TEMPERANCE.

THE TEMPERANCE SOLDIER. Lift up your banner, boys,
Gird on your aword,
*The good to be a soldier
In the fray.
To be a foe to wrong,
And battle for the right
With all our strength and might,
Day by day.

If we go into camp, boys (Soldiers often do), Or turning in the city For a time, We'll never drink a drop Of brandy, wine or gin, Because it leads to sin And to crime

March, march ahead, boys, Never be afraid; Show your temperance colors
In the strife.
And when you first set out
Determine on this plan,

To be a temperance man All your life. —Mrs.M. A. Kidder, in Temperance Banner.

A GREAT SINGEN'S TESTIMONY. Madame Patti, in making up a recipe for "How to become a great singes," throws is this wholesome ingredient: "Alcoholic stimulants of any kind tend to irritate the throat, and should be entirely abstained from. Even light wines are no exception to this rule. Most people are familiar with the hoarse voice of the hard drinker, and it is often said of such an individual that he has burned his throat with drink. Even a moderate use of alcohol may, therefore, tend to make the voice husky."

Total abstinence and long life.

The report of the Register-General of England, for 1885, contains the results of an official inquiry concerning the death rate of all males between twenty-five and sixty-five years of age. The report places the average death rate of all males at 1000. The investigation was made by occupations, and while the general average death rate was 1000, clergymen were but 55¢ farmers, 631; but browers were 1861; saloon keepers, beer dealers, etc., 1821; hotel servants, bartenders, etc., were 2205. The report says with much significance: "The mortality of men who are directly concerned in the liquor trade is appalling." Abstinence from alcoholic beverages means increased chances for prolonged life, TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND LONG LIFE.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The fifth district of Illinois has eleven nev W. C. T. Unions, the barvesting of a paid

Now North Carolina comes to the fore with one of the best scientific temperance laws yet passed.

A.W. C. T. Union has been formed in Egypt at Cairo, with a membership of seven American missionaries.

The Scottish Union of British Women's Temperance Association has forty-four societies and a membership of about 7000. The beer crop of Illinois thrives under the high license reign. Internal revenue re-ports showing an annual increase of 180,000 barrels.

The Loval Temperance Legion of North Attleboro, Mass., has a membership of 402. Thirty-eight of this number have been pres-ent at every meeting during the past year. It is a significant fact the Y. W. C. T. Unions everywhere are occupied with physi-cal culture. The girls are not getting up muscle for nothing. Let all whom it may con-

cern take notice. Ohio W. C. T. U. this year has six hundred local unious, including one hundred new ones, and ten thousand paying members. The convention which met recently was one of the best ever held.

Even the parrots have caught the temperance fever. A polly in Atlanta, Ga., heard the crowds of children drilled in singing for the Atlanta national convention, and since then it sits aloft and sings: "Saloous, saloons, saloons must go!"

The Sanitary Board of Vienna, Austria, has declared against the establishment of asylums for inebriates, and in favor of all drunkards being, as public dangers, sentenced to periods of hard labor.

The order of Rechabites, a large temperance society of England, rejoices in the returns given at its late annual conference, showing an increase of 10,610 members during the year 1839. This is all the more encouraging as it is a benefit club, as well as a total abstinence society.

