

A ROSE SONG.

In a garden's red retreat Bloomed this rose for you, my sweet!

SAVED BY LIGHTNING.



HERE had been a succession of extensive freight car robberies perpetrated along the line of the W., C. & B. Railroad.

An accident enabled Freight Engineer Billy Burnton to discover the thieves and enabled the company to recover a large quantity of the stolen goods.

A substantial reward was tendered him for his services, but it was only after being repeatedly urged to accept it by the President of the road himself that he accepted it.

"You've earned it honestly," urged his superior, "for our offer extended to everybody. Now I am going to put you on the Imperial."

And this was more gratifying to the young engineer than the money reward, for the Imperial was a through fast express and the engine which whirled it from one end to the other of the W., C. & B. line was the fastest and handsomest piece of mechanism that ever delighted the heart of a locomotive engineer really loving his profession and the implements of his calling.

As a further evidence of the trust reposed in him, Billy was given a two weeks' vacation with full pay.

father, old Larry Byrnes, had died while Billy was serving an apprenticeship at "firing" on the engine which Larry had run for many years.

For a year past they had been engaged, and that was no reason, Billy thought, why the marriage day should not be fixed upon.

Of course Nettie was delighted to hear of her lover's good fortune, and when he pressed her she blushing consented to fix the wedding day.

It was nothing strange to them that Billy should consider himself a man very much to be envied, when upon the expiration of his leave of absence he laid a firm hand on the throttle and felt the big express locomotive throb beneath his touch.

For a month he continued without adventure in his new position.

Then, much to his regret, he was obliged to "lay off" for several days to testify in court against the freight car robbers who had been arrested through his efforts.

When they were called up for sentence the leader, a white-faced, snaky-eyed man, turned fiercely upon the engineer, and shaking his fist called down upon the young man's head the vilest and most horrible maledictions.

"I'll have your life for this, you hound!" he cried.

Nettie had been sitting beside Billy, and when the robber turned upon her lover she uttered a frantic cry and clung to him convulsively.

As soon as possible one of the court officers drew Billy aside and whispered:

"You heard what that sneaky said?"

"Of course."

"He means it."

"I'm not afraid of him."

"Don't say that too quickly, my friend. I believe that he would commit a murder quicker than any other man in the United States. There's nothing that he won't do to get square."

"But he's going straight to prison."

"Quite right," assented the court officer, and then added, significantly:

"Sometimes, you know, prisoners escape, and it's almost always fellows of his desperate type who manage to do the escaping. By the way, is that your wife with you?"

"Not yet."

"Oh, your sweetheart. Well, then, I can give you another point. If this sneaky thief ever does get out of prison he's likely to try to find out all about you, and then he may let you live and kill her instead."

"Then I will be on my guard, and thank you," said Billy, his teeth closing together with a snap.

About a week after the trial Billy and Nettie were married and began housekeeping in a pretty little cottage at the end of the young engineer's row, so that he could "lay off" at home.

Nettie had often ridden on the engine with her father, and as Bill could not afford to take her upon an extensive wedding tour she had laughingly

declared that she would make a honeymoon trip upon the big express locomotive.

So it happened that the morning after the wedding found her snugly coiled upon the engineer's "box," looking very fresh and charming in her pretty, neat-fitting white dress.

And seeing that she was comfortably fixed he kissed her again and jumping from the engine walked down the platform to the dispatcher's office to deliver a message to his friend, Tom Stafford, one of the telegraph operators.

"By the way, Billy," said Tom when the engineer declared that "time was up," and he must get back to his engine to be ready for the signal, "the head of that gang of freight car thieves escaped from the penitentiary early yesterday morning."

His face was so grave when he returned to his engine that Nettie inquired anxiously if he were ill.

For the first thirty miles of the run the Imperial made no stops, and they had nearly completed that distance when they entered a considerable forest and approached a sharp curve just before crossing a high trestle bridge that spanned a rocky gulch, through which tumbled a shallow, brawling stream of water.

As he approached the curve he seized the throttle with one hand and the air-brake lever with the other and leaned out of the cab window.

Like a flash they rounded the curve. As they did so Billy's trained eyes saw a terrible sight.

