runs.

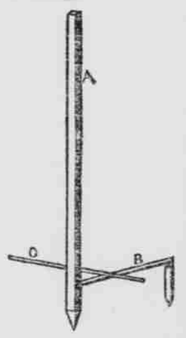
Bones for Fertilizing.

Bones may be reduced by dissolving with sulphuric acid or boiling them in lye; also, in a slower way, by mixing them up when broken in a heating compost of horse manure, earth, ashes, etc., and to be kept moist with drainage from the stable. Bones in burning lose the nitrogen they contain, but as they are chiefly valued for their phosphoric acid, which is mostly retained in the ash, this is the easiest way of making a small amount of them available. When burned in a wood fire they will add largely to the value of the ashes as manure. Ten per cent. of potash is contained in the ashes of hard woods.

Aid in Fence Building.

The fence laying device shown in the illustration is from Ohio Farmer, and is described as follows:

A is an upright piece to set in line with other stakes in the line for a fence, which may be 6 or 7 feet in length, sharp at the bottom end and with 2 holes mortised in it squarely. One is 8 inches from the bottom to receive the tail piece B, which should be 8 feet 3 inches in length, the other about 12 inches from the bottom to receive the cross piece C, which is 4 feet in length and projects 3 feet on each side of the stake A. It will be seen by the illustration that the cross piece C is at right angles with the tail piece B. These pieces are made of material ½ inch thick by 2 inches wide. The tail piece B should have a block or stake fastened on the end of it 5 or 6 inches in length, sharpened on the end so as to stick into the ground. Now place the sharpened stake in the ground at the starting point, with the upright piece A in line with the stakes along the line of fence; the cross piece C will show you where to lay your corner stone or block. Then go on and put the stake on the tail piece B into the same hole from which the upright piece A came out, and so on. With 11 feet rails this will give a fence with 16½ feet panels and straight as a line. This will be found a valuable and expeditious aid in laying a fence.



FENCE LAYING DEVICE.

Things Worth Knowing.

Celery is often grown as a second crop among the onions, five rows of the onions being sown twelve or fourteen inches apart, and the sixth row being left vacant for the later sowing of celery seed or the setting of celery plants.

Lice on young chickens can be prevented by making sure that hens are not lousy when set. Good Persian insect powder well sprinkled through the feathers is a quick and convenient cure.

The great points to be observed in grafting are the making of smooth, clean cuts, the placing in perfect contact the inner barks of scion and stock, then the whole cut surface and every portion of the split to be perfectly covered with the grafting wax and the exclusion of air and water.

Dealers and manufacturers call the longest wools combing wool, the next Delaine or medium, and the shorter staples are clothing wools, and they are graded as superfine, fine, medium and coarse.

Manure should never be placed in contact with the roots when setting out a tree, but used for a mulch or top dressing.

Discussing the Food Question.

The relative value of various vegetables as an article of food was once under discussion among a party of East End villagers, when one of the number imparted this valuable piece of information: "I don't think much of turnips. There isn't much sustenance in 'em, as they're more n seven-fifths water." Another one of the number freely, if not intelligently expressed his opinion regarding the adulteration of food. He said: "It's awful to think of the fearful extent to which our food products are being adulterated. Nothing seems to be free from the wicked practice. Here are all the stores selling what they call genuine New Orleans molasses, and yet I have been told by a custom house official of my acquaintance that there hasn't any of the stuff come through the custom house in years. It's a burnin' shame the way we are continually cheated in this way."—New York Sun.

GILLMORE'S SWAMP ANGEL

THE GUN THAT POURED SCREECHING MISSILES INTO CHARLESTON.

The First Messenger from the Masked Battery in the Marsh—Accuracy of the Gunners—Incidents of the Cannonading. A Fuse Shell.

There are a good many people in Charleston, who had an intimate but somewhat unpleasant acquaintance with the Swamp Angel. One calm night in August, 1863, a strange noise was heard in the air. It was a noise that some people had become familiar with, but one that to the women and children in Charleston was entirely unknown. Some people compared it to the blast of the last trump, others to the howl of the hyena, and others to the concentrated noise of 10,000 locomotives rushing through a tunnel in the air and condensed into a scream of the most harrowing intensity.