THE ADVANTAGES OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

For the last fifty years the great question that has occupied the minds of Christian men, has been the liquor question. This is to be my subject this evening, not forgetting, friends, however, that it has been a subject that has been thought upon and talked upon by the most prominent men of the day, but seemingly without avail, such a strong hold has it upon the nation. Nevertheless, the fight still goes on, and I hope some day that we shall see temperance triumphant. There is not a drunkard in the world who will not say, and say with a sigh, "I wish I never knew what drink was?" Now the great question is, what is the best thing to do, under the present circumstances. If we go back a number of years and look over the record of the penal institutions of this country or England, we shall find that according to the statistics no less than eighty-nine per cent of THE ADVANTAGES OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE. land, we shall find that according to the statistics no less than eighty-nine per cent of
the crimes that have been committed can be
traced to strong drink. Now, gentlemen, I don't think the majority of
people really understand this shocking state
of things. Let me give you an example.
There are, in round numbers, 700 men in this
institution. Now, according to statistics, if
temperance ruled the way, there would only
be seventy-seven men here! Is this not truly
a condition of things that every man and
acoman should think deeply upon! Why do
men drink! I have heard that asked, but I
never knew an habitual drinker who could
give a sensible answer. A sister, mother, or
perhaps a wife, will ask, "John, why do you
drink so, and make such a fool of yourself!"
The answer will be four times out of five, "I
don't know," and another will be, "Oh, bedrink so, and make such a fool of yourself?"
The answer will be four times out of five, "I don't know;" and another will be, "Oh, because all the other follows drink, and they would think it queer if I didn't," or "driven to it by trouble of some description." The last answer, and that only, is what you may call an excuse, and that only, is what you may call an excuse, and that is nothing but weakness, and the man who tries to drown his sorrows and trouble in drink, might easily have been saved if he had a friend to say a word of encouragement to him. I am afraid we don't all of us know the value of an encouraging word. It is surprising how it will help a man when he is going down hill. I remember a young man who, when about to leave here, was asked by a friend, who, I am glad to say, is a member of this society, if he was going to drink when he got out. "I guess so," said he, "I don't think I could resist it." "Well," said his friend, "do you like it? "After thinking a moment, he said, "No." Then he asked if he needed it physically, and if he was not better in health while here without it? He then said, "Frank, I never thought of that before. I am going out to-morrow or next day, and I say now that I shall not touch a drop," and as far as I know he has kept his promise. So you see, gentlemen, that a little argument and a few words of reason are not always lost.

So it seems to me the great thing is, "to

So it seems to me the great thing is, "to get at" the young men and tell them the curse that liquor has brought upon men, and get them to seek the company of temperate men, and spend their leisure hours musically, or in the company of ladies; and I am sure if they do they will be better entertained than in a bar-room.—P. H. Con-

Prepare For Spring

By Building up Your System So as to Prevent That Tired Feeling Or Other Illness. Now Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PREPARING SHEEP SKINS. Make a paste with fresh lime in water, thicker than whitewash, and spread it over the flesh side of the skin, and then fold it together so as to leave the wool out. In a day or two, or more, it will be ready to pull; try it by examining. Sometimes fresh wood-ashes is added to the lime in making the paste, and some persons use wood-ashes wholly. This is the old method.—Country Gentleman.

BALING HAT. The baling of hay does not add to its feeding value in any way, and would not pay for mere ease of storing it. But for transportation it is indispensible. The best machines are those presses known as continuous-that is, they take in hay at one end and turn out bales at the other without stopping. A press worked with two horses and costing about \$140 will her neck with a running ring upon an turn of ten tons or 100 bales, in ten hours, with three men. No. 16 wire of York Tribune. soft ir m, made specially for this purpose, is used. The fastenings are books and eyes, which are purchased ready made. -New York Times.

WHEN TO SELL HOGS.

Sell your hogs when you can get the most noney for them at the least outlay. The rps and downs of prices we cannot readily control, but by careful attention to feeding and the use of the scales we can till closely whether we are making corn into pork at a profit or not. If not, there ought to be a change of ration or an inmediate sale of marketable stock. It does not pay to hold beyond the time of profitable growth and fattening. Most successful feeders believe it pays best one year with another to sell the pork when the highes: point in gain has been reach, letting the question of probable higher prices alone. Corn used in keeping over-fattened hogs will make twice as much pork if given to other animals. It is a losing game to hold for an increase of price as a rule. Make all the pork you can out of your corn in just as little time as possible. - Western

CHANGING EGGS.

