TEMPERANCE.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

Young men are learning the every-day commercial value of temperance. The "good fellow" man is he who stays at the ladder's foot, and his comrades profit by that object lesson. In no walk of life are the higher paths open as they were, not so very long ago, to the man who drinks. Business men, professional men, look upon an employe's convivial habits as a menace to themselves. What once found ready excuse now suffers not even toleration. That is the plain lesson of the times. And that is the reason common sense is every day forwarding the cause of practical temperance.—*Kansas City Times.*

MRS. CARLISLE'S TEMPERANCE VIEWS.

Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the eminent Senator from Kentucky, is an advocate of strict temperance. So consistent is she that upon the occasion of the handsome dinner given last winter by the then Senator to the Justices of the Supreme Court no wine whatever was used. When I asked her opinion she replied: "Of course you are sufficiently familiar with my sentiments in regard to the offering of liquor not to doubt my answer. I never touch wine or punch of any kind during all the season's round of receptions and teas, and I never permit it to appear upon my table. It makes no difference what the world thinks; I shall always keep strictly to my principles."

A WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.

The supporters of the much disputed theory of spontaneous combustion have received fresh grounds of belief from the case of Milton Hardcastle, of Baltimore, whose remains were recently found nearly consumed in his shanty on the outskirts of that city. Hardcastle was an old colored man of unknown age, enjoying a small monthly income left him some years ago by his former owner, Colonel Eustace Hardcastle, and which went almost entirely for whisky. It is said that the man consumed a gallon and a half a day, and would often buy and drink the pure alcohol in large quantities, often for days at a time partaking of no other nourishment. He lived all alone being of a singular taciturn disposition, so that it was some days before he was missed, but his shanty was observed to remain closed, and search being instituted he was found in his bed burned nearly to a crisp, while the mattress and clothes were only slightly scorched.

The room was in perfect order and no trace of fire was found on the hearth, which was swept clean, and as Hardcastle was known to have been unique among colored people in never smoking, the whole affair seemed shrouded in mystery. Dr. Everhardt was called upon by the authorities to make an investigation, and gave as his opinion that it was a case of spontaneous combustion. In this he has been supported by several other prominent physicians, who agree in declaring that the circumstances admit of no other explanation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND LONGEVITY.

When the death of a centenarian is reported in the newspapers, it usually elicits from the reporter one of two comments. We are either told that the deceased had been all his life a total abstainer from tobacco and alcoholic beverages, or else that he had always indulged with moderation in those stimulants. On such statements, even if authentic, we would not base any trustworthy inference regarding the effect of alcohol upon longevity—first, because the facts are contradictory, and secondly, because they are too few.

The large amount of data needed for even a provisional induction is now for the first time presented by an English life insurance company, which has been for some years collecting statistics bearing on the subject. The Scepter Life Association, which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, has kept two records of the persons insured, total abstainers being classed in one section and all other risks in another, the so-called general section. Even from the last-named category heavy drinkers and persons engaged in the liquor traffic are excluded. The data, therefore, collected by the company are intended to afford the means of comparison between total abstinence and moderate indulgence in alcoholic beverages as regards the effect upon longevity.

The result of the company's experience during the five years ending December, 1888, have just been published. In the general section during that period six thousand seven hundred lives were insured; in the abstinence section, four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven. In the general section the actual deaths constituted only seventy-six per cent. of the deaths expected according to the British actuaries' tables. On the other hand, in the abstinence section the actual deaths were only fifty-seven per cent. of the deaths expected. The evidence supplied by these statistics must be admitted to be cogent, if not absolutely conclusive. It indicates that even a moderate drinker is much less likely than a total abstainer to live to an advanced age.

Another interesting fact is brought out by the medical examiner of this life insurance company. He says that in the examination of many thousands of applicants he has found that total abstainers, as a rule, exhibit a much cleaner condition of the tongue, resembling, indeed, that of a young child. His observations have also led him to concur with the late Baron Liebig in affirming that total abstainers eat more than moderate drinkers.—*New York Ledger.*

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy.

As if there were no motes in sunbeams!

Or comets among stars!

