FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—It is not a good plan to allow cattle and swine to run together.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Economy in feeding, and in all the operations of the farm, even if only a very little is saved by each one, would add greatly to our National and individual wealth.

—A nice cake for dessert is made of three tablespoonfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the yelks of four eggs and two tablespoonfuls of milk; mix smoothly and add the whites of the four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and the juice of half a small lemon. Bake in a buttered pan in a hot oven.—*Boston Budget.*

—Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock is this so essential, for the reason that it has been fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting disease germs from impure food, and especially from impure water.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—For a lemon rice pudding, take two-thirds of a cup of rice, boiled and cooled, add the well-beaten yelks of three eggs, salt, a teaspoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the grated rind of two lemons, with milk enough to make very moist. Bake forty-five minutes. Use whites of eggs and juice of lemons for frosting, and brown.—*Exchange.*

—Baked Eggs: Take five eggs and put the yelks in a bowl and stir with a little salt and pepper. The whites should be beaten to a stiff froth, and if there are more whites than yelks, the dish is so much better. After the whites are stiff as can be, pour the yelks over them and mix lightly with a spoon, then turn all instantly into a hot baking-dish with a little melted butter in the bottom and bake immediately.—*Boston Globe.*

—A French scientist has been studying the effects of altitude upon vegetation, and concludes that for each augmentation of about one hundred yards there will be, as a general average, a retardation of four days; that is, other circumstances being equal, a crop planted at the sea level will appear above ground four days before a similar crop planted 300 feet above it.

—Slightly soiled white woolen articles, knitted or crocheted, may be made to look as well as new if they are carefully rubbed in flour. Cover them with flour and rub gently, as if washing, until the flour becomes dark. Shake out the article and rub in clean flour until all soil is removed. Shake well and hang in the wind until no atom of flour remains in the wool. Of course one would not care to cleanse in this way articles that are worn next to the body, but for shawls, capes and head coverings flour answers admirably.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The happy owner of a cow can always provide some dish for dessert upon short notice. Here are directions for a "trifle:" Cut several slices of sponge cake into small pieces of regular shape, say an inch square; put them into a deep china bowl, cover with a rich boiled custard, reserving the whites of the eggs to whip for the top, or if the cow produces cream, use the whites of the eggs in the custard and whip a pint of cream for the top of the bowl; flavor with vanilla and sweeten slightly; add the sugar while whipping the cream.

CLOVER.

The Value of This Plant as a Fertilizing Element.

In those days the long rotation generally meant a system which kept the land longer in grass. It was therefore regarded as favorable to fertility. It really was favorable, for as no commercial manures were used it was literally true that "the more grass the more manure," and the larger crops were a necessary sequence. Even then good farmers recognized the fact that if a shorter rotation were possible, it would be better for promoting fertility. The larger part of the gain from keeping land in grass is made during the first and second years of its growth. A two-year-old sod furnishes nearly as much fertilizing material as it ever will—more than it will after four or five years, when the valuable grasses run out and the surface is bare or covered by weeds. If clover is sown, and in a short rotation it generally will be, the sod is worth more for ploughing under, after two years' growth, than it ever will be again. Clover is biennial. It dies out after two years, and unless timothy is sown with it the space it occupies will be filled with thistles or weeds. Even if the land is seeded with timothy the sod is worth less for ploughing under than it would have been with clover the year before.

The encouragement which improved harvesting machinery gave to the sowing of clover has to a large extent offset the undoubted effect of heavy grain-cropping to decrease fertility; clover is such a renovating crop that where it is sown as often as possible the soil can scarcely become sterile—that is, soil which has not been previously so impoverished that clover will not grow. Many good farmers believe that with clover and phosphates they can maintain the fertility of their soil forever. Time has not yet shown their mistake. If there is any, I do not believe the present generation of farmers in this section will live to see it. The clover roots penetrate the subsoil and bring up mineral fertility, while it is probable that either the leaves themselves or the mulch which they make enables the soil to use some of the atmospheric nitrogen. At all events the practical test is undisputed that a growth of clover on any field leaves the soil better for any after crop, however the clover may be used.