It was the first Swamp Angel messenger sent into Charleston by the late Gen. Gillmore. The watchman at St. Michael's steeple sounded the alarm, and the firemen and other people hurried out in haste. The shell came from a masked battery, which Gen. Gillmore had erected in the marsh at the extreme south end of Morris Island, and on the southern borders of the creek which separates Morris from Folly Island. In a straight line it was over five miles distant from the city. The battery had been constructed under the greatest difficulties, and in what was considered an impossible place. The idea of a gun throwing a projectile a distance of five miles had not at that time penetrated the minds of the average public, and the arrival of the first messenger from the Swamp Angel was as unexpected as it was unpleasant.

The battery was the famous Swamp Angel. It consisted of a single 8-inch Parrott rifle mounted in the marsh and surrounded by an earthwork of circular shape. It burst at the thirty-sixth round, and that was the end of the Swamp Angel proper. After this the bombardment was directed from the batteries on Morris Island. It is said that the elevation of the guns was so great that they could only be used to fire a half dozen times, and as a matter of fact the people who remained here during the bombardment became so accustomed to the sound that they could tell by the sound when a gun had burst.

Gen. Gillmore's gunners soon attained a wonderful accuracy in firing their guns. It was said that the Swamp Angel shells were loaded with "Greek fire," but this was never verified. Fires frequently occurred, and the firemen always promptly turned out, taking the chances of the shells. A fire at night invariably awoke the Swamp Angel to renewed activity. The shells were sent in generally at an average rate of one every fifteen or twenty minutes. Occasionally when a gun would burst there would be a suspension of operations at the Swamp Angel end of the line, sometimes for several days. This invariably followed a fire in the city. The light from the blaze would give the gunners at the Swamp Angel a good mark, and they would fire more rapidly, which probably cost them several guns, and then the people of Charleston would have a rest until the burst guns were replaced.

The accuracy which the Swamp Angel gunners attained was remarkable. On one occasion the buildings on Brown's wharf were fired during the day. The fire department was promptly on the spot and set to work to extinguish the flames. The building was on the water front, and the dense columns of smoke offered a splendid target to Gen. Gillmore's marksmen. There are perhaps a dozen men in Charleston today who will recall the incident and who will testify to the fact that during the progress of that fire at least three shells were thrown into the burning building. The accuracy with which the Swamp Angel guns were fired, in fact, gave color to the statement subsequently made that the gunners intentionally refrained from firing at St. Michael's steeple, which was never hit during the entire two years of the bombardment.

Percussion shells were used by the Swamp Angel gunners for over a year. During this time the people of Charleston had abundant time to study the peculiarities of the percussion Parrott shell. The shell, of course, could only be exploded when it came in contact with a hard surface, and was, therefore, only dangerous under these conditions. In nine cases out of ten a percussion shell that struck a wooden building simply buried itself in the earth and remained there. The only danger to life or limb, therefore, was in being struck by the shell on its passage, and most people soon learned to avoid this.

In 1864 there was a startling change in the condition of things. By this time those who were compelled to remain in the city had become used to the Swamp Angel. Up to this time not more than two or three people had been killed, notwithstanding the fact that fully five thousand had been almost constantly under fire, to say nothing of the exposure of the firemen, who, besides doing military duty at night along the water front, were called upon frequently to subdue the flames in the shelled district. On the night of Sept. 2, 1864, a building was fired in the lower wards. The alarm was sounded, and in five minutes the engines were on their way to the scene of the conflagration.

The boom of the alarm bell and the bright glare of the fire invariably caused the Swamp Angels to wake up and redouble their attentions to the "doomed city." An engine, the Phœnix, was on its way to the fire, dragged by a dozen or more men. In Hayne street an obstacle was met. A messenger from the Swamp Angel plunged into the earth directly in front of the men, and making a hole six feet wide and as many feet deep, buried itself in the ground. A half dozen men were precipitated into the excavation, and the engine, "Old Betsey," followed suit. The shell did not explode, however, and beyond several painful bruises nobody was hurt.

