#### TEMPERANCE.

REITER CAPITAL IN AMERICAN REWING.

There is now invested in brewerles in this country £18,034,000 of English capital. The total sales of the eighty-seven brewerles and mait houses controlled by this British gold, for the fiscal year 1890, were 5,021,120 barrels, or nearly one-fifth of the total production for the whole country. These figures are from the April Brewer's Journal. To get some idea of the political power wielded by these vast interests, it should be stated that these brewerles control largely the saloons through which their product is put upon the market, and that the retail price of 5,021,120 barrels of beer is from \$15,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,—Valee. BRITISH CAPITAL IN AMERICAN BREWING.

WHAT IT WOULD DO.

WHAT IT WOULD DO.

The money paid for one glass of beer would pay for one loaf of bread.

The money paid for one glass of whisky would pay for one pound of bast.

The money paid for two glasses of beer would pay for a peak of petatees.

The money paid for two glasses of whisky would pay for an expense of whisky would pay for a quarter of a pound of tea.

The money paid for three glasses of beer would pay for a quarter of a pound of tea.

The money paid for for glasses of whisky would pay for a dressed fow!

The money paid for four glasses of beer would pay for two dizen of eggs.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for two dizen of eggs.

The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for two dizen of eggs.

The money paid in one month for two glasses of beer a day would pay for a ton of tool.

The money paid in one month for two glasses of beer a day would pay for a ton of tool.

The money paid is one moath for two glasses of whicky a day would pay for a suit of cicthes.

ginsees of whisky a day would pay for a suit of clothes.

The money paid in one year for three giasses of beer a day would pay the rent for a small suite of rooms for one year.

The money paid in one year for three glasses of whisky a day would pay for an out-fit of household furniture.

The money paid in one year for four glasses of beer a day would pay for a carriage.

The money paid in one year for four glasses of whisky a day would pay for a horse and harness.—Woester Herutd.

DRUNKENNESS IN PARIS.

DRUNKENNESS IN PARIS.

The idea prevalent that there is little or no drunkenness in Paris arises from the French idea of what it is to be drunk. A short time ago at an entertainment given by one of the public schools of Paris, a member of the Municipal Council was present to officiate in distributing prizes. The said official acted in a manner which led four papers the next morning to say he was drunk. The statement was resented and the newspapers prosecuted. In the trial it was testified that the counciliman talked incoherently, threatened to turn everybody out-of-doors, said the school consisted of 500 blackguards, abused the teachers and insulted several women. But nobedy could say he was drunk—not being physicians, and not having seen him drink enough to make a man drunk. The jury considered if necessary to vindicate the gentleman's honor by fining each of the newspapers twenty-five fruits (85), and de claring that it had not been proved that he was "drunk," at the same time they recommended his removal from office on the ground that his actions were peculiar. No wonder drunkemess is rare in Paris, if a man can't be called drunk except on a medical certificate!— Voice.

ALCOHOLIC GINGER INEBRIETY. According to the Philadelphia Times, what the calls the "ginger babit" is becoming a series addition to the ordinary alcoholic intemperance in that city. It appears that Jamaica ginger, which contains a large percentage of elechol, during the past few months has been extensively sold by many druggists for drinking purposes. One physician, Dr. Mac Comell, is reported as saving: "The tineture of ginger can be bought for about five cents an onnce. It contains fully ninety-five percent, of alcohol, so that in an ounce of ginger there is more than two onnces of whisky." He adds: "The way it is now being used is amazing. I know a physician, a man very prominent in his profession, who died only a short time ago from the effects of ginger-druking." He also mentions a druggist store where a young girl came twice to his knowledge recently, buving each time two ounces of ginger. The druggist told him she been in twelve times that day. He know at her mother and sisters drank it, but it and not occurred to him that he should refuse to sell it to her. This same physician was called some time ago to attend a woman who admitted she was in the habit of drinking sixteen ounces a day, and it appears that the majority of these Jamaica ginger customers are women. The Times urges that there should be legislation against the indiscriminate sale of Jamaica ginger, the same as there is against indiscriminate sale of other alcoholic drinks. Added to this legislation of the Philadelphia public concerning According to the Philadelphia Times, what

lation there should certainly be a better edu-cation of the Philadelphia public concerning too beverage use of alcohol itself in any

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. There is no crime that intemperance does

If there were no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards.

