COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Thing Needed to Make Them Entirely What They Should Be.

The National Bureau of Education has just issued a very interesting treatise upon rural schools, their progress in the past, and means of improvement in the future. It places great stress upon the fact that the rural schools should be made as efficient as possible. They furnish instruction for more than half the school population, all the formal instructions that they ever receive. The type presented is a familiar one:

"A school composed of scholars of both sexes, ranging in study anywhere from the primer to Euclid, housed in a school house of but one room and provided with one teacher, often a young doubtful at the instruction and discipline. Possibly the teacher changes every term; probably no systematic record of studies, classes or progress is kept, and each teacher takes up the work as if nothing had gone before, and ends as if nothing were to follow. The teacher may be a person of excellent education, wise, conscientious, firm, loving and versatile; many such there are, and their works follow them; but a school may be favored in the respect one term and the next pass into the charge of a callow youth, a crude girl, or a man or a woman of inferior mind and harsh, unsympathetic nature, who, for a consideration, takes contribution whose outbounded in juvenile intellects. Of supervision there is little or inspection, save of a different order of scholarship and tested of work now but those the teacher has set enough to assign."

This picture, while it may be drawn too harshly to correctly represent exceptional instances, is certainly truthful in the main. Many of the best and greatest minds in this country started the foundation upon which their fame is founded by the country school, the "little red schoolhouse" dear to the heart and endeared in song and speech, but that the possibilities of the rural school are susceptible as a rule to great improvement is undoubted fact. One great drawback to the greatest success of the rural schools as educational factors is that for best teachers have not been obtainable. In 1881, in Rhode Island, thirteen per cent. of the teachers had only a common-school education. In Georgia out of 6,125 teachers, 5,000 were possessed of only a limited education. In all the States it has been difficult to find candidates for teachers who can easily pass the moderate grade required. In Michigan, in 1881, the State Superintendent reported that twenty-six per cent. of the applicants failed in the lower grade or first trial, and that twenty one per cent. were unable to stand the test of the final trial or examination. It is easy to see that there must be better teachers before we can have better schools.

The normal schools are great helps in improving the standard of school teachers, but the normal school system is now far from complete. There are 262,294 school teachers in the United States. Of course a large proportion of these are employed in ungraded schools. There are 98 normal schools in the country with an attendance of 30,000. As thirty per cent. of the teachers are changed annually, it is easy to see that the normal schools afford but a small part of the provision required for training teachers. No doubt the small salaries usually paid the teachers of country schools has a great effect in lowering the standard of the teachers obtainable. Special training is needed. The teacher who has a normal school education can not be secured for the country schools, because his talent is better paid elsewhere. To obtain better teachers better salaries must be paid, and there must be more schools for the training of teachers. Communities should take a livelier interest in their schools, and aid their teachers by all legitimate means in their power. It is only by united action that the best success can be obtained, and country and city and county and State should work together in harmony, with the same high objects in view. Teachers should not be the creation of accident nor made by the force of circumstances. They should be especially fitted for the great work of education. Though the common schools are among the proudests boasts of the country, yet they may be said to be almost in their infancy as regards their possibilities. Teaching is a profession in itself, and requires aptitude and preparation as much as any other.

There is hardly anything in which time and money can be more profitably spent than in improving the country schools, in teaching and the methods of study, and it is to be hoped that far more attention will be paid to the subject than is now the case.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

SMUGGLING.

How It is Carried on Across the Niagara River.

"To what extent is smuggling now carried on across Niagara River, if at all?"

"There is always more or less of it going on," replied that officer. "It is practised largely by private individuals, who intend the smuggled goods for their own use. The majority of people seem to think there is no harm in smuggling so long as the property is not sold. If caught in the act, they are surprised and even indignant when informed that duty must be paid or the goods confiscated. Their is a good deal of smuggling carried on by agents employed by Canadian merchants. Canadian farmers often bring butter and garden truck to this side to exchange for groceries. There is no duty on eggs, but they always try to avoid paying the entry fee. There is also considerable smuggling from this side into Canada.