Four heavy ties, one on top of the other, had been spiked across the rail in the center of the bridge.

At the same time a strange overpowering influence seized Billy, and he stood rigid, helplessly clinging to the throttle and the brake lever.

On dashed the engine toward certain destruction, and Billy's brain reeled with horror.

Suddenly there was another terrible flash of lightning, and a great tree in the valley below was splintered from top to base and fell with a crash.

Simultaneously the power of action returned to Billy's paralyzed body, and with his teeth firmly set he threw his weight upon both throttle and brake lever.

So sudden was the check that the shock nearly threw him from his feet, and Nettie tumbled from her perch.

Would it never stop?

Slower, slower, and not ten inches from the obstruction the great locomotive came to a standstill, and Billy, with a cry of joy, reeled back upon his bench unconscious. When he recovered his senses Nettie was crying and sobbing over him, and men were coming up the bank bringing between them a dead man—the miscreant who had spiked down the ties.

He had been killed as he was running across the valley by the flash of lightning that had appeared above the face, and a cry of wonder escaped her.

It was the robber who threatened Billy in the courthouse.—Boston Globe.

Profited by the Blunder.

Ordinarily speaking it is not easy to get two pairs of shoes for the price of one, not even if the swell goes off his own thoroughfare and descends to Eighth avenue or the Bowery.

Simply enough, the other day, however, this transaction was accomplished by a member of the smart set, who goes to an equally smart shoemaker in Broadway.

He selected a divinely pointed pair of patent leathers and had the right shoe tried on. It fitted perfectly and the pair were sent home. They were donned in a hurry, and the first weather they encountered turned out sloppy. The left boot wasn't uncomfortable, but felt differently from the right, and being examined on return, proved to be not a match. They were the same make of shoe, but the right had five buttons, the left six, and the left had not such an exaggeratedly pointed toe as the right.

"You'll take the second pair, of course, sir," said the shoe dealer, on being confronted with the pair of mistakes.

"Not exactly," replied the son of finance, who saw a capital deal in the mishap. "You'll refund the money for these you stuck me with. Good looking object you made of me."

"You can have the two, sir," concluded the man ruefully, seeing half a loaf was better than no bread, and that he ran the chance of losing a customer otherwise.

And the man about town took them.—New York Herald.

A New Explosive.

Important experiments are being made by the German arm authorities with a new explosive. It has already been submitted to elaborate tests and its composition is still the inventor's secret. The new explosive has not as yet received a name, but it is referred to under the test designation of "C."

People who should be in a position to pronounce an opinion upon the subject say that the effects of "C" are undoubtedly ten times more powerful than dynamite. In appearance "C" is similar to gun cotton. Several of the new army rifles have been subjected to practical tests with "C" as the charge, but nothing definite has been divulged as to the result obtained.—New York Sun.

The Profession of Window-Gazing.

"Window-gazing" is a profession in London. A couple of stylishly-dressed ladies pause before the window of a merchant, remain about five minutes and audibly praise the goods displayed inside. Then they pass on to another store on their long list of patrons.—Chicago Herald.



FARM AND GARDEN.

MUSTARD FOR WORMS.

In England the soil in flower pots is cleared of worms in the following manner: Put one-quarter of a pound of commercial ground mustard into a large-sized watering can, fill up with water and let it stand in soak for one hour. Then add some hot water, stirring thoroughly, and apply the water to the pots. The worms soon come to the surface, and no harm results to the plants.

KEEPING HILLSIDES SEEDED.

As the country grows older the gullying of hillsides by heavy rains increases, and it soon becomes a necessity to keep them in sod most of the time, only reseeding when the grass grows thin. The reasons why hillsides gully worse now than formerly is the lack of underdraining to replace that which decaying roots of trees made in soil when the country was new. It is news to many that hillsides need underdraining. They are often very springy, and if deep underdrains are sunk these hillsides springs will furnish a supply of pure water all the year round.—Boston Cultivator.

WATER FOR SCALDING HOGS.

