"The Bible on Wall Conglage."

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house and shut up the house seven days, ** And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place." "The Bible on Wall Con .. Inca."

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health condennis wall paper and kalsomine for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanftary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful.

To each of the first five persons in every city and town, who write the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover fifty square yards of wall two coats, tinted or white.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling the dish over night, and finally form a stone Mke cement, without shrinking, it is a kalso-mine, and dependent upon give to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to

Continuing this sanitary wall-coating reform the Tribune offices have been nicely decorated with Alabastine. The effect is pleasing, and the rooms are very sweet and clean .- Detroit Tribune,

Strange Story of a Dream.

It was some time in the spring of 1860 that Jethro Jackson went to Resaca to look for the grave of his son, who was killed in battle. Like many others, he wished to find the remains, and to take them to Griffin and inter them in the family burying ground.

The comrades who laid young Jackson to rest | ave the father a description of the spot where they had buried him, telling him about the rude pine coffin made from the boards taken from the bridge.

After many days of tireless search Mr. Jackson failed to locate his son's grave, and returned to his home in Griffin. A few nights after his return he dreamed that his son came to him and pointed out the spot where he was buried.

The dream was like a vision. He saw his son standing beside his bed, and heard

Father, I am buried under a mound which was thrown up after I was killed, You will know the mound when you see it by the pokeberry bushes growing upon Go and take me up and carry me home to mother."

So strong an impression did this dream make upon Mr. Jackson, that he returned at once to Resaca, taking with him one of the comrades who had buried his son.

The mound was found just as described in the dream, and the pokeberries were growing upon it. An excavation was made, and a few feet below the earth the rough pine coffin was found, and in it were the remains of young Jackson. He was fully identified, not only by the coffin and the shoes, which were a present from the father, but by the name which was on the clothing .- Atlanta Journal.

More light colored clothes will be worn as the season advances for evening visit-

⊿ood Blood

Is absolutely Essential to

Good Health

You may have Both by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best Blood Purifier. It possesses Curative Power

Peculiar To Itself

Should Have at in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
to take Johnson's Avenyan Lavaurer for Croup, Colds,
fore Threat, Torollicis, Colin, Cramps gaid Falia. Re-

THINK OF IT.
In use over 40 VEARS in one family,
I. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I
fied of your Johnson's Autory on Library, for is Every Sufferer

TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE Wolfst PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one bour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFIE WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a balt to a tesspoordful in balf a tumble of water will in a few minute ener Cramps.

PROF. LOISETTE'S NEW MEMORY BOOKS.

Prof. Laushfill, 22 little Ave., New York. 169 per month and expenses to sell Nursery Block Studiess wanted now, O. D. Ganns, Syrapuse, N.Y.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PLOWING UNDER BYE.

Rye is not of much benefit for plowing under for manure, but it serves som useful purpose. If the land is poor the rye may be turned under in May and buckwheat sown; this may be turned under early in July and another crop sown, clover being sown with it and the buckwheat harvested. This will pay all the expenses and leave the clover, which may be left for hay and the aftermath remain to be plowed under in the spring for corn .- New York Times,

IMPROVING THE PLOCK.

One of the surest ways to "run out" flock of good sheep is to follow the too common custom of selling all the best lambs. No matter how good the ewes may be now, they will be past their prime in a few years, and their value for breeding purposes, as well as for the producwool, will be greatly decreased. in order to maintain, and if possible improve, the condition of a flock, a few of the best lambs should be raised each year, and enough of the older or poorer sheep should be sold to keep the flock down to the desired number. - American Dairyman.

HOW TO SET A HEN.

Very few people know how to set a hen properly. In the first place, remember that you can't make her sit if she don't want to. Cut a barrel in two in the middle, then cut out one or two staves, so that when it is stood on its end there will be plenty of room for the hen to pass in and out. Place the barrel on the ground with the headed end up, and then scoop out the earth to a concave shape and put in a very little fine hay, and the nest is ready for the If it is not convenient to put the barrel on the ground, a grass sod placed underneath the nest will answer. It is best to place the hen on a few glass or worthless eggs at first, as she may not take kindly to the nest you have prepared for her. Place her on the nest after dark and she will get accostomed to it through the night. If she seems inclined to sit after this she may be given them when they are in the pasture. the eggs which are intended to be hatched. If the hen is allowed to leave her nest every day a small coop may be placed in front of the barrel, and then she will be sure to return to nest. She should always have near her a cup of water and plenty of food. If the above directions are followed and the eggs are well fertilized a good brood of chickens may be expected, - Agricultural Journal.

