Where Gold Comes From.

The gold taken from the river bars was mostly in the form of scales resembling encumber seeds, and of varying size. It was most plentiful on the bed-rock and in a few inches of soil above it, though sometimes three or four feet of earth would pay to wash. Where the bed-rock was hard the miner cleaned it, for a shoveful of dirt might contain a few dollars in small particles. Where the bed-rock was soft shale or slate on edge the miner picked away an inch or so and washed it, as frequently the scales were found to be driven quite thickly into the crevices. When the ground was very rich the rocker was cleaned of gold every hour or two. When work was over, around the supper fire the events of the day were discussed, carnings compared, reports made of grizzly bears or deer being seen or killed, of better diggings of "coarse gold" discov-This was the hour for speculations as to origin of the gold in the rivers, and a strong opinion was entertained by many who were not well-read that immense masses of the precious metal would some day be brought to light in the snow-capped peaks towering to the east. "Coarse gold" was a charm to the car of the ordinary miner. His claim might be paying him an ounce a day in fine gold, but he was always interested in some reported-diggings far away where the product was in lumps, and not infrequently he left a good mine to seek some richer El Dorado. The characteristic and besetting fault of the early miner was unrest. He was forever seeking better fortune. Yet it was this passion for prospecting that resulted in the discovery of gold in an incredibly short time from the southern end of the San Josquin Valley to the northern limit of the State. To "prospect" was to find a spot that looked favorable and make an examination of it. The miner would take a pan of earth, shake and gyrate it under water, raising and tipping it fre-quently to run the dirt and water off, then plunge it again, and so continue until a small residuum of black sand and gold remained. A speck of gold was "color," several specks were "several colors," and the number and size determined the judgment of the miner whether he should go to work or move on. I have seen ounces taken in this way is a single pan, but in the earlier days we counted a "bit" to the pan, twelve and a half cents, a fair prospect. - Century.

Much of the olive oil exported from France is adulterated with different seed and nut oils. At least seven or eight of the seed products are so employed. The French farmers and the agricultural stations are doing what they can to remedy this, as growers of olives are being seriously injured by these cheap mixtures.

If you have a faculty for remembering faces you are said to have the artistic temperament. If, on the other hand, you forget names, you are said to have at artistic memory.

Good 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

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs "I have been ill for Hemorrhage "about five years,

"have had the best Five Years. "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result-"ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate-"ly. By the third day all trace of

"blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex-

"pected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J.R. Loughhead, Adelaide, Australia.



FRAZER AXLE

PATENTS Washington, D. C. 10-page book free.

ICE SEED OF THE SEED CHARLES THE SEED OF T

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PERTILIZER FOR ONIONS.

The special onion manure is the best fertilizer for this crop, as it contains every element of plant growth required. Onion growers commonly use super-phosphate of lime or fine bone dust, but the best results in all artificial fertilizing are secured by the use of a complete When stable manure is used it should be old and decayed. The artificial fertilizer will tend to drive off the onion fly if it is scattered about the depredations .- New York Times.

RICHNESS PROM THE WOODS.

While it scarcely pays to haul rotten wood to the fields for manure, as the fertilizing matter to be obtained in that way would scarcely pay for the trouble, and the matter would most likely be full of insects, of which every farmer has enough already, still a considerable quantity of good manure can sometimes e gathered from a piece of woods that is too rough for cultivation. This may be done by hunting out nooks where leaves and twigs have been decaying for years until there are accumulations several inches deep of decomposed vegetable matter. This does no appreciable good in the woods and is a valuable fer-tilizer in the fields, -Once-a-Week.

THE FOOT OF A HORSE,

The foot of a horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled pieces of mechanism in animal structure. roof contains a series of vertical and thin lamina of horn, amounting to about 500, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many lamine belonging to the coffin-bone, while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper, inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus, the weight of the animal is supported by as many clastic springs as there are laminge in all the feet, amounting to about 4000, distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction .- Farm and Firesitle.

CARE OF THE STRAWBERRY RED.