The exact temperature for loosening the hair from the skin of a pig is 180 degrees. The pig should remain a full minute in the water at this temperature to give time for the hair to be loosened, but the water may be boiling hot if the barrel of scalding vat is cold when it is poured in it, as it will cool the water down to the right heat. The carcass being cooler than the water, should be kept moving about while it is in the water, not to air it, but to bring the skin into contact with fresh water not cooled by contact with the carcass. Where there are as many as twenty hogs to be dressed, it will pay to have a vat large enough to take in the whole carcass, and turn it; the carcass may then be rolled out onto the table by two ropes under it in the vat.—New York Times.

TRANSPLANTING.

Raising vegetables in boxes and frames and afterwards transplanting them is every year becoming more general, as we find better results can be obtained in this way with many of the plants. It is necessary to have a moist and protecting them from the rays of the hot sun, which may diminish their vitality to such an extent that they may never recover.

For this reason a cloudy day is generally chosen for transplanting. But it is often very inconvenient to wait for such weather, besides a cloudy morning is often the precursor of a particularly sunny day. Under these conditions it becomes necessary to shade the plants by placing over each one a cover, a proceeding involving no little labor. In hot weather, too, it is often desirable to repeat the work for several successive days in order to afford the plants a chance to send out new roots and get a foothold in the new soil.

A practical method of simplifying the work has been evolved by American Gardeners. The device is both simple and inexpensive. The cheapest kind of stout cotton cloth is bought in a strip, longer or shorter, according to one's needs. Strips of pine an inch and a half square are tacked to either end of the cloth. To either end of the pine crosspieces are hinged sharpened pieces.

CARING FOR CORN FODDER.

I have long been an advocate of getting more out of our corn fodder, writes E. S. Hallet. Even in this Ohio valley a large majority of the farmers get nothing but the grain from the crop. They hold that it injures the grain and requires too much labor. This claim is not sustained by modern practice, at least.

First, I put into the silo all the corn necessary for my milch cows. It is by all means the most economical and labor-saving method. It is so much better than any other that I use as much ensilage as I can. However, we must have dry corn for horses and the grain for market must, of course, be harvested dry. For this purpose I begin cutting when the husk is dry. Do not wait until the blades are dry, for then the fodder is lost. Go through and make small shocks of, say, six rows wide and twelve long, skipping six rows so that in a few days when the small shock is dry the remainder can be cut and placed. I use binding twine for tying. No one will have moldy corn who follows these directions.

When thoroughly cured I begin to draw in. If the weather is good I husk into bushel boxes and draw these in when full, or if many hands are used have a wagon along all the time. Never throw in piles on the ground. The fodder is bound up with the twine and drawn in as soon as possible. If dry it should be run through the cutter and elevated to the mows. It occupies only one-half the space when cut; but for this treatment it must be very dry to keep. If unable to get it dry enough I simply stow away in bundles. It is an easy matter to stack the fodder on the same principle as wheat sheaves. Make a rick and feed off one end. In handling the shocks I use a low-wheeled wagon. Secure a

