He Cut a Funny Pigure, But Astonished the Operators-Disposing of His Telegraph Inventions

"I don't think," said a friend of Thomas A. Edison some days ago to a group seated in the rear room of one of the most comfortable hostelries of Orange, "that you ever heard the story of how the Wizard first came East. He was only a young man, careless, generous, jovial and totally ignorant of the value of a dollar. He had been knocking round in Western towns in various small telegraph offices until the reputation of wonderful swiftness as an operator got him into the central olice of a Western city. From there he was ordered to report to Boston to fill a vacancy. It was warm weather for the season when he started East, and he donned linen trousers and a duster. By the time he had reached Poston the weather had got cold, raw and stormy. He didn't care, and reported just as he was. Linen trousers and duster, topped by a slouchy, broad-brimmed hat, weren't the fashion in Poston in the best of ers sticking to his legs was something to provoke a smile. He walked into the superintendent's room and said :

Here I am. "The superintendent eyed him from head to foot and said :

'Who are you?' "Tom Edison."

"Who the deuce is Tom Edison!"

"The young operator explained that he had been ordered to report for duty, and the superintendent told him to sit down the superintendent told him to sit down in the operating room. His advent Nova Scotia, to the mines thirty much here created much merriment, and the operators guyed him loud enough for operators guyed him loud enough for operators guyed him loud enough for of copper, silver, lead and iron ore in the local state of the gold mine. sender noted for his swiftness called the office and there was no one to take him.

"Well, let the new fellow try him, yway," said the superintendent anyway,' said the superintendent Young Edison sat dewn, and for four hours and a half wrote out messages in a clear round hand, stuck a date and number on them and threw them on the floor for the office boy to pick up. The time for the office boy to pick up. The time he took in numbering and dating were the only moments he was not writing out transmitted words. Faster and faster rapidity with which the messages came tumbling out and on the floor attracted the attention of other operators, who, when their work was done, gathered around to witness the spectacle. At the church, the London Lincet says: "It close of four hours and a half, and the New York the salutation: "Hello!"

"Hello yourself,' ticked back Edison. "Who the dickens are you?' rattled into the office.

"'Tom Edison,' was ticked back.
"'Shake, Tom Edison,' came over the

"'With all my heart,' was the reply. "You are the first man in the country,' said the instrument, 'that could ever take me at my fastest, and the only one who could ever sit at the other end of my wire for more than two hours and a half. I'm proud to know you.'

"Mr Edison had been experimenting and studying and improving telegraphy ever since he was nineteen years old. patented some of his inventions. He left the Boston office to try and sell his multiplex system to the Western Union. He was a careless looking young fellow when he walked into the office one day in New Yosk and asked them if they wanted to buy a patent. " 'What is it?' they asked.

"Why, a means of sending two mes-sages over the same wire in different directions at the same time,' said the young inventor. "The Western Union officials lay back

in their chairs and shouted in merri-

as that,' said one at last.

They also laughed to scorn the

plant that you can't straighten out your-selves, send round for me.'

himself an electrical and telegraphic expert. Some time afterward the company forlorn hope they sent for young Edison. "How long will you give me? he

"The manager laughed.

" 'Six hours?' asked Edison. "The manager laughed louder and told him he'd need louger time than that, Edison sat down at the instrument, established communication with Albany tablished communication with Albany by way of Pittsburgh, told the Albany office to put their best man at the instrufaces, from the shriveled form of age to office to put their best man at the instru-ment, and began a careful and rapid series of tests with all currents of all ininstrument by his side and directed the Albany operator in each movement from The steps were simultaneous, and the Albany man telegraphed the results of each test. Edison compared them, made calculations, and in two quiet, out-of-the-way places are all hours and a half told the officials that saturated and besmeared with the black the trouble existed at a certain point he named on the line, and told them what The officials telegraphed the office nearest this point, and an hour later messages were tripping gayly between New York and Albany. The company made him their superintendent immediately. Now he was in a superintendent immediately. position to command repect and atten-He induced the companies to test his patents, and sold them rapidly. He much improved his multiplex system. and sold that to the Western Union at ten times what he would have taken for it at the time they laughed at his first proposition. He simply informs the Western Union now when he has invented something new in telegraphy. Does it work? It works. How much? Hundred thousand. Check. That's the way he sells all his inventions nowa-

days.