The man who makes a business of drinking will soon drink for a business.

The unchangeable decree of Go1 is, "No runkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," The parents who neglect to teach their boys ound temperanes principles, help the bar-

The sploon-keeper sells whisky to buy ouses. Other men sells houses to buy

Getting men to use whisky and tobacco is one of the ways the devil bas of taking up a The drunkard is not a drunkard from choice, but because the devil won't let him be

The most successful valoon-keeper is the one who most successfully conceals the fact that the devil is his partner. The man who can drink whisky a whole lifetime without being burt by it is very apt to not be much account for anything clse.

A raioon-keeper's organ has for its motto, "Wine that maketh glad the heart of man."

—Psalm 104:15. The only wine that maketh glad the heart of man is the wine of salvation.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.



Too large the old-fashioned pill. Too reckless in its way of doing business, too. It cleans you out, but it uses you up, and your outraged system rises up against it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have a better way. more thorough-nothing is as mild and gentle. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. One tiny, sugarcoated granule's a gentle laxative-three to four are cathartic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

REMEDY FOR GROUNDHOOS.

These pests may be easily got rid of in this way: Make cartridges of common gunpowder, with paper rolled into tubes, and pasted; load each with two ounces of blasting powder, and fit the fuse long of the way of the explosion. A dog to watch, lest the animal may get away, which is not likely, would be convenient to have around. - New York Times.

PROFIT FROM THE DAIRY. Professor Wood, of Storr's Station. Conn., says: "Nearly one-fourth of the dairy cows are kept at a loss, while one third are kept without profit. This makes one-third of the money invested dead capital. In winter, with the best cows and good feeding, about two-thirds of the food is consumed in supporting life. The profit comes from the other third. Breed is important in a cow, but is not everything. With good feeding a slight profit is received. Add oneeighth more and the profit is doubled. Judicious feeding does not shorten the life of a cow. Give a variety of food. Leguminous foods, as pens, clover, etc., not only benefit cattle but the land,"

PATTENING CALVES.

In raising calves for veal the sooner the young animals are fatted and sufficiently matured for the purpose the more profit there will be in it. This will be accomplished by the natural process of drawing the milk from the mother sooner than by artificial feeding, and calves that are allowed to suck their dams will be preserred by the butcher. As a matter of profit to the dairymen the milk will be of more value than the calf, but to a farmer who has plenty of milk and a poor market for it it may be quite different. In this case it is simply question of the best way to fatten the calf. If nearly all the milk of the cow is required, then remove the calf as soon as he has enough and strip the cow clean at once. Where half of the milk will be sufficient the first half will be the least fattening, and it will be a question for the owner to decide whether the calf shall have the first or the last. It should, however, be remembered that there is nothing to be gained by limiting the milk ration of a call that is being fattened for veal or in attempting to fatten him on skim milk .- New York

ABOUT HORSE BREEDING.

A man who breeds a vicious, diseased, worthless or brokendown mare does a wrong to both human and equine race, declares Charles H. Crandall. In like degree, whoever refuses to let a fine mare perpetuate her kind also cheats humankind and horse-kind of their due. Every fine mare should be allowed to raise several colts. She will be just as useful, in the long run, and live as long. Breed for a purpose. The heavy draught horse is well enough in front of a heavy dray, but the herse is the all-round horse. Let him weigh 950 to 1200, have sufficient style for a carriage-horse, muscle and bone enough for plowing and hauling, and the spirit and action to trot a mile inside four or five minutes. For Northern climates select Northern-bred stock. The horses of Canada, Vermont and northern New York, with an infusion of the old Morgan and Hambletonian blood, cannot be excelled for all-round See that size, symmetry, spirit, action and intelligence are combined. Do not place hepes in trotters. Slim is the chance, with the best stallions and trots under 2:30 he will not bring a big price. - New York Tribune.