broad board at the rear to walk up on and then let each man carry his load up and deposit it. We now cut corn by hand, although I mean to improve upon this method. Those who have not fed properly cured corn fodder do not know its value. Horses will eat it as readily as hay. Fed with clover hay it makes a well-balanced ration, and young stock will grow and do well on it if fed in a warm stable.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep the flies out of the stable. Grasshoppers make a good egg food. As a rule spinach is a very profitable crop. In butter color and flavor have no relation to each other. The ashes of the corn-cob contain a large amount of potash. Overfeeding is the most fruitful cause of a failure to lay. Take extra good care of the horses during the working season. Do not make the horses carry extra weight in unnecessary harness during the hot season. The stallion has more influence than the mare on the action and conformation of the colts. It is said that fowls that lay white eggs are more prolific than those which lay dark eggs. Care in handling young horses will be well repaid in the increased faithfulness and docility of the pupil. A great deal of wet land along the banks of streams and ponds can be used for growing the basket willow. An eight-frame hive for bees is now preferred to the ten-frame Langstroth hive, which has been so long in use. If necessary to cultivate the potatoes after the plants have blossomed in order to keep the weeds down, run the cultivator very shallow. There is no better grain for poultry any time of the year than wheat, except when fattening. When ready to fatten corn should be used. Breed for quality as well as size. There is many a sound sixteen-hand horse that nobody wants at any fair price, simply because he is a coarse brute. It is the rushing and worrying of horses that hurts worst in hot weather. Soft food does not tax the digestive organs sufficiently to insure their vigor. It is the cause of more deaths of young chicks than anything else, excepting lice. The most expensive fertilizer to the farmer is nitrogen, and this cost he can reduce on his farm by growing clover, cow peas and green crops for turning under, for the purpose of renovating his soil. After the flies begin to bother the horses in the pasture it will be found to be a good idea, whenever circumstances will admit, to put the horses in darkened stables during the day and turn them out at night. Don't give your horses too much cold water when hot or after a hearty meal, especially when they are tired. If you will remember this advice it will save much uneasiness in your horse and much loss to yourself. A French agricultural writer recommends the use of powdered camphor to dry up cows which continue to supply milk too close to time of calving. Cows giving about six quarts a day, three weeks before due, were given three doses of thirty grammes each dose, and the cows became dry in two weeks. Apples do not sweat. Cool apples if placed in a warm room will condense the moisture of the atmosphere which comes in contact with them, just as it is condensed on the outside of a pitcher of cold water on a warm day. And this moisture contains germs of decay. The remedy is to keep them surrounded with a uniformly cool atmosphere. Never allow a draft of cold air to pass through the hen house for ventilation or for any other purpose. Cold drafts on chickens are not needed, and work injury to them by increasing the demand for food and decreasing the egg supply. If a hen house is too close leave the south side door open, which will give ventilation sufficient for all purposes. The cow pea is a species of bean of a dwarf growth, and bearing roundish pods, having seeds of various colors. It is a nutritious plant, both as regards the grain and the stem and leaf, and is readily eaten by all kinds of farm animals, especially pigs, which may be wholly fattened on this crop, grown for the purpose. If sown thickly on the ground it may be plowed under in the fall with much benefit to the land. The first thing to remember about scarlet clover is that it is an annual. That is, when it once produces seed there is an end of that plant. It is like corn or wheat in this respect, not like timothy, which will yield crop after crop of seed and still grow. Scarlet clover may, however, be sown in the spring, and clipped or pastured in the fall before the heads form. If then kept through the winter it will yield a crop of seed the next year. That really means two crops from it.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

ONIONS GOOD FOR NERVES.

Onions are a kind of all around good medicine, and every housewife knows this without exactly knowing the reason why. She knows that a whole onion eaten at bedtime will by the next morning break the severest cold. She also knows that onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. If any one would take an onion and mash it so as to secure all the juice in it, he would have a most remarkable smelling substance that would quiet the most nervous person in no time. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

ABOUT CHEESE.

No wonder people complain of indigestion after eating cheese, while so many persist in buying in hard and yellow, which means that there is little or no cream left in the milk while making, and it is full of poisonous and smelling annatto. The natural color of cheese is that of its cream, and if it has a proper proportion of this in it, it will be soft and probably slightly moldy, and will melt in the mouth, and not require a lot of mastication. Some people like cheese toasted with pieces of bread, sandwich fashion, in which case the bread is cut into good forms, sufficient for each person, the slices of cheese being seasoned, placed between two, and then put into the oven for a few moments until cooked through. A very useful little recipe is the following, which lends itself to various forms: Boil two eggs very hard, grate four ounces of bread, also three ounces of good cheese, add three ounces of butter, and then mash up the eggs with these altogether. Add a little salt and pepper, or mixed mustard. Having ready some pieces of toasted bread spread this mixture on them, and warm well through in the oven. This paste can also be served as sandwiches to eat cold, which, cut into pretty shapes, make a nice addition to a luncheon.—New York Recorder.

TOMATO COOKERY.