"Women generally conceal articles such as laces in their clothing, and as there are now no women Inspectors along the Canadian frontier, I have no doubt a great deal is smuggled in this way. Women, who are the soul of honor in every other respect, seem to take particular delight in smuggling. The majority of them would endure any amount of trouble and worry to cheat the Government out of any duty on some trifling article. Only the other day a lady showed me a lot of wearing apparel which she had smuggled. She related her experience with great animation and pride, little dreaming that she was talking to an officer who could hand her over to the authorities at a moment's notice. Another woman from Maryland smuggled laces and underwear into Canada, stayed three months visiting friends, and then returned to the States without being detected.

"Butter, eggs and produce are often brought over concealed in loads of hay. Duty is paid on the hay, but the other articles are overlooked. The smuggling by merchants' agents is generally carried on lower down the river, from towns about the size of St. Catherines. People often go to Canada from Youngstown and Lewiston and other intermediate places to buy silks and the like, because they can get them cheaper in the provinces. The merchant agrees to deliver the goods on this side. He employs a man and pays him a certain per cent. of the profits, taking care that the amount paid does not equal the duty on the goods. There are miles of river front unwatched, and the agent has abundant opportunities to carry out his design without fear of detection. A dark night is chosen, and the goods are brought over in a small boat. Some of these agents, doubtless, make a good living. There is little use to make an arrest unless there is positive proof of guilt, for, strange as it may seem, it is almost impossible to find a jury that will convict a man on the charge of smuggling. Their sympathies are generally with the prisoner.

"The goods smuggled from this country into Canada consist largely of kerosene oil and lager beer. The barrels or kegs containing these liquids are so gauged so that only the head of the cask appears above water. They are then attached by a rope to a rowboat and taken over at night. If the smugglers are pursued, nothing is easier than to cut the rope and let the barrels go down the river. This sort of smuggling used to be carried on largely between Lewiston and Youngstown, the goods being taken to St. Catherines and other places along the Canadian frontier."—*Buffalo Courier.*

A. WARD AND TOM PEPPER.

The Greatest Compliment the Humorist Ever Received.

The Oakland *Times* thinks reference to a recent exchange of compliments between two Elko (Nev.) editors, "Thomas Pepper appears to have been the peerless precursor of Nevada, from whom all lesser of that State are measured up and down. Like begets like and depths are measured from the same level, for we observe that when one Nevadan wishes to refer to the adjusted merits of a contemporary he speaks of him as a bigger liar than Tom Pepper."

Tom Pepper was a California production, though he was for a time on the Comstock. While here he led a Bohemian life, doing odd jobs for the several papers then published in this city. He was here at the time of Artemus Ward's visit. Tom heard that Artemus had arrived and was stopping at the International Hotel. In breathless haste he rushed away to interview the great humorist. He ran at once to Ward's room, and, knocking, was instantly admitted.

"Artemus Ward, I believe?"

Artemus signified that the guess was a good one.

"I am delighted to meet you," cried Tom, "delighted to meet you, sir."

"And I have the pleasure of seeing?" and the smiling Ward looked a whole line of interrogation points.

"I am. I am—that is my name is—" gasped Tom—"my name is—well, just wait a moment till I think," and Tom ran out of the room and closed the door behind him, leaving Artemus standing in the middle of the floor.

After a few moments in the hall Tom rushed back toward the astonished Ward with extended hand and glowing face, crying, "Pepper, Pepper, sir! I'm Mr. Pepper—Tom Pepper—better known as Lying Tom Pepper."

Hingston, Ward's agent, was out at the moment. Thinking he had an insane man to deal with, Artemus smiled the most cheerful smile then at his command. He declared he had often heard of Mr. Pepper, and was delighted to meet him. At the moment he was about to change his clothes; would Mr. Pepper be kind enough to withdraw and call round again in half an hour? Mr. Pepper would and did.

When Mr. Hingston came in Artemus had a fearful story to tell about his adventure with a crazy man. Afterward, when Ward came to know that a sense of his greatness as a humorist had so overcome poor Tom as to cause him to forget his own name, the genial lecturer declared it was the greatest compliment that had ever been paid him.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

THE LAW OF FINDING.