The public doesn't know it, but there Union are in the safes of the Western Union patents which, if applied, would nearly double the efficiency of the telegraph in the interests of public convenience. They are not used because it costs money to put them into use, and there is no competition to compel the Western Union to company buys Mr. Edison's inventions, partly because they may want to use them some day, but chiefly because they don't want them to get into the hands of peo-ple who might by these means become langerous competitors. They have to pay a fortune for each invention, and don't expect to use it when they get it, but the retention of their secure monopoly makes the policy a paying one."-No

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

A fund of \$1,000,000 has been left by an English brower for advancing econe omic and sanitary science.

A Frenchman has invented a key which simplifies and renders lasting the tuning of stringed instruments. A petroleum motor that will make fif-

teen miles an hour and cost \$1 per day to run is being tested in Chicago. The watch manufacturers all over the United States are crowded with work, and competition is narrowing margins. Physiologists have established the fact that the masculine heart weights more

and is larger than that possessed by the The Popular Science Monthly says that no flying machine which will fly can ever be constructed until gravity is turned

wrong side up. A document enclosed in a bottle was dropped in the sea in March, 1886, by the Prince of Monaco, to test the cur-

rents. It has just been washed ashore at Orkney. An envelope has been invented which is tinted in such a manner as to turn black, blue and red if an attempt is made to open it by wetting or exposing to

steam. Damp weather does not affect it. weather, and on a raw day a man with a limp, wet duster on and wet linen trousers stacking to his legs was something to procured at a depth of 2400 feet from the surface. This is the greatest depth to which the gold seekers of the antipodes have so far penetrated.

Corn is the source of nearly all the starch consumed in the United States. In other countries starch is made from potatoes, wheat, rice and a variety of other materials. Maine produces a great deal of starch from potatoes.

An electric current observed on a tele-

The interesting and important dis-covery has been made that the filaments of incandescent tamps soon break when used near moving belts or other sources of frictional electricity. The life of such lamps may be greatly increased by covering them with wire netting connected with the earth.

Experiments by M. G. Govi indicate that ordinary sunlight does not give us the true colors of bodies. These can transmitted words. Faster and faster ticked the instrument, and faster and faster Edison's fingers, till the rapidity with which the messages came rapidity with which the messages came spectrum of sunlight is interrupted by

represents to a large extent avoidable New York business, there flashed from evils, bred of habit and thoughtless imitation, and their very desirable reduction is therefore by no means hope-less. Even where a basis of disease underlies the explosion a little self-con-trol could usually do something to lessen its force or its frequency."

A Swedish scientist claims to have discovered the secret of petrifying wood by artificial process. He thinks it will possible ere long to construct edifices of wood and convert them into stone As it takes three months and costs about \$25 to petrify a block of wood of the dimensions of one cubic inch, it will probably be some time before his process will be generally adopted.

Old as is the theory that trees promote regularity and plentitude of rainfall, and generally accepted as though an axiom in natural philosophy, it is being vigorously attacked, says the Sanitary News. The trouble has been that only facts favorable to this hypothesis have been available. Now the result of impartial investigation seems to show that cause and effect have been badly mixed.

The Curse of China.

The sallow complexion of the people Chins, their emaciated forms and languid movements, attract our attention everywhere along the river. I do not see a beautiful face or figure, nor a rosy check; a dead leaden color is on all faces, old and young, male and female "Mr. Edison tried to sell it to one of I look at the broad, swift river; I feel the rival companies that existed at the the cool, clear breeze; I gaze at the high idea of doing such a feat.

"Well," remarked the inventer, as he tureful carclessly away, "if you over houses and hundreds of workmen; approach these busy laborers and you will be matter with your proach these busy laborers and you will be a larger of the second of th green hills, the flowing rivulets and the

see this deathlike pallor on all faces. The climate seems the acme of perfec-"He took a little office and announced tion—a long, pleasant summer, with a uself an electrical and telegraphic exhad trouble with its Albany wire. The life among the people. There is picture wire wasn't broken, but wouldn't work, and several days of investigation on the company's electricians only of the company's electricians only

> I enter a large field near a hamlet, by the side of a luxuriant growth of ripen-ing wheat. The field is clean; not a weed visible. But close together and four teet high stand stalks with large dry heads, brown and decaying now, for their bright flowers faded a month ago. d began a careful and rapid the bowlegged child sitting in the cottests with all currents of all intege door. Oh, seductive viper, curse of millions! Who shall dare to stand up in the presence of this fast-fading degenerating people and say the evil is

not widespread and fatal! Traverse the fairest portion of all the provinces; not the cities alone, but the paste, even to the gods.—New York Graphic.