Or cataracts in peaceful rivers!

Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless?

Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs?

It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervine.

And here's the proof——

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association so, and you get your money back again.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT ESTABLISHED 1810.

For Internal and External Use.

Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, Rheumatic, Chest Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Chills, Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lumbago, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full directions in five languages with every bottle. Price 50c. and $1. Sold by druggists. Manufactured only by I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Head. Heals the Sores and Cures

CATARRH.

Restores Taste and Smell, quickly. Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF VIOLETS.

A New York correspondent writes to the *Florists' Exchange* that light soil is most suitable to violets, which ought to be planted in ground that has a fair drainage. He planted them where they will receive the benefit of rain, dew and sun; keeps them warm and grows them in a place quite by themselves. He says: "Violets do not care for company and half the failures come from placing them with other plants."

PAINTING WAGON WHEELS.

It is asserted by those who have tested the matter, says the *Farm Journal*, that painting wagon wheels once in two years answers as well as soaking in boiling oil to keep them in shape and avoid the expense of resetting tires. A quart of raw linseed oil and ten cents' worth of cheap paint, and you have the cash expense. Take off the wheels and lay them on a bench and paint the upper side, allowing the paint to work in between felloe and tire. By the time all four are treated, the first will be dry enough to turn over for painting on the other side. Laying them down is much better than painting with the wheel on the wagon.

SHEEP BITING THEIR WOOL.

When sheep are found biting their wool or nibbling the skin they should be examined at once. The cause may be that they are infested with ticks or that the skin is irritated and inflamed as the consequence of dry feeding or lying upon damp beds or upon manure. If the ticks cause the trouble, the sheep should be dressed with a strong decoction of tobacco, one pound in a gallon of boiling water (but not boiled), adding two ounces of flowers of sulphur, and stirring frequently until the heat is reduced to 120 degrees. The liquid is then poured along the back and guided down under the wool along the sides. Buttermilk used in the same way has been found useful. If no ticks are found or any vermin give the sheep two drams of hyposulphite of soda daily in some scalded bran, feed some sliced potatoes or turnips, and use no musty hay, which often causes this trouble. When sheep are fed upon clover hay, which is mighty nitrogenous, they are frequently thus troubled, and some oily or starchy food as linseed meal or potatoes will be found useful.—*New York Times.*

PROFIT FROM KEEPING GEESE.

If geese are allowed to run everywhere, as used to be the general practice, they speedily become a nuisance and destroy more than they are worth. But they pay for care and feeding as well as any other farm stock. They may be plucked every six weeks through the season, beginning with the first warm weather in spring, when a portion of the feathers become loose and will fall out of themselves. One-third of a pound of feathers may be taken from a full-grown goose at each picking, and if well fed afterward no injury results from plucking one each six weeks until cold weather puts a stop to this work. Watch for the times when the feathers appear to come easily. They are then said to be "ripe." If this goes by, it will be hard to make a satisfactory picking through the year. Besides the crop of feathers, each female goose should hatch out a dozen or more young, which will pay their keep by their growth of feathers, and be a cash article in the poultry market during the holiday season. A flock of geese gives in feathers, eggs and increase a greater proportionate profit than most kinds of farm stock.—*Boston Cultivator.*

LIMED AND UNLIMED POTATOES.

It is quite often recommended to dust potatoes with lime when storing them away in the fall, as a protection against rot. To determine the effect of this treatment, with more than the ordinary degree of exactness, a trial was made at the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College last season.

From a pile of potatoes found to be rotting badly after being dug, four samples of a bushel each of apparently sound tubers were selected. These were placed in bushel baskets and two baskets were put into a dry cellar and two into a well lighted and dry granary. The tubers put into one basket in each lot were thoroughly sprinkled with air-slaked lime as they were put in, the other basket was untreated. This was done on September 17, and the tubers remained undisturbed until December 3, when they were carefully examined.