COWS FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The fact that cows differ as much in individual characteristics as any other animals goes to show, writes a Pennsylvania dairyman, the futility of the numerous experiments made and making by experiment stations, intended to prove fitness of this or that breed or this or that kind of feeding for certain desired results. There are well known differences between breeds of cows, resulting from long habit and training, and these very much affect their value for certain uses, especially for the making of cheese and butter. There is no doubt of the greater value of the Jersey or Guernsey for the butter dairy, of the Ayrshire or Dutch cow for milk or cheese, and of the native for either as she may be made available. Few dairymen can afford to keep pure bred cows, nor has experience proved it to be deabout one in 100) would be a most fal- at least during the growing season. lacious evidence in favor of furnishing a dairy with such cows. But the nat- is almost a sure indication of lice. A high value for crossing on the native usually remedy the trouble. stock which should be taken advantage of by all butter or choese makers. It is too often supposed that rich milk makes most cheese, and that of a higher value, the cheese maker will find most profit in the best cows he can procure .- New York Tribune.

SCIENCE IN AGBICULTURE.

In an address on the subject of agriculture in public schools, J. E. Bryant, of Ontario, Canada, has said some things that will be of general interest elsewhere. Thus a knowledge of the nature and composition of the soil is the foundation on which all else is built, and the farmer who has been taught to discern the difference in soils scientifically, is the one best equipped for his business. Plants should be studied with their various methods of feeding and sources of food. How soils become exhausted, and how this exhaustion may be made good again. are vital questions, and bring up the whole subject of measures, both natural and artificial.

It is declared the sheerest nonsense to say that a farmer can best obtain a sufficient knowledge of these matters from practical experience. Agriculture remained at a standstill for a thousand years until it began to be studied scientifically. The whole doctrine of scientific manuring is scarcely a half century old yet, and it is safe to say that the practice of agriculture has been more than revolutionized within that time.

Equally important with the treatment of manures is the subject of tillage, which naturally includes drainage. Although the value of drainage in removing water from wet and boggy lands is freely admitted by most farmers, but few understand its value in improving the productiveness of all soils in almost all situations independently of the removal of the water. To be fully understood this requires a scientific presentation of the subject, which practice alone cannot give.—New York World.

GALLED SHOULDERS.

Unless care is taken in the spring in beginning the spring work with the teams there is danger of getting the shoulders gailed or sore. Like many other things, this will be found easier to prevent than to cure. When it can be done it will be a good plan to begin working lightly at first and then gradually increase as the teams become accussed to it.

It is important that the collars and bames be well fitted. In very many cases it is more because the collars and hames do not fit the shoulders properly than the work that causes the sores. Every horse that is to be worked during the spring "The fact that your great Lies" that is to be worked during the spring should have at least a collar properly fitted. It would be still better to have a set of harness fitted to each horse, but a collar that is used on the one animal and heat to his planets. You know the alone will be a great improvement. Kcop the collars clean by scraping or even washing, if necessary, to keep clean. In visible to the naked eye."-San Branmmencing work it will also be an Item cisco Examiner.

to keep the shoulders clean. It will be a good plan to wash the shoulders regularly at noon and at night with cold salt water; this aids materially to harden them and at the same time reduces any nclination to fever. The collars should be pulled away from the shoulders when the horses are standing at rest and should

be entirely removed at noon and at night. With good-fitting collars and hames and care at the start, the horses' shoulders can be kept well. If theyget galled they must be protected; pads must be arranged so as to take the pressure off the sore place. Veterinary vasaline is one of the best remedies to use for galls, washing the sore in tepid water and then nutting on a good application of the vasa-line. The animal should rest if possible, as it requires more than ordinary care to heal up a sore on the shoulder while the animal is at work every day .- St. Louis

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Feed cottonseed meal cautiously. Be sure to get good seed to plant. A promising new early grape is the

Feeds have two values-feeding and ertilizing.

Hens in their natural condition seek a variety of food to supply their wants. Ashes with bone meal or acid phos-phates are acceptable fertilizers for

When the poultry have a free range they pick up a great variety of food that

The faults of registers are that they egister pedigree only, and not the merits of the animal.

The man who makes good cheese for home consumption will find a market for it near home.

Don't let your hogs sleep on a fermenting manure pile, unless you want them to be sick and rheumatic. No farmer can succeed unless he prop-

erly cares for his stock. And we may add, he never ought to succeed. Cows kept in the stable in summe need frequent washing. Nature washes

Care must always be taken in putting any kind of oil or grease on young chick-ens; too much will often prove fatal.