OIL MEAL FOR HOGS.

made up for growing pigs is fifty per cent. middlings, twenty-five per cent. corn meal, fifteen per cent. wheat bran and 10 per cent. oil meal. A brood sow, especially one that has farrowed, needs a and tenderly care for chicks, cross a ration that will aid her to furnish a large supply of milk. When this is the case a larger quantity both of oil meal and bran should be used, lessening the quantity of corn meal and middlings.

At this season with stock of all kinds it is quite an item to furnish a good variety. Generally stock of all kinds have been fed a long time on dry feed, and it is necessary to furnish as good a ration as possible. With the brood sows, especially, good care must be taken to feed well. In fact, after farrowing it is hard to feed the sow too much. The better the sow is fed the better the growth and thrift of the pigs. One of the best materials to use at this time is oil meal. It should be used in connection with bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats or some other ground feed. Oil meal is rich-more so than corn feeding is to mix well and make into a slop with skim milk, or at least to soak it until soft. The objections to feeding it dry is that much of the ground feed will not be thoroughly masticated and, therefore, will not be digested or assimilated, and this implies more or less waste of food.

supplied to fattening hogs, better results can be secured by using something else with it, and oil meal, being richer and fully as good for fattening, can be used to good advantage at this

Hogs kept in good condition during the winter can be fattened rapidly by rid of in slatted floors. Sand, sawdust having the run of a clover pasture and fed liberally on corn and oil meal .- St. Louis Republic.

SHEEP.

Some years ago I used to be much interested in sheep, writes V. P. Richmond, an Illinois expert, and although I have given up the farm and the care of stock, yet I still feel a desire now and then to write a few words in the interest of farmers. Nothing of the same value pays a better profit to the farm than time obviating the necessity of having sheep. Pastures will carry more stock the buckets exposed, is the invention of with sheep than without. Weeds do not an Englishman. The apparatus consists grow well within reach of sheep, and of of a tank filled with water, and in it are course the fewer-weeds in a pasture the arranged the buckets, which are all unbetter the grass can grow. It is not unusual to see thin cattle and horses in possible to withdraw a bucket unless it weedy pastures. Put in sheep enough contains water.—Philadelphia Record. in the same pastures to take care of the weeds, and stock, having better grass, will improve. This is the conclusion galopade or galop.

come to with move than fifty years' experience. It, will pay to keep good sheep, according to the amount of pasture, on any farm in Illinois. Poor sheep or too many of them with the low prices for wool and mutton, are not profitable anywhere. There are not many farms in Illinois where sheep as a specialty can, enough to reach as far down the burrow as may be. Fill the holes with earth many of them cannot earn their keep as and fire the fuse, of course, getting out scavengers, and every farm should have sheep. With a few sheep on the farm, atl the wool and increase sold is clear profit, for a few sheep; carn . more #thy.n their board as weed exterminators, word as to breeds will be in orden. don't matter much what broad so they are not all breedsmixed. The Mexicos are the hardlest; the black faces/next. First of the black daces are the South downs, but they do not yield somuch wool or mutton. Stock-yard shoop are not the kind for a farmer to handle. If they are not diseased they come from where contagion is liable, and a diseased sheep is a curse to his owner and all his neighbors. Scab and ticks can be kept from a flock by the free use of sulphur and salt. I have used sulphur all kinds of weather and have neverksnown of any bad effects even when cold and strong weather followed the use of it. It is best to feed in small quantities with salt. Now is a good time to use sulphur .-Prairie Farmer.