When it can be avoided it is not usually best to begin the cultivation until after the strawberry plants are done fruiting. If any weeds make their appearance, and especially of the large coarsegrowing varieties, the most economical autil after fruiting. These ought to be prices very soon .- St. Louis Republic. removed and thorough cultivation be given, destroying the weeds as thoroughly as possible and working the soil in a good tilth. This will give the plants a good opportunity to make a thrifty growth. This is essential if a good crop is desired next year. The more thoroughly the work is done the better will be the result .- New York World.

PRUIT THEES MUST BE SPRAYED. Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, says it is no longer optional with farmers as to whether they spray their fruit trees or not as a protection against the apple and other fruit-tree insects. They must do it. Spraying for the cod-lin moth should be done just as the blos-soms fall and the work must be thoroughly done. Three times will be sufficient generally. He recommends this mixture for spraying: Six pounds of sulphate of copper dissolved in hot water and seven pounds of sal soda dissolved in the same way. When cool mix the two laying hens than ccrn. and allow to settle. This will be enough to fill a barrel. In applying it is very important to keep the solution well stirred, since the application of too strong poison to the leaves of the trees will injure them. It should be considered the first duty of neighbors to see that their orchards are properly sprayed, because it will be of little avail for one to do so and to leave trees a short distance away untouched, for the insects will breed there and overrun both orchards,—New York Independent,

HORNS MUST GO. Horns on domestic cattle no longer serve any useful purpose, and to one who views beauty only in usefulness they are not even beautiful. Western farmers are now using a machine for dehorning mature animals. It is done so quickly and neatly that there is no longer any objection from cruelty in the process of getting rid of horns. The loss from maintaining useless horns is not confined to the injury they do to stock, though that is often serious. There is always great danger too and often loss of life of attendants from vicious animals, and especially from bulls. Stoke Pogis III. was probably the most valuable progenitor of Jersey blood, but becoming vicious he was fattened and sold for beef, before his value was fully known. Had he been dehorned this valuable strain of Jersey blood would not be nearly so scarce and dear as it is, and the improvement to American Jersey stock from a few more years of service from Stoke Pigos III. can scarcely be estimated. The dehorning process has now been practised long enough to show that loss of horns does not injuriously affect animais either for fattening or dairy purposes, nor does it lessen the valuable characteristics transmitted to their progeny by dehorned bulls. It is likely indeed that as horns are bred off cattle may be bred free from the vicious prospensities that the constant use of horns must stamp upon character, and thus transmit to future descendants .- Buston

THE "POINT OF CONFIDENCE."

ing enter upon the work with some misgiving. While they do not exactly fear try to imitate them-like to appear pro- than two minutes. -Silection (Col.) fessional—to go among the bees with a Miner, reckless air. Some of the most successful beekeepers have said that before the first year had passed they had almost decided that there was something about references to the Spanish Main, yet how them that antagonized the bees, and that many people nowadays know what or they could do nothing with them. An acquaintance declared, in the fall of the a contraction for mainland, and was applied to the part of the north coast of They will not accept me. It is useless to South America washed by the Caribbean tell me that bees do not sting. They don't do anything else with me," But he decided to struggle through another to Spain, and was used in opposition to year, for, in spite of many stings, he had the West India Islands, which also then

were as harmless as flies. What had brought about this change? He had reached the "confidence point," and the bees knew it, and recognized him as master. He had become so familiar with the work, so much interested in it, that he forgot self, forgot to jump, to jerk his hand away when a bee started to explore the back of his hand. Therefore, let every beginner faint not, but keep up courage and keep at the bees. Without knowing when the change takes place, he may reach the stage of perfect confidence, and will make light of the stings plants at the time this insect begins its implanted in his own faltering hand .-American Agriculturist.

SHEARING SHREP.

While sheep shearing should be done soon as warm, settled weather comes on, there is no advantage in doing it be fore this, and generally it will be best to shelter, for a few days after shearing, at night and on stormy days.