A Remarkable Umbrella.

Among the many curio collectors in New York city there is an old gentleman who declares his umbrella to be his greatest treasure. It is his inseparable companion and accompanies him wherever he goes. The handle is a piece of the Charter Oak, in which is set a triangu ar piece of stone clipped from Plymouth Rock; the stick is made from a granch of the old clm tree at Cambridge under which Washington assumed command of the Colonial armies; the brass cap on the lower end of the stick is made from the trimmings of a sword cabbard once used by General Grant; the green covering originally served as the lining of a coat worn on State occasions by the suave and courtly Auron Burr; the ribs, springs and other metal trappings were manufactured from a small steel cannon captured by the Americans from the Hessians at the battle of Brandywine. Fight oblong pieces of brass have been inserted in as nany sides of the octagonal handle. They were made from buttons cut from the military coats of eight Generals famous in the Revolutionary War. The owner of this unique umbrella values it at \$300, and does not believe in keeping his treasure under lock and key, makes free use of his interesting pos-

Trimming fur is seldom used about the bottom of fur or cloth coats, but silk and brocade pelisses are sometimes bound

W. C. T. U. COLUMN. Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President—Mrs. Eli Holeman.

Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs.

Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe. Cor. Sec. and Treas.-Mrs. S. D. Irwin. Wee unto him that giveth his neighbor

drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, makest him drunken also.-Hab. II, 15, The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18,

Temperance at Indianapolis. Temperance at Indianapolis.

Francis Murphy and his son Edward, the temperance evangelists, recently closed their meetings in Indianapolis. The elder Murphy began there three weeks ago, and was joined by his son a week later; they have set on foot the most successful Gospel temperance movement ever inaugurated in that city, addressing forty-five large meetings. The result of their labors is something over 6300 signers to the total-abstinence pledges and several Gospel convertions. The press and people of Indianapolis regard their work with great settisfaction. They went there at the invitation of J. C. Shaffer, President of the Indianapolis Street Railroad Company, and they were greatly assisted by the leading ministers.

ministers.

The last night's meeting at Tomlinson Hall was one of the largest, fully 5000 persons being present. On the crowded stage with Mr. Saafter was Samuel W. Allerton, the well-known Chicago millionaire, who made a short address, wherein he urged the Murphys to come to Chicago, where he believed a great work awaitoi them. He said they were fighting dynamiters and hanging Anarchists, but he believed the real cure for this spreading evil was to send such men among them as Francis and Edward Murphy to preach their gospel and pull these misguided Socialists out from under the baleful influence of the liquor-dispensing element. He deof the liquor-dispensing element. He de-clared he should return to Chicago with a clared he should return to Chicago with a determination to inaugurate a movement that would bring the Murphys and other evangelists into that field, and he would take part in the meetings.

Among the Indianapolis conversions are two saloon-keepers and about three score of the hardest drinkers in the city.

Liquor Responsible for a Massacre. That terrible Birmingham massacre had its root in liquor. Mrs. Hawes was addicted to drink, which led to the infidelity that was the cause, as alleged, of the triple murder by Hawes, the husband and father. Fact own.

act one. Hawes was jailed and a mob collected Hawes was jailed and a mob collected threatening his summary punishment.
W. P. Vaughan, a prominent Birming-ham lawyer, says: "I had just left the jail, and just before the shooting began, several men who were drunk pressed to the front and shouted: 'Tear the jail down and hang Hawes,' and the volley was fired." Fact two.

But after ten leading citizens were killed and twenty wounded, then the saloons were ordered closed as a peace precaution. Fact

three.
And yet the saloon is an institution established by law, and Christian men use their party ballots to fas en it more firmly in the bosom of society. Fact four.