> FARM AND GARDENINOTES. Game chickens are offlittle if any use

Two or three geese to one gander is about right.

Swelled eyes, with running at nestrils, indicates roup. Crop-bound is often caused by lack of

gritty material. Sore on top of the head may generally

e traced to lice. Corn-and-cob meal makes a good feed or young goslings.

Manage to make a change of grain diet at least once a week.

Sloppy feed should never be given to very young chickens. Removing the animal to warm, dry

quarters will help any disease. In commencing to keep ducks many make the mistake of keeping too many. Wheat can be fed to chickens very profitably as soon as they are able to eat

With fowls, as a rule, the better plan is to feed first and then water afterwards.

It is often best to allow a fat hen to sit, as getting reduced in flesh will make her lay better. A good preventive of gapes is to spade up the ground and sprinkle air-slaked

lime over it. Geese, turkeys and guineas need plenty of range, and will not thrive if

they are kept confined. Ducks should always have water convenient when they are cating or their nostrils will get clogged.

A little care in feeding the turkey hens and keeping them tame will often save considerable loss of eggs. Turkeys need plenty of drink. It

should be pure water or sweet milk, but the supply should be liberal. Make a hole in the large end of an egg and let the yolk run out and then fill with plaster of Paris. This makes a good

nest egg. Sore eyes is sometimes a complaint with young chicks, and arises from colds. A drop of glycerine rubbed on the eye is the best remedy.

Never feed chicks for the first twentythe finest of mares, or getting a colt that four hours after they are hatched, the will trot under 2:30, and unless a colt remnant of the egg continuing to furnish nourishment for that length of time. In selling fat wethers each one must

decide for himself whether the money is in shearing or selling unshorn. We One of the best rations that can be know flock-masters who hold there is just as much money in selling with the wool on.

To produce the best sitting hen, one that will remain on the nest, hatch well vigorous Pit Game cock with Partridge Cochin hens. It also produces a good table fowl.

In selecting marcs for the season's breeding, get those that are sound, healthy and vigorous, of good form, size and disposition, then breed them to a vigorous, thrifty stallion of some of the better breeds.

Variety is the spice of life. Bread is good; so is water; but not as a steady diet. So do not confine the fowls to bread and water. It is good for every family to haven "boiled dish" sometimes. Why not for fowls?

Compacting the soil of a new-seeded wheat-field by trampling hoofs is an old and common practice in England, and sheep are preferred for the work. almost every farmer there keeps a flock, meal or any of the other materials. It they are always conveniently at hand can be fed dry, thoroughly mixed with It is a much better way than rolling, beother materials, in tight troughs to avoid cause it compacts more, while still leav-waste. The better plan, however, of ing the surface open and broken and less liable to pack under heavy rain into an air-tight crust.

Be very careful, in crossing chickens, to do it correctly. Do not waste time in the attempt to better your flock by changing eggs for some nondescript stock that has no merit nor possesses any advantage. To improve a flock, one should know the To fatten hogs, oil meal can be used to good advantage with corn. While corn is one of the very best foods that can be

Horse-stable floors should be made tight and level. Absorbent beddings and thorough cleaning will remove any objection to odor which cannot be got and ground plaster are excellent cleansers of the stable. A horse with tender feet or ankles suffers from standing on sloping floors. A horse, from a sprained stifle or hock, or bruised knee, is kept in perpetual terment by sloping floors. Knuckled horses owe much of their ailment to sloping floors.

The Bucket Brigade.

An ingenious system of keeping fire buckets ready for use, and at the same the buckets exposed, is the invention of possible to withdraw a bucket unless it

Hungary was the birthplace of the

Transactions at the Stamp Exchange.