But with commercial manures on soils well adapted to their use there is a general desire to crop with grain more heavily, and to sow clover more sparingly. It is in this way, and this only, that the commercial fertilizers are sometimes used to decrease rather than increase soil fertility. Phosphate is a manure, as much so, and as valuable for maintaining fertility in the concentrated form of the commercial fertilizer as when it is applied more diluted in the heavy loads of coarse, strawy manure from the barnyard. The great difference is that in its concentrated form, and especially as usually drilled in with the seed, the greater part of its benefit is absorbed by the crop to which it is applied. Enough, however, always remains unused to make a heavy growth of clover and generally to insure "a good catch." If clover were always sown with grain to which phosphate is applied, the land would necessarily always improve in fertility, so long at least as clover will succeed.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—London has twenty-eight thousand people who get their living by appearing in public upon the stage.

ABOUT CANCERS.

Some Interesting Information About This Dreadful Disease.

"Is cancer of the tongue very fatal?" inquired a *Journal* reporter of a medical friend.

"Yes. Since seeing the article on General Grant's sad condition in Sunday's paper, I looked up the statistics in the new edition of Agnew's Surgery. Of seventy-two cases of cancer of the tongue, analyzed by Dr. Agnew, forty were males and thirty-two females. Most of the cases occur between forty and fifty, and most die within a year."

"Do many cases of cancer recover?"

"That depends on the kind of cancer, its degree of malignity, and the time of operation, if removal be resorted to. Most tongue cancers are of the epithelial form, and generally are primary. There is no agreement in the classification of cancers. All tumors and morbid or abnormal growths are best regarded as forms of structural degeneration, or vitiated nutrition. All such growths are referred to one or the other of two great classes. These are the benign or harmless, and the malignant. Fatty, fibrous, and bony tumors are examples of the benign tumors. By malignant tumors we mean such as are prone to unlimited growth in size; they are disastrous in effect or result, and difficult or impossible of arrest or cure. Pathologically, all malignant growths are essentially cancerous; their subdivisions are merely clinical or surgical. Cancer is an Anglo-Saxon word, which means to eat away or corrode; canker and chancre are other forms of it. Benign tumors attach themselves to one kind of tissue—they are simple accumulations of bone, fat or muscle, and do not include the adjacent tissues, nerves and blood vessels. Cancerous growth are always rich in connective tissue fibers, and enormous production of cells, variously shaped, but of the epithelial type. They involve and destroy all the tissues in the way of their growth; they rapidly tend to molecular death, often becoming bloody, gangrenous and putrid; they are more likely than not to return after removal. I suppose from what has been written about General Grant's case it comes under Waldeyer's terse definition of a cancer—an 'atypical epithelial neoplasm.' If they have a good deal of hard fibrous tissue in them, little of the so-called 'cancer juice,' and but few cells, they are called 'scirrhus,' or hard cancer; if orange or jelly-like, 'colloid;' if a net-work of fibers, and with a great variety of cell forms, they are called brain-like cancers, 'encephaloid,' or 'medulary.'"

"May a cancer be known by its microscopic appearance? I see that a microscopist, according to the *Journal's* special, confirmed Dr. Douglass' diagnosis and Dr. Barker's earlier suspicions that the growth at the root of General Grant's tongue is cancerous."

"Yes, and no. The microscope confirms rather than determines the diagnosis. Pathologists and micrologists no longer believe in a distinctive 'cancer cell.' The cells, fibers and fluids of cancer are very various and all abnormal. The cells are of various shapes and sizes, averaging the 1,000th of an inch in diameter. The cells are like the cells of glandular structures generally, but they are no longer; they are lawless in their growth, and do not normally belong to the part where they grow. They are not foreign implantations, but rather distortions of natural elements of the body."

"What makes them so painful?"

"They are not always so; the physician sometimes recognizes uterine or other cancer, before the patient is aware of its presence by pain or discomfort. The pain comes when the cancer extends to a tissue well endowed with nerves. They bleed, or not, according as they have or have not included vascular parts."

"What causes them? Are they contagious or hereditary?"

"They are not contagious, they are often hereditary. There exists in some families a 'cancerous cachexia,' or tendency, but it has not much significance. Cancers follow after injuries, as of the hip or knee, from falling; from pressure, as 'tobacco-pipe cancer' of the lip, and often in the uterus at the change of life, or from injury. No part of the body is exempt. There is no cure except removal; all treatment is palliative only, and all so-called 'cancer doctors' are, without exception, quacks and imposters. But the legend, 'Cancer cured without the use of the knife,' attracts many. The charlatans sometimes remove benign growths and swear they are cancerous; they also cure cancers which do not exist. Dr. Bliss, of Washington, D. C., brought forth 'condurango' as a constitutional remedy and cure, much to his own chagrin, we may hope, and certainly to the mortification of those of the profession who tried it. Our consul at Pernambuco has sent samples of a new Brizilian plant, 'alveloz,' to the Medical Department at Washington for trial, but it will go the way of Bliss' 'condurango,' very probably. Cancers caused two hundred deaths last year in Indiana—reported as such in the Health Board statistics—probably many more. They cause over one per cent. of the total mortality. Forty-five were reported cancer of the stomach, twelve of the liver and one of the tongue. Such statistics amount to but little without the evidence of post-mortem examination, however."