Let the saloon live and no human wisdom or power can avert the fearful civil conflagration that this evil agency is sure to provoke in the future. The vast masses of vice, lawlessness, and illiteracy now honey-combing the body politic will be the fast to feed the fires of that revolution.—Nashville (Tenn.) Issue.

the fires of (Tenn.) Issue.

Where Anarchy Comes From.

 Anarchy is born in foreign lands and bred in the American saloon.
 If it cannot be strangled at birth by reason of the remoteness of its place of birth, it certainly can be rendered extinct by the oval of its breeding quarters on American

Why Garland Does Not Drink Attorney-General Garland is a total ab-stainer from stimulants. He was asked one day how it was that he, coming as he dif-from a part of the country where liquor was believed to be used as commonly as voffee, was a tectotaller. "Well, it was this way: I used to drink as reminerly and as few any." was a tectotaller. Well, it was this way: I used to drink as regularly and as frequently as any one, but one day, some years ago. I was walking through our cemetory at Little Rock, and I saw the grave of one very bright man who would have been my ago; and then I saw another, until I suddenly realized that almost all the young men with whom I began life had gone, and I almost alone was left, and I knew what had carried them away. Well, as I had been spared, it occurred to me that I had certainly had my share of alcohol, so I made up my mind that I wouldn't drink anybody else's share: that wouldn't define anybody else's share: that wouldn't be fair. So I just stopped right then and there."

Temperance News and Notes. church, constructive; the saloon, destructive.

Temperance is the moderate use of good things and total abstinence from bad things. It is stated that the Emperor William of Germany has entirely given up alcoholic

The rum-power is too colossal to be ig-nored, too cyclonic to be regulated, too inso-lent to be endured. Not a newspaper in Kansas is advocating the re-establishment of the saloon, while two years ago there were fifty.

Absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic is w throughout the 2,500,000 square miles in a Northern Territories, Canada.

What a list of horrible crimes now burden the telegraph wires daily. And intemper-ance stands out as the chiefest among the causes for these terrible affairs.

The brandy cigarette is the latest thing from Boston. It is made of tobacco that has been scaled in brandy, and the smoker is enabled to keep mildly intoxicated without touching a drop of liquor.

Robert W. Page, of Atlanta, Ga., an employe at Weller's slaughter-house, while drunk, fell into the large kettle full of bot water in which hogs were scalded. He had been in the kettle over an hour when found, and his body was holled almost into jelly. Sing a song of sixpence, you fellow full of

With not a cent to bury you to-morrow should you die. The keeper's in the barroom counting out his money; His wife is in the parlor with well-dressed

sis and sonny.

Your wife has gone out working and washing people's clothes.

To pay for old rye whisky to color up your

Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, O., is known as the Outment King in the milling world. It is told of him that he is a Prohibitionist of such fixed opinions that when one of his mills was destroyed he distributed 30,000 bushels of scorched grain among the farmers for chicken feed rather than sell it to distillers to be made into whicky.

"Pretty Boy," an Indian of the Yaukton Sioux tribe, at Fort Peck Agency, crared with rum, killed his squaw in a most bruital manner, murdered two policemen, fatally

uster, murdered two policemen, fa-unded a third and then killed himself.

It has been equally well proven that alcocolic drugs afford no protection from the
ontagion of climatic spidemics, and that,
in the contrary, dram-drukers are from
en to twenty-five times more listle to the
stacks of such discusses than total abstatuers.

The new law is Boston which were into af-The new law in Boston which goes into ef-fect on the first of May will close one-half of the saloons, and temperance people hope will decrease crime by thirty per cent.

The liquor traffic of the six principal na-tions of Christandom devours year after year the produce of 85,000,000 acres of farm land,

FARM AND GARDEN.

Amount of Winter Feed.

A cow or horse will need from twentyeight to thirty-five pounds of feed per day, the amount varying according to size of animal and kind of food given. With the best chance for pasturing stock there will be nearly or quite two hundred days of barnyard or stable feeding. Thirty pounds per day for this time makes a total of 6000 pounds, or threstons. If all this has to be purchased it will eat into the value of pretty good stock at present prices of feed. With ordinary stock the farmer can only make himself whole by feeding it with rough fodder that would not be readily salable, but may be changed into valuable man-ure.—American Cultivator,

Sweetening a Pork Barrel.