From the results as shown in a table with careful exactness it appears that the differences in the amount of rot were very small. In the case of the cellar samples the tubers untreated kept slightly better than those which were limed; in the granary samples the difference was in favor of the liming. It thus appears that the experiment was not sufficiently decisive to justify pronouncing either for or against the treatment. It is, however, thought that the quantity of lime used (six pounds for the cellar and four for the granary sample) may have been too small, and when the opportunity offers the experiment will be repeated with varying amounts of the substance.—*New York World.*

PROPER FOOD FOR FARM HORSES.

A great many farm horses are injured, and some of them are utterly spoiled, by improper feeding. In many cases the material used is not specially adapted to the needs of the animals, while in others it is actually injurious. Many cases of the "heaves" are caused by feeding musty hay, and even more serious ailments may be traced to the use of damaged grain. There are also many cases of disease resulting from the improper use of good materials. While a few farmers feed too little hay, there are many who give their horses altogether too large a quantity. They fill the mangers, or racks, and when the animals have disposed of what they received, a new supply is given. In this way, when the horses are in the barn most of the time, they are, as far as quantity is concerned, greatly overfed. When these horses are required for work, and really need food more than when they are comparatively idle, they receive a much smaller quantity. The safe way to do in this matter is to feed the horse regularly, giving him an abundant quantity, but not overfeeding him. When work is required, grain should be added to the hay in proportion to the work required. Even when the horse is idle, small quantities of grain fed with his hay will be better for him and will be more profitable for the owner than the use of hay alone. But, even if the grain is omitted, regular feeding with proper limitations as to the quantity of hay supplied will be a great deal better than the constant stuffing to which so many farm horses are subjected.—*American Dairyman.*

BRAN FOR FEEDING.

Wheat bran is a concentrated food and possesses considerable nutritive value. It contains rather an excess of ash, and for this reason it is good to feed to young or growing stock, as it develops bone and muscle. It is a splendid feed to use in connection with poor bulky feeds, like straw, fodder and roots; fed with them it will aid materially to make up a complete ration. By using it, the objection to selling grain, rather than to feed out to stock, is largely overcome. Wheat and potatoes can be grown and sold off the farm if bran is purchased and used in connection with other materials, as bran retains a large proportion of the mineral elements.

In feeding, the animals take out certain parts that contain animal nutrition and leave considerable plant food that is saved in the manure and can be added to the soil to retain its fertility.

During the winter it can be mixed with corn-meal, weight for weight, to good advantage, lessening the cost of feeding and at the same time adding to the fertility of the farm. It is desirable, to a large extent at least, if the fertility of the soil is to be kept up, to plan and carry out a good system of rotation, and in doing this there will be more or less products that ought to be marketed to good advantage. But in doing this something else should be used to take the place of what is marketed. If this is not done, nearly or quite everything that is grown should be fed out to vigorous, thrifty stock and the manure be saved. If any is sold a sufficient quantity of other materials should be purchased to take its place; bran and oil meal are the two principal materials that can be used in this way, and where this is done a good supply of coarse rough feed can be purchased and used, even if it is necessary to sell a portion of the grain.

This is especially the case in feeding growing stock, and with milk cows, if fed in connection with corn meal and oil meals, it will aid to increase both the quality and the quantity of the milk.

One of the best rations that can be made up for the milk cows during the winter is clover or millet hay with corn and oil meal and wheat bran. Roots can be added when they can be had conveniently, and in doing this have the manure increased.

At the price bran can usually be secured at, it can be used at least through the winter to a good advantage and more stock be kept in proportion to the grain than would otherwise be possible.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Set all the hens possible now.

Castor-oil is a remedy for warts.

Do not let the duck-eggs get chilled.

Feed the ducks plenty of bulky food.

Whitewash is better than paint in the poultry house.

Geese need a good pasture and plenty of water to thrive well.

When currying the horse do not rub too hard, for it is painful.

The all-the-year-round cow is the one that generally best fills the bill.

If your neighbor succeeds better than you do, find out how he does it.

Never break off a limb on a valuable tree; always make a smooth cut.

Some one asks: "Are we going to the dogs?" No; but the sheep are.

Don't be satisfied with merely raising a few hogs, but raise good ones.

A bushel of potatoes often commands as high a price as a bushel of wheat.

A good farmer will drive his work instead of having his work drive him.

The farmer has heretofore scattered his energies over too large a surface.