One of the practices among farmers is changing eggs with each other in order to avoid in-breeding. In the first place, the eggs themselves are a risk, as no one can tell what they may produce, perhaps no two chicks from them being alike and no breeding of value in the stock. In the next place, the changing of eggs makes the flocks in a community all of one blood, so that really nothing can be gained by the practice after it has been persisted in for a while. Get pure-bred males from some source, or eggs from some breeder of pure breeds. If you must cross, do it correctly. Do not waste time in the attempt to better your flock by changing eggs for some nonde-script stock that has no merit nor possesses any advantage. To improve a flock, one should know the kind of stock he is using, and what can be expected from it. The changing of eggs is a practice usually pursued by those who do they will cost about one-half to raise, not know the value of the breeds, and such persons should not be encouraged. -Farm and Fireside.

IMPORTANCE OF CORN HUSES.

corn as well as the chaff of grain seems a broody. useless appendage, though apparently unavoidable. But when all corn and other fully looked after. If the toes are long sary part of the plant, to preserve the seed so doing. from vicissitudes of weather until the Powls time came for it to grow again. Corn in invariably early risen, and at this time the husk and on the stalk dries out be- should be fed as soon as they fly down fore its vitality can be injured by severe freezing. The lightest frost nips the husk, which thereafter dries up and forms a dry covering over the grain. It is for this reason, rather than from mere shiftlessness and laziness, that many Western farmers who grow Dent corn leave it until nearly spring before they ears in a heap they would either rot a good sort to have in one's garden. down if the weather was warm or freeze each year grows of less importance as better means are devised for drying corn artificially. It is likely that improved corn may be bred with very few husks, making the work of clearing them off much less difficult.—Boston Cultivator.

EFFECT OF IRREGULAR SHEEP FEEDING. One of the defects of a large quantity of wool which finds its way to our mar-kets is an unevenness in the size and can be felt. The cost is next to nothing. kets is an unevenness in the size and can be felt. The cost is next to nothing. strength of its fibre. This greatly reduces the value of the wool for manufacture and done in this way has much to turing purposes, and necessarily diminishes the price which it will command. The cause of this defect is usually to be found in irregular feeding, or in undue exposure of the animals, with consequent injury to their health. If the sheep are well fed part of the time and poorly fed at other periods, the fibre of their wool will certainly be uneven. Anything which injures the health or reduces the strength of the animal will have the same effect. Not a few farmers who have been obliged to sell their wool at low prices have blamed the purchasers for paying so little, but the latter have been merely acting for self-protection. The sheep from which the wool was taken had been badly kept, and the wool was the flock. No way has yet been discovare well fed and properly tended .- ground together. American Dairyman.

COWS CLEAN BY COMPULSION

To "board up mangers so high that stock cannot reach forward far enough to sail the platform on which they stand" is well, but it does not always effect the purpose, writes O. S. Bliss. have had cows that no shortening of their stalls, before or behind, whether in stanchions or otherwise held, would restrain from not only soiling the platform, but themselves. One which was so valuable that I very much distiked to part with her tried my patience for a long while, and I adopted various expedients. only to be beaten every time. She would arch her back and crowd her hind feet almost to the fore ones, in spite of everything in front of her. I finally, as a last resort, with a view to turn her out if she failed, hung a frame down from the ceil- rats and give notice of the approach of ing over her back. The plank across her back was six inches wide. This she contrived to get down by vigorous lifting and swaying herself from side to legs or over their back side. I then put up another, the cross-

piece of which was made of good timper, but five-eighths of an inch thick where it came in contact with her back about six or eight inches behind the shoulders. It was placed about angineh above her back when standing in her natural position, and was firmly braced in its place. It accomplished the purpose most effectually. She was later on given much more freedom of action in her place, and from being always soiled on legs, flank and udder, became a neat and cleanly as could be desired. The ef-fect was in no wise harmful. She was simply compelled either to abanklon the bad habit of doubling herself up or to back away from under the sharp edge of timber and step down from the plat-form. She tried both, and eventually accepted the first, and has since been all right. It should be added that she is fastened in her stall beside another cow on the opposite side by a strap around her neck with a running ring upon an

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Artificial stimulants are rarely needed

by fowls. Warm, dry quarters are essential to the laying hens.

Fat is a better protection for fowls gainst cold than pepper.

Dry or whole grain should never be fed exclusively to laying hens.