Circumstances Under Which the Article Belongs to the Finder.

The law of finding, says a writer, is this: The finder has a clear title against the world, except the owner. The proprietor of a coach, or a railroad car, or of a shop has no right to demand the property or premises. Such proprietors may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind their employes, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago, in a case in which the facts were these:

A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shop-keeper to be returned to the owner. After three years, during which the owner did not call for his property, the finder demanded the wallet and the money from the shop-keeper. The latter refused to deliver them on the ground that they were found on his premises. The former then sued the shop-keeper, and it was held as above set forth, that, against all the world but the owner, the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in an action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found, but subsequently lost. Police have no special rights in regard to articles lost unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the owner or finder. They have no power in the absence of special statute to keep an article against the finder, any more than a finder has to retain an article against the owner.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

At the Rink.

"And do you skate, little girl?" he asked, as he sat down beside her.

"O, yes, sir."

"Pretty you can learn."

"I guess I could, but I don't want to."

"And do you come here just to watch the skaters?"

"O, no—I come to watch Mrs. R."

"Who's she?"

"She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she will do it."

"And why do you watch her?"

"Well, papa wanted her to promise that she wouldn't lean on anybody when she was skating with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she was resting, but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These short marks are when she leans, and these long ones when she flirts."

"And you show them all to your father?"

"Yes, and he dates them and puts them away, and by and by we'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry somebody who can't skate."—*Chicago Tribune.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—An old stockman gives, as his opinion, that cattle never become fat enough on grass to injure their breeding qualities.

—One who retains the "sweet tooth" of his childhood will find this to his liking: Make a banana pie with a lower crust only; bake the crust first, then fill it with sliced bananas and powdered sugar; the fruit will soften sufficiently in a few moments. Cover the top with whipped cream and eat at once.—*Detroit Post.*

—Chrysanthemums are to the fall garden what hyacinths and tulips are to the spring garden—respectively the last and earliest of the season. Chrysanthemums are better known as artemesias. The kind of later introduction, from Japan and China and see flings of them, are extremely showy and beautiful.—*Exchange.*

—A tree overloaded with fruit, Mr. Barry says, can neither perfect the fruit nor ripen its wood properly, and in a severe climate is quite likely to succumb to a degree of cold which, under proper treatment, it could have resisted. The grape is very sensitive in this respect. It is safe to say that millions of trees are annually ruined in this country by over crops.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Beans Baked: Soak a pint of white beans over night, pour off the water in the morning and boil the beans in salt water until they are mush. Then put them in an earthen pudding dish, add a coffee cupful of rich cream and a teaspoonful of sugar and bake in moderate oven until brown. These are more delicate than the beans baked with pork.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Dr. Lenderer writes to the *Drug News* that if vines be watered with a decoction of bitter plants, such as wormwood, worms will be unable to live upon them. The use of quassia wood, he says, kills all insects and worms. In Sarnaum, where quassia trees grow, no birds live in them, and neither insects nor worms are found at the roots. The method is not expensive nor laborious.

—For sandwiches take equal quantities of the breast of cold chicken and cold boiled tongue; chop them fine—so fine, in fact, that you can not distinguish the separate particles; add a good large half-tea-spoonful of celery salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper and four tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing. This amount will be enough to season the breast of one large chicken and an equal quantity of tongue. When this is cold spread some thin slices of bread with butter, and then with this mixture.—*Savannah News.*

A HOME MARKET.

Suggestions, Which Will Be Likely to Strike Farmers as Pertinent, Relative to the Disposal of Fresh Meat.