It is quite an object for a farmer to make his pork barrel last from year to year, and there need be no trouble about it, for the brine has a preservative quality that will prevent decay of the wood for a lifetime, so that only a hoop may need renewal occasionally. But where a barrel has stood empty for weeks through the summer it will become mouldy and sour, and should be thoroughy cleaned before it is used. I there ever had any trouble after cleaning them with wood ashes and hot water, and then rinsing them out clean. If meat has spoiled in a barrel so that the barrel has become tainted this will not be enough to make it safe. In such cases steaming or smok-ing has been recommended, but probably a more effective way is to fill with fresh earth and let stand a couple of days, then empty and refill as before. This is said to be successful, but for myself I have always preferred buying a new one to using one in which meat had spoiled. -New York World.

Credit Side of the Cat Account.

I have three large, well-bred and fullfed gelding cats which keep the pre-mises, consisting of barns, sheds, wood and poultry houses, grain, hay and straw accessible at many points, to say nothing of considerable covered space, so mearly free of rats, mink, mice, weasels, etc., that I do not get a sight of either oftener than once a month, and then it is usually a young rat one of my faithful feline servants brings to me to show he has done his duty. The black-soil prairie of Illinois is easily burrowed into, and rats make underground passages any distance with almost the case of moles; grain abounds in most fields, the grass is heavy and long, hedges are common, and everything favors the multi-plication of the rodents. Without the three guardians, rats would take the young chickens, suck eggs, undermine barns and sheds, gnaw into the corncribs, eat half the grain and defile the other, half, burrow into the stacks of grain, and make worthless chaff of clover and hay. Yes, there are objections to cats by those who hate them; but they are as much preferable to rats as mosquitoes to bedbugs.—New York Tribune.

Buttermilk is Important Food. There has been some dispute about the value of buttermilk, says the New England Home-tead, but from a practical test made by D. W. Little, this food is proved to be more valuable than is commonly believed. Not having hogs enough of his own to consume his buttermilk Mr. Little contracted to feed a soil.

3. The saloon has forced the erection of the almshouses that dot nearly every city in the United States.

4. The saloon has produced the rags that clothe every drunkard's child.

5. The saloon has placed the lines of care that are worn upon the face of every drunkard's broken hearted wife.

6. The saloon created the bombs that give Haymarket Square a place in history, and its consequent horrors upon the scaffold.

Not content with its conquests, the saloon sighs for more worlds to conquer, and turns its eye upon the National Capitol.

Shall the thinking men submit to dishonor that the crims abetting saloon be savet?—

American Magazine. neighbor's hogs at 4 cents per pound. From May 15 to October 31 there were 54 head in the pen, some being put in an uneven lot of old hogs and young pigs. They were quarreisome, and of course did not do so well as would have been the case had the same hogs been kept together without a break until the end of the season. The 54 hogs weighed 6385 pounds when put in, and 11,455 pounds when taken out. This is a gain of 5070 pounds, and at 4 cents is worth \$202.80. About 207 bushels of corn in the ear were fed with 64,357 pounds of milk. The corn cost \$87.05, the milk

On September 1, the pen was cleared, and 20 pigs, averaging 70 pounds, were then kept there until October 1, when they a eraged 170 pounds, 50 bushels of corn, costing (2.85, and 17,157 pounds of milk being fed. This made nearly 35 cents per cut. for creamery butter-milk. Mr. Little estimates that had he fed his own pork instead of feeding hogs for the neighbor, he would have realized 5 cents per pound instead of 4 cents, and that the milk through September and October would have brought him 44 cents per cwt. He says that buttermilk is commonly sold at 25 cents per barrel of 400 pounds, when it should bring at least \$1. One great trouble is, farmers have too much milk and not enough hogs. One hundred bushels of corn to 20,000 pounds of milk is the right pro-

Pernicions Winter Seedings.