T. T. Lyon reports the yellow transparent apple as hardy, productive and more free from sap than any other early

A good rule is to sow the smooth pear for the carliest crops, as these are hardy and reserve the wrinkled kinds for later plantings. At a meeting of the Massachusetti

Horticultural Society was urged the advantages of instruction in horticulture is public schools. Tame hens sit better and will fatten

better and easier than when they are trightened every time something approaches them. One advantage with ducks is that they grow rapidly and can be turned into money in a short time-in less time than

almost any other fowl. The largest geese for market are secured by mating a Toulouse gander and an Embden goose; with good feeding the cross will grow to a large size.

Whenever it can be done, eggs from tate hatched turkeys should never be used for hatching; they ought to be selected from well-matured hens.

One of the advantages with geese is sirable. The large product of some of the advantages with geese is pure breds (of which history records less than 100 out of more than 10,000, or range they will need little extra feeding, Droopiness among the young chickens

ural habit of the Jersey and Guernsey to little grease or coal oil over the top of give exceedingly rich milk gives them a their heads and under their wings will Whenever the heas lay thin-shelled eggs it is almost a sure indication that

they need lime. Generally fowls that run at large do not need to be supplied, but those that are confined must have a regular supply. For impoverished lawns in which the

grass shows thin and poor, apply a good top dressing of compost if you have it; if not, apply wood ashes and bone flour, or any complete fertilizer, at the rate of about 600 pounds per acre.

The influence of the human voice on all animals should ever be kapt in mind, especially in managing horses. loud and boisterous, but quiet, confident and masterful. It should also be your rule invariably to speak to a horse before approaching.

Cutting off and burning black-knot of plum trees both spring and fall, carrying the knife below the affected surface, was recommended at the recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and dressing the wound with linseed oil or kerosene was suggested as an additional benefit.

Fowls require a great deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time; so it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh. Fowls require, and must have, carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, and it must be given them in unstinted quantities and in the most convenient manner for them to pick and swallow into the crops.

A Quick-Witted Barrister.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Queen's Counsel, who was recently appointed to the County Court Judgeship at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, was formerly a well-known figure on the Northeastern Circuit, and his witty observations were always welcome "in court." On one occasio however, he was completely silenced. It was during the hearing of a case, and Mr. Seymour's opponent (an Irish barrister) was greatly annoyed by being interrupted. At last he exclaimed:

Now, Mr. Saymour, do be quiet." "My name is Seymour, not Saymour," was the reply. "Very well," came the retort, quick as lightning, "see more and say less."Philadelphia Record.

Most Startling Fact in Astronomy. Professor Charles A. Young, the eminent Princeton astronomer, recently sat chatting in the court of the Palace. One of his listeners could not refrain from

asking him in an off-hand way: "What is to you the most wonderful

Lick telescope reveals stars so small that it would require 30,000 of them to be

TEMPERANCE.

ENTIR TOMBY TITTLEMOUSE. Little Tommy Titlemouse Lives in a Hitle house, hough in a big house once lived he.

But the big house went for beer, And so he's living here, Where few are all the comforts one can see.

But the little house will soon Find its way to the saloon, As the devil and the keeper gleeful grip.

Then the keeper Il turn about
And kick poor Fommy out,
And the poor house, then, will have to take
him in.

J. M. Scott, in Temperance Banner.

ALCOHOL'S REFECT. The first effect of alcohol on the system is to accelerate the action of the heart and raise the temperature of the body about 1½ degrees. It is this effect which makes it valuable in cases of fainting or collapse. The secondary effect, however, is to lower the temperature which sometimes falls two or three degrees below the normal point of ninety-eight degrees, and the warmth of the hody cannot be restored as quickly as it is lost. For this reason drunkards are more likely to suffer from exposure to cold than temperate people, and the stupor is apt to pass into the sleep of death.

ENGLAND'S DRINK-BILL.