"How long do patients survive death after removal of the cancerous tongue?"

"Dr. Clarke is quoted by Agnew as to thirty-nine cases, of which the average duration of life was eighty-six weeks; twenty-five were operated on and life was prolonged an average of forty-five weeks more—enough to justify the operation."

"Do the patients lose the power of speech when the tongue is removed?"

"No. Abolition of the tongue was once a common punishment for Christian martyrs. They spoke so well after that it was regarded as miraculous. By a law of Louis IX. of France, blasphemers and perjurers had their tongues burned out with a hot iron. They could still articulate distinctly. I do not think there is sufficient evidence that General Grant's sad affliction was brought about by the use of tobacco. Cancer of the lip, from pressure of a pipe-stem, is, however, not uncommon."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—One of the tricks of a French prestidigitateur is a surprising illusion. A wedding-ring borrowed from a lady is hammered into a bar by some volunteer assistant among the audience. The conjuror borrows a programme, rolls it into a cornucopia-shaped receptacle for the ring, and without the use of the left hand crumples the paper into a ball, which the volunteer holds tight, full in view of the audience. When he is directed to open it he finds that the crumpled ball of paper consists of five sealed envelopes, one within the other, and with the perfect wedding-ring in the smallest and innermost.

Inured to It.

"Yes," remarked the Mean Customer, diving into a fresh box of raisins, "experience has shown that clerks and salesmen stand a campaign in the field better than laboring men."

"That's so," said the Sharp Grocer, absent-mindedly shoveling a few scoopfuls of the twenty-cent coffee into the forty-cent bin; "true as preaching. I remember during the war that the young fellows from business houses stood the fatigue better than the volunteers who had been out-door workers. I suppose it is so in the English army, too. Five pounds of sugar I believe you said."

"Right; five pounds. Yes it is the same in the English army. They say the only soldiers who were not affected by the sand winds of the Soudan were those who had worked in grocery stores."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Underneath the approach to the East River Bridge, on the New York side, there is a court or yard in which day and night are literally reversed. The bridge supports shut out the sunlight, while the electric light burning on the bridge at night make the court nearly as light as day. The people residing there being, of course, poor, are unable to pay for gas or oil in order to see to work when other people do, so they sensibly do their sleeping then and their work at night by the electric light, which costs them nothing.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Western rivers as highways for transportation are fast passing out of existence. Everywhere railroad bridges form continuous connections for traffic, regardless of the navigable streams flowing beneath. Thirty years ago St. Louis had sixty large steamers in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and almost as many between that point and New Orleans. At the present day St. Louis has not a single "packet"—in fact, the name itself is almost forgotten, and the total arrivals at the levees are not over forty a week.—*St. Louis Post.*

—An English doctor says that children never cry without an excuse for it. But this English doctor should remember that, as a child always has an excuse ready for any emergency, children's excuses don't count.—*Boston Herald.*

THERE is a wide-spread and serious prevalence of disorders of the kidneys; and of various diseases caused by the imperfect operation of the kidneys and liver. According to Roberts, Thompson, and other recognized authorities, kidney disorders are very common, but the obscurity of their positive symptoms is so marked that many people, ill and out of sorts generally, are really victims of kidney complaint, and they and their physicians do not realize it. Rheumatic pains, irregular appetite, frequent headache, chills and fever, "blues," hot and dry skin, sour stomach, dyspepsia, irregular action of the bowels, nervous irritability, muscular soreness, cramps, languor, impairment of memory, loss of virility, are among the preliminary evidences of coming kidney and liver derangements. As the disease develops, then follow lame back, swelling ankles, pale face, scalding sensations, the water sometimes being very light and abundant, at others scarce, dark-colored and frothy, and abounding in sediment, and, under the microscope, in albumen and tube casts. If the deranged kidneys are not promptly attended to there is danger of the terrible Bright's Disease—hitherto considered incurable, which is a consumption or destruction of the kidneys—the near approach of which alarming disorder should awaken the liveliest concern, for it soon hurries one into the grave unless promptly checked.