As the children of the shoemakers go unshod so it is reported the herders on the great plains live during several months of each year without tasting fresh beef. The men in charge of one herd are some distance from those having care of the nearest one and find the practice of slaughtering an animal for the purpose of obtaining a supply of fresh meat for themselves a very wasteful one. They can keep the meat for some time during the winter, but they can not do so during warm weather. They have no ice-houses or other means of preserving meat in a fresh state. The owners of a herd can not afford to allow their herdsmen to slaughter a bullock every time they desire a roast. On this account they live almost exclusively on salt meat during the greater part of the year. It is accordingly proposed to dam the small streams, form ponds near the buildings on the ranches, and to stock them with fish, which the herders can catch and use for food. This plan will not afford them fresh meat, but it will enable them to find a substitute for it. Fresh fish would form an agreeable change to a diet of salt meat. In Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, it is said, the Mexican herdsmen and shepherds raise goats and slaughter the kids at the proper age and use them for food. They prefer them to lambs or to any sort of salt meat.

The average farmer in the Northwestern States and Territories is in about the same condition as the frontier herdsman in respect to a supply of fresh meat during the warmer portion of the year. He is surrounded by flocks and herds, but he can not rely on them for a supply of fresh meat. Men who work in the fields during warm weather need the most nutritious diet they can obtain, and this is furnished by fresh beef and mutton. Still, during the season of planting, haying and harvesting their food consists very largely of smoked and salted meat. They have some poultry to vary their table fare, but observation shows that people tire of the flesh of fowls much quicker than they do that of animals. By means of an ice-house any farmer can keep a carcass of mutton till it is consumed by the family, but farmers are very slow in adopting this means of preserving meat in a fresh state. A dozen families might make an arrangement for slaughtering animals in rotation and dividing the meat among their families, but in many cases they have no conveniences for dressing animals, or are deficient in the skill required to do the work in a proper manner. It is noticeable that farmers are less inclined to co-operate in doing work or in providing a supply of food than the early settlers of the country were. There has been a sensible decline of what was called "neighborly kindness."

Farmers should make some arrangement for supplying their tables with meat during the summer months of the year. Their men would do more work and be in better condition if they had fresh meat to eat. Salt meat is better suited for diet during cold weather, and fresh meat during warm weather. Farmers, however, have salt meat almost exclusively during that portion of the year when they most require fresh meat. In many of the Eastern States farmers arrange with some village butcher to deliver them meat on certain days in each week. Saturday is ordinarily one of the days on which fresh meat is delivered. The butcher understands that each family on the list will take a certain number of pounds on specified days, and makes his calculations accordingly. As he can dispose of a large amount of meat among his farm customers in a short time, he often makes his prices less than to his shop patrons, who take but small quantities at any one time. In farming neighborhoods somewhat remote from a village some farmer could assume to supply meat to a considerable number of families on one or more days in each week. If he did not always have animals ready to slaughter he could obtain them from his patrons. It would cost but little to fit up a place for dressing the animals, and a light wagon covered with cloth would serve to carry the meat in.—*Chicago Times.*

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

A Physician Says It Will Cure Diphtheria as Well as Kill Bedbugs.

"Is it true that you have been experimenting with a new cure for diphtheria?" inquired a reporter of a Brooklyn physician yesterday.

"Do you mean the bed-bug cure?" asked the doctor, with a twinkle in his eye.

"No news of the bed-bug cure has reached me," was the reply, "but I heard that you had been experimenting with corrosive sublimate."

"Same thing," said the doctor. "It is no invention or discovery of mine. It has been known to the reading and intelligent portion of the medical fraternity about a year."

"But why do you call it the bed-bug cure?"

"Because the use of it for diphtheria came about in this way. A physician in Pennsylvania, a country doctor, had a patient, a child, very ill with diphtheria. The case had advanced very far before he was called. He found the disease so far advanced that he had little hopes of the child's recovery. He gave a prescription and told the child's mother not to send for him unless there was some marked change. As he was leaving the house the mother asked him to tell her what to use for bed-bug poison. He gave her the form of a solution of corrosive sublimate and went home. The mother came to him soon quietly, and said the child was doing well. He told her to continue the treatment. The next day he called to see the child, and found it much better. He was a little astonished, but concluded that it would be safe to continue the treatment, and said to the mother 'I will give you another prescription.' The mother replied: 'That is not necessary. I have plenty of the other left.' 'Not necessary,' said the doctor with surprise. 'Why, I only left you a dose for a day.' 'Well, I have a big lot left,' continued the mother. 'Let me see it,' said the doctor. Then the mother brought out the bed-bug poison. The doctor looked at the bottle first with horror, then with amusement, and finally with interest.