The queen cells are elongated and are the ones in which queens are reared. Sunflowers and sorghum can always be fed to advantage without threshing. Remember that the Lyringas will

thrive and do well in almost any soil and situation. A tablespoonful of ginger/in a quart of water is a good remedy for scouring

in poultry. Small colonies of young thees winter better than large ones composed of old or worn-out bees.

If you give the sheep a good warm bed these cold nights they will stop that noise and let you sleep.

"Ripe" honey is honey which has by

evaporation become sufficiently/thick to be sealed in the cell. Ground or crushed bone is an excellent egg-food for poultry. It may be given

once or twice a week. Sprinkling fine ashes or lime over the walls and roosts is one of the cheapest

and best remedies for lice. When bringing the horse in on a muddy day, always wash his heels out and thus prevent scratches.

Soft soap rubbed on the legs and allowed to remain on a short time is a good remedy for scaly legs. If you can get manure for furnishing

straw for bedding at the livery stable in your town it may pay you to do it. Vigorous, thrifty fowls that are given

a good variety of food will rarely need anything in the shape of condiments. If properly managed geese will lay about as many eggs as turkeys, while

One of the poorest places to fix the poultry house is along the side of the barn or sheds for any of the other stock. Some breeders claim that by feeding

the hens liberally on corn at this season Doubtless to most farmers the husk on it will aid materially to make them The feet of the sheep should be care-

grain grew wild the husk was a very neces- cut them off. Do not wound the feet in Fowls that are healthy and thrifty are

from the roosts. If the fowls are healthy to begin with, and are well fed and cared for, no artificial preparations are necessary to main-

tain good health. The Polyantha roses, which bear their small double flowers in clusters, are what husk it. If they threw bushels of wet is known as perpetual bloomers, and are

At a recent meeting at St. Catherine's, so as to kill the germ during weather Canada, a vote was taken on the ques-when the thermometer went down to tion of outdoor versus indoor wintering zero. But the husk in cultivated corn of bees. The majority favored packing on summer stands.

Seeds should always be planted in fresh, most soil. If the soil is dry, it draws the moisture from the seed, if it contains any, and the seed has to lie and await the necessary moisture before it can sprout.

A calf can be prevented from having horns by an application of crude potash favor and done in this way has much to commend it.

Thomas G. Newman urges the importance of making bee and honey exhibits at the agricultural fairs, and gives some very good reasons for so doing. There is no doubt about the attractiveness to the average fair goer of bees in glassed hives and honey in glass crates. A herd of eighteen cows in Vermont

produced 162 pounds of butter per year for each cow. The amount is not a large one compared with the records of noted cows, but it is excellent for a herd, and shows what dairymen can do by using well-bred cows and giving them proper A New York farmer raised an acre of

of an inferior quality because of this sunflowers for seed, and found that the want of skill in feeding and caring for seed was an excellent addition to grain for the use of hogs and poultry, a small ered by which sheep, or any other ani-mill being used to grind it for hogs. mals, which are neglected can be made. The stalks made excellent kindlingmill being used to grind it for hogs. to return as large a profit as those which wood and the heads and seeds were

> If you cannot grind or pulvarize the old bones you can reduce them by laying them in wood ashes, and keeping the mass damp, not wet. A small quantity of urine, poured over the bones and ashes occasionally, will hasten the decomposition of the bones. If you cannot do this bury the hones around the fruit trees and grapevines.

The food that is purchased and brought on the farm is so much manure added to the land. Many farmers experience but little gain in the sale of extra milk or butter, but they become richer in the increased fertility of the soil, due to the better quality of the manure applied, although such results may not be apparent

for several years. A wool grower advises sheep owner to keep a well trained Scotch terrier in the sheep barn. He will clean up the prowling curs or thieving tramps. sheep soon become familiar with his presence, and he may run between their legs or over their backs without exciting The Dog Milliner of Paris.