In Paris there is a stamp exchange where transactions are carried on from 2 to 7 o'clock of every Thursday and Bunday. It is the Champs Elysces, under the chestnut trees at the corner of the Avenue Marigny and the Avenue Gabriel, just behind the Guignols and in front of an aristocratic mansion inhabited by one of the Rothschilds. By 3 o'clock the exchange is in full go, and all ages and all conditions of society are represented. There is very little trading carried on at this petite bourse, most of the transactions being buying and selling. Men and boys, wearing sachels slung by a strap over their shoulder, and in which postage stamps are piled like coms in the scrips of cashiers, shout what they have to sell, their albums are looked through, philatellstic papers read, discussions held and bartering takes place amid lively vociferations. "I have sixty blue Kopceks," "Who wants any 1872
Uruguays!" "I will take 1873 Ceylons
When the moon is at its first quarter at thirty contines." "I will sell 1862 Turks, paper peelings." "Who'll take 1866 Perus at forty centimes?" "I want 1849 presidents. "I have an emperor with laurel and an emperor without laurel." "How much for Columbians?" "Who wants Cape of Good Hopes!" Here are 1500 for twenty-five centtimes," a fellow cries. "Show them," others shout, and then it is his turn to detail the merchandise. Packets of or-dinary stamps are usually sold without being opened, but sometimes the buyer unseals the envelope, then cries: "Thief! blackguard! old cheat!" and the crowd laughs heartily .- Chicago Herald,

Plorida Phosphate Beds.

"The phosphate beds of Fiorida have since their discovery about one year ago takes on a dingy, unbealthy tings. given employment to thirty-two millions of capital, And," continued Commis-sioner R. Turnbull, a guest of the Palmer House from that State, "many more millions will be invested there before the close of the present year. Moreover, good, substantial returns are being had on the money. Phosphate mining is not like gold and silver mining—you don't have to spend thousards of dollars before you learn where there is anything in the ground worth digging for. phosphate lies in flat beds, the top of which is only a few feet under ground, and one man can in a short time figure pretty close to the actual amount of phosphate obtainable from any particular plot f ground. So that an investor can put in his money and be sure of getting it and something beside back. That is the kind of a State Florida is."-Chicago

Brazil, a country a large as the United States, has but six thousand miles of milroads, and a population of 12,000,

There are 3985 paper mills in the

The Moon Flower.

Arnold Brinkworth, who owns, per haps, the finest private botanical collection in the country, and whose green-houses near Mount Sterling, Ky., are filled with the rarest and most delicate plants of all nations, is exhibiting with much pride a specimen of the fleur de lune, the existence of which has often been doubted, but which was sent Mr. Brinkworth a few months ago by a friend residing near Obydos, Brazil. It was obtained for him from an Indian, who found it growing in a swamp in the depths of the Amazonian forests, and is the only specimen which has ever reached this country alive. Those who have been favored by a glimpse of the curios-'ty say it is a delicate, tenacious vine, covered with small, glbssy leaves of a bright and very tender green, climbing to a height of four or five feet, bearing

a distinct shadow or stain of a deep yellow, which seems rather in than out of the flower, and corresponding to the shape of the moon, makes its appearance on this disk, and grows as the does, until, when at its full size, the yellow stain covers the entire flower. As the moon begins to wans again this retreats in the same ratio, and finally disappears altogether, to return once more

the new moon is seen to come back. When the planet sets the flower closes, and does not unfold until the moo n ri on the following night. It pursues this course month after month, whether placed in the open sir or kept in a hothouse, though under the latter circumstances the yellow tint is much paler and more undecided, while the white surface plant subsists almost entirely on air, its roots being barely covered with a little moist gravel. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There are people using Dobbins's Electric Scap to-day who commenced its use in 1805. Would this be the case were it not the purest and most acommand scap made? Ask your grocer for it. Look out for imitations. Dobbins's

A MILLION cranges were used in construct ing a pavilion at the California fair.

Light Hearts and Plenty Money. I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have \$23.55 clear money. I am charmed with the business. I bought my Plater from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for \$3, and feel confident if people knew how choop they could get a Plater, and how much money they could make, we would see many more happy homes. It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewolry there is to plate; and if persons now idle would get a Plater, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money.