"'Are you sure you gave the child that?' he asked.

"'I am sure, and the child began to get better immediately,' persisted the mother.

"'Well, go on with the treatment,' said the doctor. The mother did so, and the child got well.

"The mother had got flurried, and had mistaken the one solution for the other. The doctor was a thoughtful man. He remembered the circumstance the next time he got a diphtheria patient, and kept on trying until he concluded he had hit upon an almost certain cure. He had the manliness and humanity to give his discovery to the world through a paper read before a Pennsylvania medical society. Then the medical journals took hold of it, and for the last year many physicians in all parts of the world have been paying attention to it. In Germany the blood has been photographed in every stage of the disease, and the improvement under the bed-bug treatment actually shown by a series of pictures."

"But, is not corrosive sublimate an active poison?"

"Yes; so are arsenic, morphine and strychnine, and lots of other medicines known to be of inestimable value in medicine and surgery. They are useful when they are properly used."

"How do you account for the success of the medicine?"

"It is simply germanicide, or the killing of the germs of the disease. We know that in diphtheria there are countless germs called bacteria. They permeate the blood. The corrosive sublimate begins to kill these germs at once, and soon disposes of them altogether. Now you will recollect that the corrosive sublimate was intended to kill a very small insect. The mother's mistake simply gave the bacteria the dose intended for the bed-bug. When you come to think of it, it is not so very surprising that a medicine that will kill a bedbug or a man will also kill bacteria."

"But is there not danger that the use of such a medicine will poison people?"

"Yes, the same danger that there is in using any other powerful remedial agent. It must be used with care and intelligence. It so happened that the mother who first used it did not do any harm. Others might not be so fortunate."

"Have any physicians tried the new remedy and abandoned it?"

"Yes; but I think that has generally been the result of timidity. Diphtheria is a terrible disease and requires a heroic remedy. The treatment heretofore has been to brace up the patient with tonics. Various investigations have shown that eighty per cent. of diphtheria patients die of exhaustion. The new remedy eradicates the disease speedily."—*N. Y. Sun.*

An Abyssinian Library.

The Abyssinian alphabet consists of two hundred and eight characters, each of which is written distinctly and separately, like the letters of a European printed book. The labor required to write an Abyssinian book is therefore immense, and sometimes years are consumed in the preparation of a single volume. Mr. Curzon, an English scholar, visited an Abyssinian Monastery a few miles from Cairo, and was surprised to find there one of the most unique of libraries.

In a room twenty-six feet by twenty, a number of long wooden pegs projected from the walls, and on them hung about fifty Abyssinian books in manuscript. As the entire literature of Abyssinia does not include more than one hundred volumes, the monks were proud of their library.

Each book was bound in red leather or in boards, and inclosed in a case fitted up with leather thongs. In this case was attached a strap for the convenience of carrying the volume over the shoulders, and by these straps the books were hung to the wooden pegs, three or four to a peg.

The room thus fitted up also contained a number of long staves, for the monks to lean on at the time of prayer. It had the appearance of a guard-room, where the soldiers had hung their knapsacks and cartridge-boxes against the wall.—*Youth's Companion.*

—A girl in Knoxville, Tenn., was struck in the face by her father. The blow was light, but it was the first she had ever received from him, and, worse still, her sweetheart was present. She fell ill that same day, sank steadily during a year, and is now dead.—*Washington Post.*

—A Kansas paper in a review of the last year remarked that it was notable for the number of weddings and other assaults.

Girls.