Disordered kidneys have the unfortunate effect also of weakening the vigor of the liver, as indicated if one has, besides the above symptoms, yellow spotted skin, fat-covered eye-balls, frontal headache after eating, burning and itching skin, cold extremities, hot head, bad circulation of blood, sick-headache, nausea, light-colored evacuations, constipation, piles, variable appetite and feelings, dizziness, blurred eyesight, liver-cough, ague, chills, fevers, wakefulness at night, drowsiness by day, etc.

These are some of the commoner symptoms as laid down by leading medical authorities, and with them in view one ought not to have much trouble in ascertaining if he is suffering from disorders of these great organs.

These observations have been called forth by a double-column article which appears in another place in this paper. Skeptical of some of the statements made therein, and at other times by the same persons, we have been led to make a little study of the matter ourselves, with the above result. These diseases prevail amongst young and old everywhere, resulting in terrible and untimely deaths; they take off more people than epidemics; physicians report death as occuring from such diseases as apoplexy, paralysis, convulsions, heart disease, pneumonia, fevers, etc., when in reality these diseases are often secondary to Bright's disease and would seldom occur were the kidneys in healthy working condition. Hence, from personal knowledge, or from the trustworthy experience of other competent judges, we believe there is no preparation equal to the remedy that is so prominently mentioned elsewhere in this issue, for preventing and curing the dangerous disorders of which we have written. It has had an extraordinary sale, is everywhere commended, the record of its work seems indisputable, its manufacturers are reputed to be men of the highest standing. We hold, therefore, that not to use it, if needed, would be a crime against one's supremest interests especially at this time when, threatened by a fearful epidemic, it is of the highest importance, according to Dr. Koch, the celebrated German cholera specialist, that we keep the kidneys, liver and digestive organs in healthy action, if the scourge would be escaped.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 26, 1885.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle Common	$2 00 @ 3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25 @ 5 00
HOGS—Common	3 65 @ 4 20
Good packers	4 25 @ 4 60
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Family	3 40 @ 3 80
GRAIN—Wheat-Longberry red	@ 90
No. 2 red	86 @ 88
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44½ @ 45
Oats—No. 2 mixed	34 @ 34½
Rye—No. 2	65 @ 66
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 50 @ 13 00
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	3 00 @ 4 80
Medium Leaf	10 00 @ 14 75
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	12 37½ @ 12 50
Lard—Prime Steam	7⅛ @ 7⅜
BUTTER—Fancy Dairy	18 @ 20
Prime Creamery	29 @ 30
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, per barrel	2 00 @ 2 25
Apples, prime, per barrel	2 25 @ 2 75
NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 10 @ 3 45
Good to Choice	3 50 @ 5 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	88½ @ 89½
No. 2 red	91 @ 91½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	49 @ 51½
Oats—mixed	36½ @ 41
PORK—Mess	12 75 @ 13 25
LARD—Western steam	7 17½
CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 75 @ 4 15
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 80½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	77¾ @ 79¼
Corn—No. 2	38¼ @ 41
Oats—No. 2	28 @ 30½
Rye	@ 62½
PORK—Mess	12 25 @ 12 30
LARD—Steam	6 82½ @ 6 87½
BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	$3 85 @ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	88 @ 88½
Corn—mixed	50 @ 50½
Oats—mixed	37 @ 38
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	13 50 @ 13 75
Lard—Refined	@ 8¼
INDIANAPOLIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 red	$ @ 84½
Corn—mixed	@ 41½
Oats—mixed	@ 31
LOUISVILLE.	
Flour—A No. 1	$4 15 @ 4 35
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 85
Corn—mixed	@ 45½
Oats—mixed	@ 35
PORK—mess	@ 12 87½
LARD—steam	@ 8¼

Too Much Enterprise.

He was an agent for a lot of picture frames and he struck upon an original way of selling them. He started out on Clifford street and rang the bell of the first house he came to, and when a good-looking woman opened the door he asked, briskly:

"Got any pictures that want framing?"

"Not a one," was the chilling response.

"No copy of Washington at Valley Forge?"

"Not a Washington."

"Nor Cleopatra sailing up the Nile?"

"Nary a Cleopatra."

"Have you a marriage certificate that is——"

But just then something fell on him. When he was helped up out of the debris he looked round with a dazed air, and the frame of mind he was in was the only picturesque thing about him, as he struck a two-forty gait out of sight. —*Detroit Free Press.*

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial has brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, ulcers, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is heir.

IT is a very easy thing, even for the most ignorant man, to be an author of note if his name is worth anything.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"Nip't in the Bud!"