The Mother's Delight. A remedy that will care croup in a few memers, prevents passumonia and diphther like Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. Noplum. Sold by druggists or malled for 50 ct. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by Dn. Klank's Ghran Nerve Restourn. No dis after first day's use Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline. 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

# Spring Medicine

Is so important that great care should be used to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its superior merit by its many remarkable cures, and the fact that

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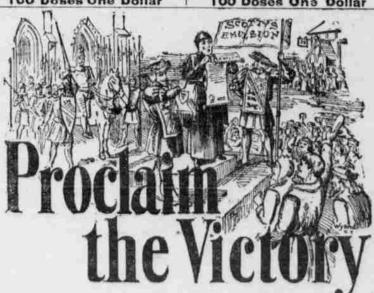
has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact

### The Standard Spring Medicine

Is now generally admitted to be Hood's Sarsaparilla. It speedily cures all blood diseases and imparts such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "I seem to be made anew." Be sure to get

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar



Remember last winter's siege. Recall how trying to health were the frequent changes of the weather. What was it that helped you win the fight with disease, warded off pneumonia and possibly consumption? Did you give due credit to SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda? Did you proclaim the victory? Have you recommended this wonderful ally of health to your friends? And what will you do this winter? Use Scott's Emulsion as a preventive this time. It will fortify the system against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anamic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children). Palatable as Milk.

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

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and at the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowns, Manufacturing Chemista, New York, old by all Druggiess.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

For Billous and Nervous Disorders.

Worth a Guinea a Box" but sold for 25 Cents.

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Health Helper FREE

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PENSION JOHN W. HORHITA Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Principal Extansier V & Pension Bureau Syra to Let War. 13 adjudicating claims, atty since

166 per month and expenses to sell Nursery Stock Rustlers wanted new, O. D. Onner, Syracuse, N.Y.

STATE OF UNIO, UTIT OF TOLEDO. | 88.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Teledo. County and State aforesald, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

[ 88AL ]

Molary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CALIFORNIA's gold production last year wa If afflisted with sore eyes use Dr.Isase Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle



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 affects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50e 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. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, M.R.

JOHNSONS LINIMENT For Internal and External Use.

Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb
like marie. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colde, Catarri, Chica
cas Moriton, Pinarrices, Rheumatiers, Neuralgia, Lansback, Stiff Jointanni Stradus, Pail particulars free, PrioCeta postendel. I. S. JOHNSON, & CN., Boratan, Stars ED. L. HUNTLEY'S \$10 READY MAD

fashion plate and tape measure. Boys' Suits, \$5.50 iren's liuits, \$5. ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO. Wholesale Tallors, 184 Fast Endison Street, Chicago, 15.



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Better out of the world than out of the fashion. It is for house-cleaning Itis a solid . cake of scouring soap Try it

Cleanliness is always fashionable and the use of or the neglect to use SAPOLIO marks a wide difference in the social scale. The best classes are always the most scrupulous in matters of cleanliness-and the best classes use SAPOLIO.

DISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRIA.—Best. Ensiest to use the open Relief is immediate. A cure is certain, For

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From a Catholic Archbishop down to the Poorest of the Poor

ST. JACOBS OIL, The Great Remedy For Pain,

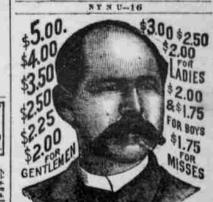
which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, 8t. Jacobs Oli will give. This is its excellence.

It Cures Promptly, Permanently;

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. Cox.

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



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

4.00 Hand-served Well. A fine calf shoe me equalied for style and durability.

3.30 Geodycar Well in the standard dress shoe at a popular price.

3.30 Palicemann's Shoes is especially odapted for ratiroad mon, farmers, etc.

All masic in Congress, Button and Lace.

3.40 for Ladies in the only land-sewed Shoe soid at this popular price.

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