The girl of sixteen who will neither sew nor do housework has no business to be decked out in finery and rambling about in search of fun and frolic unless her parents are rich, and in that event she needs the watchful direction of a good mother none the less. There is no objection to fun, but it should be well-chosen and well-timed. No woman or girl who will not work has a right to share the wages of a poor man's toil. If she does work, if she makes the clothes she wears and assists in the household duties, the chances are she will have enough self-respect to behave when playtime comes, but if she should still be a little "wild" the honest toil she has done will confer upon her some degree of right to have her own way, ill-judged though it may be. The wild girl usually aspires to prominence in some social circle or other, and her manners and conduct are in greater or less degree designed to attract the following of men. She should remember that followers are not always admirers, and that the most sincere admiration a man ever feels for a woman in a drawing-room is when he looks upon her and says in his own consciousness, "She is a perfect lady."—*American Queen.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Sexton Mt. Vernon Place Church, Mr. L. Edwards, says suffered night and day; severe cough, pains in chest. Used Red Star Cough Cure; entire relief.

NOTHING is impossible to him who wills—unless he is a married man.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Delays Are Dangerous."

If you are pale, emaciated, have a hacking cough, with night-sweats, spitting of blood and shortness of breath, you have no time to lose. Do not hesitate too long—all you are past cure; for, taken in its early stages, consumption can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," as thousands can testify. By Druggists.

A MEDICAL writer says anything that will make a person sneeze will cure the grippe. 'Snuff said.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief. *25 cts. a box.*

"WHAT is laughter?" asks a philosopher. It is the sound that you hear when your hat blows off.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (96 pages) sent, post-paid, for three letter stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOME one says, "the smoking car must go." This is certainly true if it is coupled onto an engine.—*Boston Post.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. The Queen's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. The GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

PROBABLY no man scores as many points as the book-keeper in a pin-factory.

ATTENTION is called to advertisement of Hair Crimpers in this paper. Good thing.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, February 9.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 30	$5 00
Native cows	2 65	3 40
Butchers' steers	4 15	4 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 30	4 55
Light	3 60	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red	62½	63
No. 3	56½	57
Rejected	43	45
CORN—No. 2	36	36½
OATS—No. 2	27	28
RYE—No. 2	54½	55
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 60	1 75
HAY—Large baled	7 00	8 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	29	30
CHEESE—Full cream	12	13
EGGS—Choice	29	30
PORK—Hams	10	10½
Shoulders	7	7½
Sides	6	7½
LARD	7	7½
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed	13	16
POTATOES—Nesham cocks	50	55
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 20	5 65
Butchers' steers	4 25	4 50
HOGS—Packing	4 35	4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	4 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 75	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70½	70¾
CORN—No. 2	36½	36¾
OATS—No. 2	26½	26¾
RYE—No. 2	61	62
BARLEY	60	66
BUTTER—Creamery	28	31
PORK	12 50	12 75
COTTON—Middling	10	10½
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Good to choice	5 10	5 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 30	5 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 50	4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 00	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	81
No. 3	69	70
No. 2 spring	77½	78
CORN—No. 2	36½	37
OATS—No. 2	26	27
RYE	55	57
PORK—New Mess	12 70	12 75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Exports	4 95	6 45
HOGS—Good to choice	4 65	5 10
SHEEP—Poor to prime	3 25	5 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 60	5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91½	92½
CORN—No. 2	50½	52
OATS—Western mixed	30	31
PORK—Standard mess	11 37½	11 50
PETROLEUM—United	68	69½

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Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

The long cold winter freezes up the smaller streams, and filth accumulates around every home. The welcome spring freshet opens up the clogged brooklets and washes away the debris, leaving all the hills and valleys and brooks and streams clean, sweet and clear.

In like manner the human organization needs renovating and cleansing as spring time approaches. Greasy foods, a want of exercise, overeating, poor digestion, etc., has clogged the machinery of life. The pores need to be opened, the passages cleaned, the functions of the body strengthened, etc., in order that good health may be maintained. To this end no remedy is so good and effective as DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, a remedy widely indorsed by physicians who have examined into its composition and become cognizant of its many virtues. It is a positive cure for WEAKNESS and DEBILITY, and all diseases arising from a state of blood impurity, such as SORES, ACHES, PIMPLES, STIFF AND LAME JOINTS, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, etc.

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