In judging wool, the rest of the fleece is compared with that on the shoulder.

It pays to grind grain for the stock; and it pays to feed it with cut fodder.

The older the tree the more difficult to transplant and the more uncertain of success.

The farmer that has eggs, poultry and good butter to sell does not need to go into debt at the stores for the little necessary running expenses. But, of course, good management is necessary.

If separators are to be used which shall they be, wood or tin? I believe the general decision is that tin is preferable with wide frames and wood with the T supers, says a correspondent in the *Beekeepers' Review.*

It has been found that corn-meal and middlings will not make four cent pork at a profit in New Hampshire; but that twenty cent skim-milk will do it. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has found that to mix meal and milk pays far better than to feed either exclusively.

A good rule in farming is to use the land that every crop shall make a margin of profit, and shall leave the land richer at the close of the course of rotation than it was at the beginning. After this has been accomplished during one rotation it will be easier during each succeeding one.

Turkeys like a variety of food, though they do very well upon corn, which they never refuse while in health. They are very fond of a mash of boiled potatoes and Indian meal, and thrive admirably upon it. What ever the provender, it should be fed regularly, and the birds be kept thriving from the shell to the butcher's block.

L. I. Lambora says that the carnation of the future must be a large and perfect flower that will give perfect calyx support to its petals. The flowers must be on long stems, stand erect, fragrant in the highest degree and well fringed. The plant must be of a branching, dwarfish habit, a vigorous grower, an early and continuous bloomer.

In the face of depressing circumstances the brood sow may prove to be the most valuable animal on the farm before the year closes. About the worst move the farmer may make will be the neglect of his brood sows. This is an "off" year in the business, but the man who keeps steadily on at his work with his breeding stock will come out best in the end.

Among the farmers of central Illinois there is nearly a unanimous verdict that grain-farming does not now yield any margin of profit; but among the agricultural industries which do give good returns they mention sheep raising, horse breeding (one man engaged in this says that every horse grown to maturity will average $50 profit), planting orchards, and raising garden products.

Ukase Cities.

When Peter the Great conscripted twenty thousand peasants to carry gravel in sacks to his building camp on the Neva, the Muscovite wits referred to his capital as the "Ukase city"—the town built by order of the autocrat. That cities really can thus be made to grow in defiance of nature's veto is proved by the last census of Northern Europe. St. Petersburg has doubled its population since 1850; and Berlin, on the sand fields of the Spree, now claims 1,512,000 inhabitants. A few hundred years ago the absence of sea harbors or large rivers was a fatal object to the commercial development of a city, but after three or four railway lines have once been finished to an arbitrary centre of population their ramifications almost equal the functions of the best system of water ways. But though an imperial fiat can remove many topographical difficulties, it cannot quite countervail the disadvantages of climate; and even outside of Southern Russia many politicians stick to the belief that Peter the Great would have done better to locate his metropolis on the Shores of the Black Sea, where, at more than one point, fine forest clad mountains aproach good harbors of an almost winterless coast.—*Belford.*

$2500 on a Corpse.

I heard lately of a pathetic case of loneliness which comes to a stranger in a strange land, when suddenly deprived of a life-long companion, under the most painful circumstances of doubt and mystery. The wife of a Frenchman employed as a designer in one of our great textile manufactories missed her husband, upon whom she was dependent for support. Weeks passed away, and as he was known to have money on his person it was feared he had met, as the reporters say, with foul play. At last his body was found floating near one of the briages on Charles River. Upon it was discovered $2500 which the Frenchman had secreted in his clothing as a safer place than a savings bank or deposit vault, and suspicions that he was murdered for his money were abated by the discovery. As for the widow, she was a victim of conflicting emotions—of grief for the loss of her husband, and of joy that he had not left her penniless. She had resolved to remain in this country till he was found dead or alive, but now she means to go back to France and open a little shop in Paris, where she has friends.—*Boston Post.*

Congress costs the people about $30,000 a day.

The British National Hymn

The original song, says the New York *Sun*, was written when there was a king in Great Britain, before 1743, perhaps by Henry Carey. We give the present song; in the original "king" is found instead of "queen," and "him" and "his" instead of "her" and "hers":

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us—
God save the Queen!