The American Register describes the story of a "dog modiste" in Paris: The sights were very amusing. The place was not so much of a store as an establishment, with halls and rooms richly creature. These dogs have various The robe used in the morning dresses. is a garment of dark blue coth. It is called a paletot, and is lined with red From a leather collar little bells jingle as its wearer walks along. Sometimes a bunch of violets is fastened on the left shoulder of a dog. On very cold days the pet is clad in sealskin of the same pattern, the collar being in fur, mounted in silver .- Chicago Herald.

The Telephone as a Weather Prophet. The telephone is about to have a new application-that of foretelling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of trans mitting sound. By placing two iron bar at seven or eight meters distance from each other, and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber, and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dead sound heard in the receiver. According as the storm advances the sound resembles the beating of hailstones against the windows. Every flash of lightning, and, of course, every clap of thunder that accompanies the storm, produces a shock similar to that of the stroke of a stone cast between the diaphragm and the instrument .-

Chicago Herald.

Evanescent Jewelry Fashions. Fashions in jewelry and ornaments are onstantly changing, said a local jeweler. For a while the demand for bangles was very small, but now these trifles are worn very freely on the arms of girls of fashion. Pretty effects are produced by combining various shades of silver. A broad dark silver band, simply chased, is placed next to a fair twisted silver wife. Next comes a Shakespearean bangle of antique silver, with a design representing the head of the bard of Avon and a quotation from one of his plays. Dickens's bangles, a gold dollar memento, and several nondescript bangles of varying shades of silver make up the kaleidoscope array on one arm. The other arm bears a heavy oxydized oxchain, or, mayhap, an engagement bracelet.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Beet Pulp is Good Fodder.

An important fact in the beet sugar industry is that the refuge pulp makes a valuable fodder for cattle. The tops are also available for the same use. This refuse is stored in mounds, and will remain in good condition for six months. Wherever beet-sugar factories have been established there has been an immense improvement in the agriculture of the surrounding country. It is found that although three tons of the pulp are equal in nutriment value only to one ton of the best hay, yet when fed in connection with coarse provender it possesses a value of its own in keeping animals in a sleek, growthy condition, and, strange to say, one not indicated by its chemical analysis .- Chicago News.

A Hludoo Obituary.

In the Bombay (India) Gazette appears the paragraph announcing in all seriousness the death of a prominent young merchant: "Alas! he is gone; gone far from us to the future world, leaving his beloved rib and pet children to the tender mercies of friends to bemoan his toss. In the twinkling of an eye death pounced upon him and he was no more. His soul, severed from its clayer tegument, must have been borne away. was a loving husband, a kind father, an uniable friend, and, in a word, he was

In Praise of Hackney He

The introduction of the backne of England into this country marks important era in the breeding of carriage horses. There is great need in this country of a good, fine acting carriage furnished. Ladies tripped in and out all horse and I think you will find him in day long, most of the visitors having the hackney. Both the hackney and our the hackney. Both the hackney and our with them pugs or terriers. The pet dogs were scattered through the rooms, blood, that of the Arabian, in fact, our cach awaiting its turn. Many small trotter came originally from a Norfolk mats and rugs were around the waxed floors, and every bit of carpeting of the fast and of great bottom. A horse to kind was occupied by some pretty little trot must have a reach, and to have a reach his shoulders must lie well into his back, or in other words he must have what the English call a "tobby' appearance. The backney undoubtedly this, and having been bred so long for one purpose their every idea is bent toward that one thing-to tret .- New York Telegram.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it comony to use cheap sods and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins's Electric Soaps for sale by all grocers since 1904. Try it once. He sure, buy genuine.

GERMANY is the classical land of suicides and Saxony is its most suicidal province.

Deafness Can't be Cared

By local applications, as they cannot reach the
discussed 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 liming of the
Eustachian Tube. When this tabe gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of 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 entarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
case of deafness caused by entarrh Unre.
Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Chersey & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Lovens of Spanish olives are distressed to Deafness Can't be Cared

Lovens of Spanish olives are distressed was the predictions of a scarcity of them.

bear the predictions of a scarcity of them.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Cheschrough Manufacturing Company, which appears in another column. This company are the original discoverers and only manufacturers of Vassiine, which is known all over the world as the best emollicut, and the most valuable family remody in use. Their goods are sold by druggists throughout the country, but we wish to caution our readers, when buying, to accept only goods in original packages, and labeled Cheschrough Manufacturing Company, as sometimes unscrupulous dealers try to substitute preparations which are of little value when compared with vascline, and some are injurious and unsafe to use.