There is a kind of winter seeding not generally entering into the plan of the average farmer. Winter is in thought associated with a period of rest and com-parative death in the vegetable world. The winter wheat lies dormant in its frozen bed beneath the white blanket of fallen snow, and the ears of corn selected for next spring's seeding are stored out of the reach of the mice in the crib. All meadow and pasture land sleep on until wakened by the silent quickening of the apring. Nevertheless there is a work going forward through the short days and nights of the severe months in the dead of winter. Every gust of wind that hurries by the street corner and disaway in momentary calm; every giant gale which comes down from the frozen north and sweeps whole States with a besom of relentless fury, may carry with it the germs of weeds and deposit them in some secure place where the spring sun finds and quickens them into new

All sowings are not confined to the newly harrowed field or the rich and mellow garden. If it were so, farming and gardening would be a less serious matter than it is. Many seeds like those of the dreaded Canada thistle are provided with light, feathery appendages by which the ripened seeds take long flights in the upper air like so many miniature balloons. Other plants, as the burdeck and beggst's lice, rely for transportation upon the passing animals to which they adhere by hooks thus stealing a ride. Others still are left without any special structure for migration, and must therefore depend in part upon the favoring conditions of winter. The various sorts of tumble weeds break up into a numbe of parts, or by a decay of the main atem at its union with the soil the whole plant is set free and blown by the wind where it listeth. There are many weeds which remain upright with their seed-bearing portion above the fallen snow, and when the smooth crust of ice forms over all, the seeds, loosened by the ele-ments, are blown for miles over the frozen surface only to find lodgment in some ditch, hollow or other place of rafety. This helps to explain how mas-velously weeds spring up in cultivated ground.—American Agraculturist.

Death of an Improvident Freak. "General Tom Pounce," a dwarf known in connection with Tom Thumb all over the world, has died in poverty on Green street, in Cleveland, Ohlo, He was only a trifle larger than Tom Thumb. He was brought here from Saxe-Welmar by his parents in 1812, when scarcely a year old, and from the first was exhibited as an infantile curiosity. He had earned more than \$100,000 in his life, but spent it freely, and ceasing to be an attraction after the loss of his health, came here four years ago to live with his brother. Two years ago the brother died and the dwarf in vested all he possessed in a little cigar store. He had no business capacity, however, and was nearly starving when three weeks ago, John Widmann took him and cared for him until he died. All the goods poor Pounce possessed were a small diamond ring and a gold watch. He had saved them in order to have enough to pay for decent burial. He was interred in a child's collin, clothed in the dress sult in which he used to appear on the stage. His name was

Ernest Geyer. - Chicago Herald. Mexico's National Beverage, Through the center of the pulque region of Mexico the railroad runs a train called the "pulque train" into the City of Mexico every day loaded with barrels and bottles of pulque. These bottles re-mind one of the bottles known in Scripture time. They are made of hog-skins. The skin is stripped from the hog almost intact, turned inside out, and then, with the legs, tail and throat tied up, it is filled with pulque. The baggage car of our train, a correspondent says, is nearly filled with these uncouth objects, and until we knew what they were we supposed it was a load of hogs. As the train stops at the small stations on the way to Vera Cruz, boys and men rush up to the baggage car with bottles, pails and demijohus, which are filled from these hogskins. In the cities the pulque shops are frequent, and you can always see a crowd of Mexicans standing before the bar absorbing the pulque. drink it from large glasses which hold

The Excitement No: Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle Kemp's Balsam for the Threat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and

THE St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitolia Railway now operates 3280 miles of road.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine. Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scorn's Essueston not only gives fiest and strength by virtue of its own matrition. and strength by virtue of its own marries properties, but creates an appetite for for that builds up the wasted body. "I have be using Scott's Emuision for several years, am pleased with its action. My patients say is pleasant and palatable and all grow areor and gain fiesh from the use of it. I use it all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specily useful for children when untrient medition is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. PLEMCE, M.D., Knoxville, Ala.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'x, H. G. ROOT, M. C. 181 Pearl St. New York. Best, easiest to use and cheapest, Piso' emedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 59c.