While the men were getting the dust out of their eyes and trying to lift up "Old Betsey" the "boom" which signified the advent of another messenger from the Swamp Angel was heard. Then every one stood still and listened. A few seconds after the boom came the peculiar and excruciating "whistle" which marked the passage of the messenger through the air. The whistle was not familiar. There was an indescribable something about it that made one shiver. It was not the old familiar percussion shell scream. A few moments later and the mystery was explained. Just as every one was "lying low," awaiting the crash, there was another explosion very near, followed by a dozen baby screams and a dozen sharp reports, while a flash of light illuminated the scene. Then it was realized that our friends, the enemy, wanted blood. It was a fuse shell, something which no man could dodge.

The advent of the fuse shell led to the complete evacuation of the lower part of Charleston, and from that time until the "Union came in" that portion of the city was abandoned to the rabbits, the wild pigeons and the bats. Work on the fortification "breastworks" that had been started in Meeting, near Queen street, was abandoned, and although Fort Sumter still held out, the fate of Charleston seemed settled.—Charleston (S. C.) News.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills both of which I can recommend. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at F. G. Fricke & Co's drug store. 1

A Cautious Decision.

She—Do you like Browning?

He—Very much.

"I do not believe I shall ever tire of him. Do you think you ever will?"

"Well, I don't know. I used to think I'd never tire of the fifteen puzzle, but I did.—Omaha World.

A New Spectroscope.

Parisian physicians are interested in a new spectroscope, the invention of Dr. Henocque, for investigating the changes of the blood in patients. It is being applied to the study of the phenomena of nutrition, and is expected to prove an important instrument.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Consumption of Iron.

Railways are said to consume more than half of the world's production of iron, the 10,000,000 car wheels required in the United States alone taking more than 2,000,000 tons.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co. 1

Anent the Wales silver wedding, it is observed that the princess' eight bridesmaids of twenty-five years ago are all living, all married and none divorced.

Begg's Blood Purifier and Blood Maker.

No remedy in the world has gained the popularity that this medicine has, as hold on family medicine. No one should be without it. It has no calomel or quinine in its composition, consequently no bad effects can arise from it. We keep a full supply at all times. O. P. Smith Co. Druggist. j25-3mod&w

A Whale in Fresh Water.

Winona, Minn., May 25.—The people living in the neighborhood of Lake Winona are a good deal excited over the appearance of an enormous fish which spouts water fifteen or twenty feet in the air, and is declared by many to be a species of whale. The fish is said to be four or five feet long, very large and heavy, with a smooth skin and without sales. His movements in the water were slow and sluggish, and he seemed to be frequently burrowing with his head into the highway as if seeking an outlet from the lake. One man emptied a repeating rifle at the visitor, but the bullets glanced from his skin and seemed to make no impression whatever. Scores of people saw the fish Sunday and vouch for the truth of the story. He did not appear today, and is believed he got through the bridge and went down the stream.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by John O. Well & Co., 862 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ills. Sold by W. J. Warrick.

Editor's Meeting.

The Hon. James Ewing, editor of the Wood River *Gazette*, and chairman of the legislation committee of the State press association, has called a meeting of the committee for Thursday, May 31, at the rooms of the press club at Lincoln, to consider and formulate plans for work in the next session of the legislature. The members of the committee besides Mr. Ewing are Messrs. Ross L. Hammond of the Fremont *Tribune*; George P. Marvin, of the Beatrice *Democrat*; A. E. Hasler, of the Pawnee *Republican*, and F. M. Kimmel, of the McCook *Tribune*.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup.

Is the only medicine that acts directly on the Lungs, Blood and Bowels, it relieves a cough instantly and in time effects a permanent cure. Sold by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists. j25,3mo,d-w.

The Collapsible Clerk.