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most wide-spread and fatal of diseases-consumption-have their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

PEOPLE who go up in a balloon together are generally conceded to be considerably "taken up with one another."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Driven from Sea to Sea.

Agents should lose no time in sending to W. T. Raycroft & Co., 109 Wabash Ave., Chicago, to secure territory for the sale of the most fascinating book since the days of Uncle Tom's Cabin—constantly compared to it by such able critics as General Benj. F. Butler, Hon. Geo. W. Julian and a host of others.

A GOOD printer is a man of the highest type. He sticks to his case, and makes it a rule never to be out of sorts.—*Palmer Journal.*

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"WHAT man has done, man can do." Nonsense! How can a man do a thing which is done already?—*Boston Transcript.*

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WE believe it is a cold day for victuals when they're left.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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Or, Warner's SAFE Kidney and Liver Cure (its former title.)

SOLD TO FEBRUARY 1st, 1885.

No other Compound on earth can show a similar record, and no Physician a better one. The highest Medical Authorities pronounce it the only known Specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary diseases; that it has no equal as a **BLOOD PURIFIER**, and that it is the best safeguard against contagious diseases, both acute and chronic, keeping the **Kidneys and Liver**—the great organs of the body—in healthy condition, disease then being impossible. **For the many distressing ailments of delicate Ladies, it has no equal. We can furnish over One Hundred Thousand voluntary Testimonials similar to the following.** Read them for the good of yourself, your family and your friends. Note how this vast number of bottles was distributed, as evidenced by our sales-books.

Boston, - - 936,842.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Hon. B. F. Butler's campaign manager), of Worcester, Mass., in May, 1880, was **prostrated by kidney colic**, caused by the passage of gravel from the kidneys to the bladder. He then began using Warner's SAFE Cure and in a short time passed a large stone and a number of smaller ones. Dec. 10th, 1884, Mr. Plympton wrote, "I have had **no recurrence of my old trouble** since Warner's SAFE Cure **cured me.**"

Providence, - - 128,947.

G. W. FULTON, Esq., Fulton, Texas, **suffered for ten years from serious bladder** disorders and lost from 25 to 30 pounds; in 1881 he used 14 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and recovered his natural weight and said, "**I consider myself well for a man of 75.**" December 20th, 1884, he wrote, "I have had no symptoms of kidney disorder since 1881, and if I did I should **rely upon** SAFE Cure."

Portland, Me., - 330,829.

Bal. of N. Eng., - 331,315.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB, Westport, Ky. In 1882, during a political canvass, health gave way and was prostrated with severe kidney trouble. **Lost 40 pounds of flesh.** Used Warner's SAFE Cure in 1882, and June 23, 1884, writes: "**I have never enjoyed better health,**—all owing to Warner's SAFE Cure."

New York State, - 3,053,080.

B. F. LARRABEE, Esq., 49 Chester Square, Boston, Mass., in 1879, **was given up** by several prominent **Boston Physicians as incurable** from Bright's Disease. He took over 200 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, in 1880-2, and Oct. 6, 1884, wrote that the "**cure was as permanent as surprising.**"

Pennsylvania, - 1,365,914.

MRS. J. B. DESMOULIN, 2411 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., in 1882, wrote, "**I have been in delicate health for many years;** but Warner's SAFE Cure made me **the picture of health.**" June 23rd, 1884, she wrote, "**My health has been good for the last two years.**"

Chicago, - - 2,181,520.

CHAS. E. STEPHENS, of Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1882, wrote, "When my daughter was ten years of age she was seriously attacked by extreme kidney disorder. She recovered temporarily, but a year ago was again prostrated. She was swollen to **twice her natural size,** had **frequent headaches,** nausea, and other disguised symptoms of the disorder. All her **Louisville physicians agreed that she could not recover.** Her case and treatment were telegraphed to a **New York specialist, who said recovery was impossible.** Last August we began to treat her ourselves, and now, wholly through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure, she is apparently as well as ever." November, 1884, he says, "My daughter is apparently **in perfect health.**"

Detroit, - - 635,210.

S. F. HESS, Rochester, N. Y., the well known tobacco manufacturer, three years ago took twenty-five bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure for **liver disorder,** and August 20th, 1884, he reported, "I consider myself **fully cured,** and the credit is **wholly due** to Warner's SAFE Cure."

Milwaukee, - - 344,171.