The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cored thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which suses these terrible pains and aches, and also vita less and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in ursing you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to rive Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.
"I had rheumstism so that when I sat or laid down I could hardly get up. Hood's Saraspatilla has almost cured me "-P. Canna, Gallon, O. N. B. If you make up your mind to try take Hood's Sarasparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla



FOR THE BLOOD.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

GERMAN DICTIONARY OF 624 PAGES FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

Rigives Engli h Words with the German Equiv-nts and Pronunciation and German Words with ngilab Definitions. Bentpostpaid on receipt of \$1 READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS; Book Pub. Howe, 154 Leonard St.;
The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I slid not expect to find such clean clean it prices of the such clean clean in control to such a copy to and inclosed find all for same.

M. M. HASKELL

BOOK PUB. CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York City.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS If

HOME STUDY, Book beging Business Forms, thorehand, oto, thoroughly magist by Mall. Circulators from Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffelo, K.Y. Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

Comp. Live at home and make more money working for unthan at smything class in the world. Either era. Coulty out was a Terms gard. Address, Tave & Co., Augusta, Manor

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST.





FOR CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure is our best selling medi-cine. I have a personal knowledge of its beneficial effects, and recommend it -S. Larry; Druggist, Allegheny, Pa. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and naturation, and by a cave in application of the line properties of well-selected Occols. Mr. Etps has provided our breaknast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save as many leavy declors bills. It is by the indictous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually initially until strong shough to reads every tendency to disease. Even dreds of subtle manifes are founding around its ready to attack whosever there is a week point. We may escape inany a faits which by therms one close when the formed of the burst dead and a properly hoursaked frame—Cotte & cross closette.

Made simply with boiling water or in it. Sol only in half round time by Grocera, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CD., Homesquathic Chemists London, England

Money in Chickens

DR. VEAZIE'S CURES Eye Restorer WEAK RESTORES BIGHT DISEASED EYE RESTORER CO., - ALBANY, N. Y.

WHY WEAR EYE-GLASSES?

KILLED, HORSES Lines never under Horses' Feet, Every horse owner those from 1 to a Four styles—toold. Nickel, 2 Ja-pun Finish. Regali for 22.15. The 4 Samples in mail \$1.16 not as represented, return by high money refunded. A 2 as make \$1.36 is \$3.50 monthly. Agents whited

Brewster Mfr. Co., Holly, Mich ANOTHER CALIFORNIA WONDER! Queen of Poultry Journals. copy, \$1 a year. Your Fostmaster with the copy of a year. THE CACK LER, San Franchescription.

MERCHANTS, BUTCHERS TRADERS CALF SKINS

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

C. A. BARTLETT, Worcester

L. DOUGLAS

W. L. DOUCLAS

\$3 SHOE LADIES.
Best Material, Best Style, Best J CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, not him down as a fraud. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.



CHEAPEST

KNOWN.

191 Pages, 91 Full-Page Maps. Colored Maps of each State and Territory in the United States.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

Also Maps of every Country in the World, The letter press gives the square miles of each State; time of settlement; population; chief cities: average temperature; salary of officials and the principal postmasters in the State; number of farms, with their productions and the value thereof; different

manufactures and number of employes, etc., etc. Also the area of each Foreign Country; form of government; population; prin cipal products and their money value; amount of trade; religion; size of army; miles of railroad and telegraph; number of horses cattle, sheep, and a vast amount of information valuable to all.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

All newspaper readers are constantly needing an Atlas for reference in order to intelligently understand the article they are perusing. It is surprising how much information is thus stored away in the memory, and how soon one becomes familiar with the chief points concerning all the Nations of the World.

POSTPAID FOR 25 CENTS. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., New York Oil



taln and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most exerneinting paine. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and

good than any known remedy.

POT SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST OF SIDES, BEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications actile made, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

FOR CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRUNCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS (In the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SWOK STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITTING, HEARTBURN, DIARTHEEA, COLLO, PLATULES, CY, PAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Drugglats. Price, 20c.

Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KID-NEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEAS-ES, LOSS of APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVERESS, INDI-GESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETER-

PERFECT DIGESTION will be omplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA.

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, HILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per bar, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar, RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

I ffect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by
the reeth? What to call the Different Parts of the
Animal? How to Shoe a florse Property? Alt tal
and other Va unble information can be obtained by
reading our 160-PAGE ILLUSTRATED
HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, p.m.
p.m.d, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.

134 Leonard St.. Now York City ELECANT LADIES' KNIFE FREE! his cut represents our est steel. Sal