A little miss from Dearborn avenue entered a North Clark street stationery store wearing an expression that plainly told that she knew just what she wanted. In truth, she had been repeating the name of the article she had been sent for from the time she had left her home, and thought she had it pat.

"Give me," call the little miss, "a dime's worth of stub toed pens."

And the clerk rolled up his eyes and flopped over quite extinct.—Chicago Herald.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Pink Eye, Coughs and, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by F. G. Fricke & Co., Druggists, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race st., Cincinnati, O. 33-1y

Destructive Cyclone.

Wellington, Kas., May 25.—A cyclone struck the town of Argonia, a few miles west of this city, about six o'clock last night, cutting a swath in the thickest settled portion of the place. Among the buildings destroyed are the Methodist church, the Palace hotel and a considerable number of stores and dwellings.

No fatalities are reported but several persons were severely injured by flying timbers.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } Lucas county, ss. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents

Death of Mrs. W. H. Potter.

Seward, Neb., May 25.—Mrs. W. H. Potter, wife of the general manager of the telephone company in Nebraska, died last night about midnight of remittent fever and inflammatory rheumatism. She has been sick for a long time but was thought to be recovering. Mr. Potter is away from home and is supposed to be in Chicago. She was about twenty-three years of age and leaves a young child.

An Explanation.

What is this "nervous trouble" with which so many seem now to be afflicted? If you will remember a few years ago the word Malaria was comparatively unknown,—today it is as common as any word in the English language, yet this word covers only the meaning of another word used by our forefathers in times past. So it is used with nervous diseases, as they and Malaria are intended to cover what our grandfathers called Biliousness, and all are caused by troubles that arise from a diseased condition of the Liver which in performing its functions finding it cannot dispose of the bile through the ordinary channel is compelled to pass it off through the system causing nervous troubles, Malaria, Bilious Fever, etc. You who are suffering can well appreciate a cure. We recommend Green's August Flower. Its cures are marvelous.

Corsicana, Tex., May 25.—One of the wort storms ever seen in this section occurred last Wednesday night. The damage to business and residence property will exceed $25,000. Damage to crops cannot be estimated, but it is very great. Nearly all the trees in the city and for miles surrounding were blown down.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. A sure cure and perfectly harmless. Warranted by F G Fricke & Co. druggist, Plattsmouth

Hail Storm in Texas.

Sulpher Springs, Tex., May 25.—A destructive hail storm passed over the country two miles east of this place Tuesday, doing great damage to growing crops and fruit trees. Cotton plants are destroyed and must be replanted. The hail stones were so large that they broke the shingles on the roofs and tore the limbs from the trees. The village of Brookston, Lamar county, is reported almost demolished by the storm, but no loss of life occurred.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt, rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co. 51-1y.

—Now is your chance to get a watch, bring us 15 yearly cash subscribers to the Daily Herald, and have a good watch.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup.

Is warranted for all that the label calls for, so if it does not relieve your cough you can call at our store and the money will be refunded to you. It acts simultaneously on all parts of the system, thereby leaving no bad results. O. P. Smith & Co., Druggists. j25-3md&w

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism, which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use, and am now well."

Rev. S. H. Troyer, New Albany, Ind.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

SEEDS & SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS HANDS.

The A B Cleveland Co. Limited

Will send upon application FREE, their new illustrated Catalogue of 80 Pages for 1887 of

SEEDS

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS & REQUISITES FOR THE

GARDEN

If Cleveland's Seeds are not sold in your Town or Village, send to us for Catalogue.

A B CLEVELAND CO. Limited. NEW YORK: SEEDSMEN: 47 & 49 CORTLANDT ST.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 25, 1887.

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC Invaluable for Coughs, Colds, Inward Pains, Exhaustion.

PRINCESS TEA

FOR SALE BY

M. B. MURPHY & COMPANY.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars per month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Invention has never flourished the world during the past half century, as it has the last year. Not least among the causes of this are improved facilities and methods and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal, any one can do the work, of either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance and value to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

—Send your job work to the Herald office.