THE REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, (P. E.), Grand Island, Neb., in 1881 was **pronounced fatally sick** with Bright's Disease. His condition he says was desperate and he could get **no relief from physicians.** He then followed Warner's SAFE Cure treatment, and July 7, 1884, he wrote, "**All local trouble has disappeared.** Have taken no medicine for nearly a year."

Minnesota, - - 486,013.

G. W. HAMILTON, Milton, Santa Rosa Co., Florida, December 15th, 1884, wrote that "four years ago **my wife** was suffering with liver complaint which reduced her **to a skeleton.** The doctors finally pronounced her case Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and **incurable.** She then took 13 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and has been in perfect health ever since. She now weighs **180 pounds** where formerly she was a skeleton. Warner's SAFE Cure will make a **permanent** cure **always** if taken by directions."

Bal. N. W States, 1,400,362.

IF IT IS

HARD TIMES WITH YOU,

Resort to the Remedy that Nine-tenths (9-10) of Sufferers Require, thereby Saving Continuous Debility and Expensive Medical Attendance.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Cleveland, - - 511,974.

B. J. WORRELL, of Ellaville, Fla., in 1879, was prostrated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys, and under the best treatment, grew worse. "On the advice of **Governor Drew's sister,** I began Warner's SAFE Cure, sixty bottles of which restored me to full measure of health. I have now **been cured about four years,** and my case **is regarded as miraculous.**" Governor **Drew** of Jacksonville, Florida, April 20th, 1884, says "Mr. Worrell's case and cure **give me great confidence** in Warner's SAFE Cure, and I unhesitatingly **indorse it.**"

Cincinnati, - - 655,250.

MRS. S. A. CLARK, East Granby, Conn., in 1881 was **utterly used up** with constitutional and female complaints of the worst kind. **Been sick ten years,** and tried everything. In November, 1884, she wrote, "Warner's SAFE Cure **cured me four years ago,** and has kept me well."

Bal. Ohio, (State,) - 474,869.

Southern States, - 2,725,513.

JOSEPH JACQUES, Esq., St. Albans, Vt., in January 1877 was taken desperately sick with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. He spat blood, was tremendously bloated and seemed to be **beyond the power of the best physicians.** He then took 60 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, which restored him to health. January 1st, 1885, **eight years afterwards,** he wrote: "**I never enjoyed better health** in my life than I do now, and I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Cure. I consider myself **cured** of Bright's Disease."

Canada, - - 1,175,868.

ROBERT GRAHAM, 77 Penn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered for six **years** from **inflammation of the bladder** and stricture. **Six physicians, specialists, gave him up to die.** In 1883, he began Warner's SAFE Cure and its continued use, he says, effected a **complete cure.** Under date June 25, 1884, he says, "My health continues good; have **used no medicine since** April 30, 1883."

St. Louis, - - 1,222,895.

REV. JAMES ERWIN, Methodist minister, West Eaton, N. Y., was long and seriously ill with **inflammation of the prostate gland,** (a very obstinate disorder). In 1882, he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, wrote, "The relief obtained two years ago **proved permanent; physicians express** great surprise."

Kansas City, - - 538,395.

JAMES M. DAVIS, 330 South Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., superintendent of Jagger Iron Co., in 1881 **suffered from very serious kidney trouble;** he weighed but 160 pounds; he used 18 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and December 8th, 1884, he wrote, "**That was fully three years ago. I have had no trouble since,** and I feel first class and weigh 198 pounds. **I would not go back to that time of four years ago for all the dollars in the United States.**"

Bal. S.W. States, - 635,092.

N. B. SMILEY, Esq., of Bradford, Pa., in 1882, was very seriously sick of extreme kidney disorder and **rheumatism,** which gradually grew worse. **Physicians being unable to assist him** his last resort was Warner's SAFE Cure, and June 25th, 1884, he wrote, "My health is better than for two years past, and in some respects is better than it has been for **five years.** When I catch cold and have any slight **kidney** trouble, I resume the medicine again **and** the relief I believe is **permanent.**"

San Francisco, - 932,210.

S. A. JOHNSTON, Lockington, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1881, stated that for thirty **years** he had suffered **tortures with dyspepsia,** but he was entirely cured by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure. Dec. 8th, 1884, he says: "I took 20 or 25 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and **it has never failed** to stop any symptoms of my old complaint if they appeared; **my health is good.**"

Bal. Pacific Coast, - 624,237.

ALL THE TESTIMONIALS ABOVE GIVEN ARE FROM PERSONS WHO WERE *PERMANENTLY CURED* SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND REMAIN SO.

APR 1885