O Lord, our God, arise!
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On her our hopes we fix—
God save the Queen!

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice—
God save the Queen!

Small Change.

Small change, says the London *Graphic*, is evidently much appreciated in Southwestern France. A farmer in the Dauphiny Alps recently sold some sucking pigs for one hundred and fifteen francs, and stipulated that he should be paid in centimes. The buyer assented, treating the demand as a joke. When, later, he offered to pay the money in ordinary cash, however, the farmer held to his bargain, and summoned the other before a magistrate, who decided that the exact terms of the agreement must be observed. The purchaser, therefore, had to count out eleven thousand five hundred single centime pieces for his debt of one hundred and fifteen francs.—*The Ledger.*

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is it economy?* There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is as all know, Dobbins's Electric.

LEATHER chair seats may be cleaned by rubbing with white of egg, well beaten.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A SPAN as a unit of measurement is 10 7-8 inches in length.

In Early Spring

Many people are troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in the morning, and That Tired Feeling, while there may also appear Pimples, Boils, and other manifestations of

Impure Blood

To all such sufferers we earnestly urge a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No preparation ever received such unanimous praise for its success as a general Spring Medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and every other evidence of impure blood. It overcomes

That Tired Feeling

and gives the whole system strength.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some substitute in its place. Insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

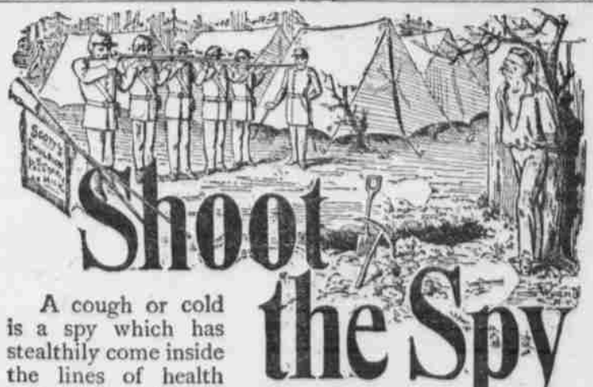
Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)



Shoot the Spy

A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

A Chance to Make Money.

I feel it my duty to inform others of my success plating spoons, castors, jewelry, etc. The first week I cleared $27.50, and in three weeks $80. By addressing the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., you can get circulars. Six months ago I was poor, I now have a nice home and bank account all the product of $3 invested in a Plater. A READER.

Prevents Pneumonia.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure positively prevents pneumonia, diphtheria and membraneous croup. It has no rival. Sold by druggists or will be mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

GET WELL Health Helper tells how, 52c. a year. Send for sample. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y.

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to E. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

FOR SALE—Chicago property, or will exchange for good farms and merchandise. V. M. WILLIAMS CO., 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here bring ANNUALLY from TWENTY to Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH. $100

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

DO YOU WANT A NEW

PIANO?

Don't say you cannot get it till you know how we will furnish you one. Ask by postal card and we will send you FREE, A CATALOGUE, tell you our prices, explain our plan of EASY PAYMENTS, and generally post you on the PIANO QUESTION. You may save $50.00 by writing us a POSTAL CARD.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO., 183 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

"Say aye "No", and ye'll ne'er be marri
Don't refuse al

Our Advice

to use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes

I asked a maid if she would wed,
And in my home her brightness shed;
She faintly smiled and murmured low,
"If I can have SAPOLIO."

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

St. Jacobs Oil

CURES

BRUISES,

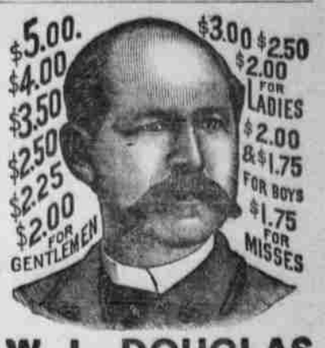
FROST-BITES,

INFLAMMATIONS

—AND ALL—

HURTS AND ILLS

OF MAN AND BEAST.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commends itself.
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