By sending the company a dollar by mail, the senter will receive free quite an assortment of those beautiful and valuable goods without any charge for delivery. We know whereof we write when we say the "Vascline" Soap is a revelation.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrug of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

A Girl Worth Having. After hearing Mr. Gray's experience in the plating business, I sent \$3 to the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for a plater, and cleared \$21 in a week. Isn't this pretty good for a girli There is tableware and jewelry to plate at every house; then, why should any person be poor or out of employment with such an opportunity at hand.

A SUBSCHIBER.

Causes no Nausea.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is universally conceded to be the only sure and safe remedy for croup sold. It speedily allays inflammation to threat or lungs. Sold by druggists, or address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Price 50 cts. The Convenience of Solid Trains

The Eric is the only rallway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line.

FITS stopped free by Ds. Kline's Great Nerve Histories. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache

For Cure of SPRAINS STRAINS STIFFNESS. Still Neck, Soreness

HOW WELL

is a question of vital importance,

but it is equally important that you

use some harmless remedy; many people completely wreck their health

by taking mercury and potash mixtures, for pimples and blotches, or some other

trivial disease. S. S. S. is purely

vegetable containing no mercury or poison of any kind. And is at the

same time an infallible cure for skin diseases.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MAYFEVER DE

THE GREAT CONQUEROS OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backacke, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Tosthacke, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing me pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Breachitis, Fneamonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Nearisighs, Lumbago, Sciatics, more through and repeated applications are necessary.

At Internal Fains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spassos, Nausca, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Schopiosaness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 96 drops in half a tumbler of water, 50c. a hottle. All Bruggists.

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Price 25 ots, a Box, field by all Bruggists

AGENTS are Coming Money

PROF. LOISETTE'S NEW MEMORY BOOKS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

thoroughly trught by MAH. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the argest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines I-ugh !

"That's enough!"-Wait a little-

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, so much faith that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want Rector. your money. Their guarantee is not indefinite and relative, but definite and absolute-if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "on call."

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Doctor Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost \$1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, they cost nothing !

EVERY MOTHER Should Have it in The House. Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take Tourney and Palita. He lieves Buniner Complaints, Cute, Husses the magic.

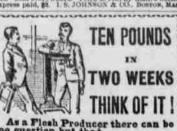
THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARs in one family.

In use over 40 YEARs in one family.

It, 18 Johnson & Co.—It is stry years since I first fearned of your Johnson's Anonyms Listenstri for move Roan Jorig pears I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and enters family respective that can be found, used interinal or external, in all cases. O. H. ISGALIS, beacon foul lispite Church, Bargor. Ma.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatien, Scivous Hessiache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarri, Broundutts, Scivous Hessiache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarri, Broundutts,
Ashma, Chilea, Morther, Diarribos, Lainness, Sciences
this of the country of t



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphiles
Of Lime and Soda
is without a rival. Many have
gained a pound a day by the use
of it. It cures CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

S. L. PAINE & CO., 98 Coner St., Hoston, Mass



THE UNIVERSE FAUNT AND COURSE CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

Best Truss Ever Used. G.V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway. New York City.

BAGGY KNEES Greety Pant Stretcher.

Strange indeed that

like SAPOLIO shoul make everything so bright, b "A needle clothes others, and is its

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet p ple do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown to from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn

mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO



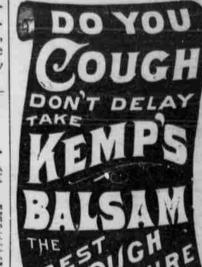
"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.; "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of

two bottles of Bo-An Episcopai schee's German Syrup, I can recom mend it without hesitation." Chronic

severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these longstanding cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it-far less a superior. G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.



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