In a letter to the London Times Dr. Dawson Burns has placed in array a few plain ungarubled tacts which constitute a hideous blot upon English boasted progress and enlightenment. Last year, he states, the people in the United Kingdom spent one hundred and thirty-nine million sterling, or £3 l3s, per head, on intoxicating liquors. This is an increase of seven million over the drink bill of 1889. This wast sum equals one-twelfth of the estimated income of all persons in the United Kingdom, it is eleven times the capital of all the industrial and provident societies, and—most sadly significant of all—men'ly eight times the expenditure of all the Christian churches for all purposes. In a letter to the London Times Dr. Dawson

DESTROYING THEIR STOMACHS, A New York physician, whose name is not given, says, through the New York Sua, that many men, who think they are too busy to eat lunch at mid-day, and therefore resort to alcoholic drinks as a substitute, are doing the worst possible for their stomachs; that "Alcoholic stimulants are the worst thing in the world for an emoty stomach finally "Alcoholic stimulants are the worst thing in the world for an empty stomach, finally causing catarrh of the stomach, interfering with the secretions of the liver, and destroy-ing the ability to assimilate food." When men come to him in that condition he takes away the whisky or other alcoholics at once, and prescribes hot milk and vieby. Where cold milk or solid food would be re-jected by the enfeebled stomach, the hot milk, with one-third vieby, will be retained, and many under this treatment have been reclaimed.

TEMPERANCE TOWNS.

TEMPERANCE TOWNS.

The multiplication of temperance towns, made so by conditions of their charters or their deeds, is an encouraging factor in the temperance problem. Such towns are now scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, object lessons whose effectiveness is enhanced in most cases by financial success. An old friend in California writes enthusiastically of the John Brown Colony, in Freeno County, another of these enterprises. Its founders incorporated perpetual prohibition of liquor manufacture or selling, of gambling cans or brothels in its deeds, donate sites for all churches and schools applying for them, and provide for a public library and pleasure grounds, all of which they can well afford to do, having no saloon to drain the pockets and lay heavy burdens of taxation for the support of its victims.—

Union Signal.

CAUSE OR EFFECT?

CAUSE OR EFFECT?

The committee investigating the causes of intemperance among the Helgian factory laborers call attention to the suggestive fact that strikes and periods of financial distress have almost invariably resulted in a increase of drunkenness. The alcohol habit appears to be both a cause and an effect of hard times, at all events it is unmistakably associated with a state of physical and social degradation, while every step in the progress. degradation, while every step in the progress of true culture is a step in the direction of temperance reform. In Continental Europe—Russia and Eastern Germany not excepted—the educated classes have long ago re-nounced the alcohol worship of their forenomeed the alcohol worship of their rote-fathers, and progressive mechanics are so often distinguished by their sobriety as by their intelligence, though in times of distress the after-effects of ancestral habits or the contagion of the social atmosphere may tempt them to drown their cares in the Lethe of intoxication.—Voice.

ETHER DRINKING IN TRELAND.

Casual mention has been made for a long time past in statistical and other works on Ireland of the prevalence of the ether-drinking habit in certain portions of Ulster, but recently a special article in the London Times on the subject has attacted great attention. It seems that in the counties of Tyrone, Derry, Armagh, Monaghan and Fermanagh, with a total population of 850,000, there are some 46,000 people who actually drink 17,000 gallons of "vite," an impure form of ether, an abuse said to have originated years ago when illict stills were finally suppressed and Father Mathew's crusade made whisky drinking disreputable.

The ravages of this habit are described as comparable only with those of the use of opium among the lower classes of Chinese. Insanity is largely on the increate in the district, and the death rate among the children of etheromaniacs is very heavy. In whole communities like Draperstown and Cookstown practically every adult is a victim to the babit. The drug used is called methylated spirits. Owing to the last, which is admitted free of duty for use in the arts and sciences, the compound is extremely cheap, so that an impure ether mixture can be made ten cents worth of which will make a man at a fair can be drunk and sober half a dozen times in a day. Druggiste, publicans and traveling hawkers alised it. When Parliament reassembles urgent attention will be called to the evil and two projects will be advanced as remedies—one to reimpose the thetax on methylated spirits, the other to compel by law a mixture of naptha with all preparations of ether not absolutely devoted to medicine or manufactures, a compound which would produce nauses, vomiting and leadache.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Down in Maine they are proposing to render liquor dealers and persons who drink liquors ineligible for jury duty. Dr. Anna Shawis having an unusually successful series of meetings in Kentucky under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of that

George Blaiklock, the London temperano lecturer who is traveling in this country, says that his city contains 90,000 paupers and spends annually for dvink about \$70, 000,000.

Miss Mary Fowler, Superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion work for Southern California, has recently organised a society among the Indian scholars in the Govern-ment school at Sobola. Some of the boys of the legion have already written temper-ance essays.

A leading manufacturer in Bessbrook, Ireland, wisely refuses to concede the term "The trade" to the liquor traffic of the North of Ireland. "The traffic there," he says, "is the 'linen trade,' a pure, useful trade, which is, in fact, the only kind of business that can be called a 'trade.' The reverse is the case with the manufacture, sale and consumption of strong drink."

of strong drink."