The best way to eat tomatoes is to arm one's self with the salt cruet, go forth to the tomato patch, pluck sound, ripe tomatoes, salt them and eat them on the spot. But it is not vouchsafed to do all this. Those to whom stern fate denies them the tomato patch must try to content themselves with tomatoes sliced, tomato salad, broiled, baked, escalloped, boiled and stewed tomatoes, to say nothing of tomato jelly. The tomatoes should be scalded, skinned, strained and seasoned with pepper and salt. As much gelatine, properly soaked and prepared, should be added to the strained tomatoes as would be to coffee or any other substance of which it was proposed to make jelly. The mixture should be poured into ring moulds and placed on ice. When quite hard the centers should be filled with hard boiled eggs, chopped with olives and mixed with mayonnaise. Broiled tomatoes are good. Select large, firm ones and cut a slice from the stem end of each and take out the hard core from the center. Place them close together on the broiler, with the cut side up. Sprinkle with pepper and salt; place over the coals and let them cook until they are thoroughly done, which will be in about twenty minutes. When they are cooked they should be removed from the broiler without pricking or breaking. Baked tomatoes are prepared in the same way, and are placed, cut side up, in a baking pan and cooked in a steady oven for a half hour. Escalloped tomatoes have the centers scooped out, mixed with bread crumbs, pepper, salt, a little parsley and a little butter. This mixture is put into the hollows and the tomatoes are baked.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For ivy poison, apply sweet oil. A cement made from sand and white lead paint will stop roofs leaking. To remove a finger ring, hold hand in very cold water for a few minutes. When a coal fire gets low, throw on some salt. It will help it very much. Oil door latches and hinges to make them more quiet when opened and closed. To clean black kid gloves add a few drops of black ink to a teaspoon of salad oil; rub on with a feather and dry in the sun. Powdered chalk added to glue strengthens it. Boil one pound of glue and two quarts skimmed milk, and it will resist the action of water. For a very bad burn melt beeswax and into this pour sweet oil until it makes a salve which can be readily spread with a soft brush. Keep every part covered with the salve. To make boots and shoes durable, apply to the soles four or five successive coats of gum-copal varnish, and to the uppers, a mixture of four parts of lard to one part resin. Apply while warm. Powdered starch will take the stain out of linen if applied immediately. Tea stains may be removed from a tablecloth by immersing it in a strong solution of sugar for a few minutes, and then rinsing it in soft water. To keep seeds from the depositions of mice, mix some pieces of camphor gum with them. Camphor gum placed in trunks or drawers will prevent mice from doing them any injury. Air well when garments are needed to be used.

Something Green on the Moon.

Grass grows on the moon. Louis Gathmann says he has seen it with his telescope, but it is all burned up now, just like the grass on the earth.

Mr. Gathmann, while observing the moon on the evening of August 12, was struck by a peculiar green spot on the northwestern edge of the satellite's upper limb. At first he thought there was some obstruction in his telescope that caused the appearance, but when he allowed the moon to pass through the whole field of the glass the spot was still stationary. It was rectangular in form, with a bastion-like projection at each corner, and was located near the crater of Tycho-Brahe, and Professor Gathmann estimated that it was about forty by seventy miles in area. When Mr. Gathmann looked for the spot twenty-two hours later it was gone. He believes that it is vegetation. His theory is that when a hemisphere of the moon's surface first begins to revolve into the sunlight the heat of that luminary draws moisture from the moon's interior and vegetation springs up, to be at once withered by the terrific heat that falls upon the moon when the sun's rays strike it directly.—Boston Journal.

Projectile Charged With Hydrogen.

A Frenchman, describing himself as a scientist, declares that he has invented a projectile charged with hydrogen, which would destroy every living thing that came in its path throughout a large extent of country. Since hydrogen exists only as a gas, except under immense pressure and at a temperature which comes near the absolute zero, and diffuses itself in the atmosphere with an amazing velocity, the Frenchman's invention may be described as wonderful, if true.—London Telegraph.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Amphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y. About the only European monarch whose life is not insured is the Czar of Russia.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanent poisons. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure

Will check an attack at once and prevent a cold from going to the lungs. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y., M.F.R.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic, etc. A bottle Don't Whine and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is used. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1. Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Sleepless Nights

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve strength is gone and that your nervous system needs building up. The

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Best remedy for Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

RODWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lameness, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Rodway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated every five minutes, will afford relief and soon effect a cure. Internally—a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Stiff Headache, Flatulency and all intestinal pains. Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

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We want agents everywhere to sell our new and improved Rodway's Ready Relief. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

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