The King of Samoa is determined that his subjects shall be select. The following order is his own proclamation, any breach of which is to be visited by heavy penalties: "No opirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drinks whatever, shall be sold, given or affered to be bought or barriered by any native Samoan or Facific Islander resident in Samoa."

A Spoon-Collecting Mania.

And now the mania for keepsake spoons has broken out in America. Of late years it has been the custom for Americans traveling abroad to pick up a spoon patterned so as to be emblematic of each city they visited—a spoon with a bear on it in Byrn, one with a liver (a nonescript bird) in Liverpool, and so This year New York silversmiths have produced spoons to remember this city by, and and there are alrerdy em-blematic spoons for Salem, for Boston, and for other cities .- New York Sun.

Refined Punishment.

In the value of an English tourist to Greenland was a big red apple, and the Custom House men, having never seen one before, and being unable to find any one who had, took it for a bomb and made the Englishman sit down and eat it. They were quite put out when he didn't explode and shatter things.—Boston Globe.

For 24 years Dobbins's Electric Soap has been imitated by unscrupulous soap makers. Why? Because it is best of a i and has an immense sale. He sure and get Dobbins's and take no other. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels,

A King in the Family. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure for colds, coughs, croup and pneumonia has no rival. Cures without nausea or any disarrangement. Soli by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORM, No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 50 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Patent medicines differ--One has reasonableness, another has not. One has reputation-another has not. One has confidence, born of success - another has only "hopes."

Don't take it for granted that all patent medicines are alike. They are not.

Let the years of uninterrupted success and the tens of thousands of cured and happy men and women, place

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription on the side of the comparison

they belong. And there isn't a state or territory, no-nor hardly a country in the world, whether its people realize it or not, but have men and women in them that're happier because of their discovery and

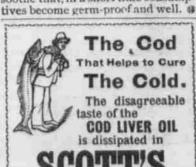
their effects. Think of this in health. Think of it in sickness. And then think whether you can with any active Merthant. - L. & M .- N. Y. afford to make the trial if the makers can afford to take the risk to give your money back as they do if they do not benefit or cure you.

German Syrup"

icians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the con-stitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do

the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs Disease.

which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consump-



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLB, OR
WASTING DISEASES, may take the
would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion,
and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eastachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is unthing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one Hundred Dellars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh Cure. Send for cisculars, free.

F. J. Chierany & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Dringstat, ice.

Chiecago has 7000 miles of wire placed under Denfness Can't be Cared

CRICAGO has 7000 miles of wire placed under

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

St Jacobs Oil Back Aches, Headache, che PROMPTLY

From Father to Son.

Scrofula is a blood poison which descends from parent to child.

It is a taint which must be eradicated from the system before a cure can be made. Swift's Specific, S. S.

S., drives out the virus through the pores of

the skin and thus relieves the blood of the poison.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES PREE.





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Best Truss Ever Used.

BLASTIC TRUSS

Has only to be used to be approciated. It is warranted superior to any other article, or no pay.

FOR THE CURE OF Lameness, Sprains, Galls, Slipping Stife, Serviches, Braises, Cais, Over-Heat-ing, Sore Thront, Colic, Nail in the Foot, Wind Galls, Splints, &cc.

DURING FORTY YEARS IT HAS Never Pailed to Give Satisfaction Is

BEST IN THE WORLD GREASE



He had small skill o horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on". Don't take for house ordinary soaps cleaning.

is SAPOLIO -Try a cake of it, and be convinced.= Common Soap fails to accomplish satisfactory results in scouring and cleaning, and necessitates a great outlay of time and labor, which more than

PISO'S CURE FOR

AFFLICTED FROM CHILDHOOD. Mrs. N. Ritchey, of Mackey, Ind., says: "Justice com pels me to say that S. S. has worked little short of miracle in my case, in curing me of aggravated Scrotu la, which afflicted me from childhood. It attacked in throat and nose, and threatened my lungs. My three was so sore that I was compelled to subsist on food. When I began S. S. S. I was in a wretched condition but commenced to improve at once, and am now entirely well."



In Pint Bottles, at 90 Cents.

All who own or employ horses are assure that this Liniment will do all and more than i stated in curing the above-named complaint

SINGLE INSTANCE. Sold by Druggists, Saddlers and Storekeep throughout the United States.

LIBRARY DESKS. THE LUBURG MANUFACTURING CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

balances any saving in cost. Practical people will find SAPOLIO the best and cheapest soap for house-cleaning and scouring.

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians, Cures where all else falls. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists. CONSUMPTION