Upon the way the work is done will depend the price that can be obtained for the wool, and a difference of a few cents per pound will often make a considerable difference in the per cent, of

Cleanliness is an important item. All tags and dirt should be removed first. Select a clean place for shearing, so that the fleeces can be kept clean. If any of the fleeces have burs of any kind in them they should be kept separate, as even a few burry pieces in a lot of wool will lower the price of the whole lot, and it s poor economy to make the best sell poorest, as this is equivalent to sell-

ng the best at the price for the lowest. In shearing it is always an item to keep the fleeces well together. A little care in shearing and handling will make a considerable difference in this respect. Have the shears sharp in order to cut clean and smooth. After the fleece is taken off spread it out evenly, with the skin side down, then fold fron each side to the centre until in a long roll; then commence at the head and roll tight, and then tie with wool twine. This puts the fleece in good condition to be readily opened and examined, and the better price for wool put up in a good shape will more than pay for the work-required. With wool, as with nearly all farm products, the best quality brings the best prices, and to a considerable extent the quality is determined by the condition.

While, if carefully tied up, there is little waste in wool, yet there is a considerable loss of weight by evaporation and drying out of the oil. Hence, as a plants were properly mulched late in the after shearing, unless the prospects are fall or early winter this should be left on unusually good for a considerable rise in

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. A stylish horse needs a stylish driver Pullets become hens after they moult. Oats, when ground, are best for hens. Fresh horse manure is excellent in a notbed.

Hens that lay well are neither hungry or fat. Give every one of your animals a warm,

lry bed. A safe rule is to keep a hen as long as she is profitable.

Apply manure where the roots of the crop can reach it. Almost any of the larger breeds are the

best for the table. Hens with scabby legs should not be et, as it is catching.

Red Jacket is the name given to a new rariety of gooseberry. Oats and wheat are better food for

Don't kill the toads, they are too valule as insect-destroyer

Kiln-dried sand will keep Roxbury russets perfect for a year. An open shed will be found beneficial at all seasons of the year.

It is hard to market poor goods, and there is no money in them. When you set out timber trees, see

that they are well mulched. Sow all hardy annuals as soon as the soil is warm and dry enough.

As the weather becomes warmer be careful not to crowd the fowls. Farming has become a race and a hot

race, too; competition has made it so. The cities get the bonefit of more than nine-tenths of all the farmers' produce. Try to arrange the poultry yards se

that the chickens can have the morning Phlox drummondi varieties, as a rule, come true to name when raised from seed.

Many of the ailments in the poultry yard arise either from cold or indiges-

Sow peas, lettuce, radishes, etc., every ten days or two weeks for succes-

Remember that the watermelon requires more space than does the musk-If a boy has not a natural love for the

farm he will not stay on it, nor should he be forced to. Supplying plenty of broken crockery-ware will often keep the hens from pull-

ing feathers. Turkeys will thrive better if they can have the run of good pastures on well-

drained soil. Mark all eggs when set with the date, so that if eggs are laid to them they can be taken out.

A Colorado Avalanche.

About 2000 feet from the Denver and Rio Grande depot there is a mass of snow in one lump which contains about 1,. 000,000 tons of water. The mass repre-Most persons who undertake beekeep- sents a snowslide which came from the summit of Kendall Mountain on the night of February 23. The point where the bees, yet there is at first an involun- the snow broke from the apex of the tary hanging back, a reluctance to handle mountain is probably two and a half bees more than is absolutely necessary, miles from the railroad track, and the Beginners should wear not only a veil, slide made the run-according to witbut also gloves; many novices who see nesses who heard the crash at the start old beekeepers haudle with bare hands and the crunch when it stopped-in less

The Spanish Main.

a good crop of honey. Before the sec- belonged to that country.-Brooklyn ond year closed he remarked that bees | Oitson.

TEMPERANCE.

IT'S THAT, SHAT P. BELES ME. Pm not surprised, 'mong workingmen Truth's so misunderstood—

Truth see misunderstood—
That they imagine, now and then,
A glass will do them good;
But when 'mong men of mind and thought
I look around and see
The very self same blunder taught,
It's that, that puzzles me.

I'm not surprised that men who're lost I'm not surpresed that men who're lost
To all emobling life
Bhould drink, despite the fearful cost—
This cause of so much strife;
But how good men who preach His name,
Mankind from sin to free,
Can drink this cup of sin and shame,
It's that, that puzzles me.
—T, G, Evans, in Temperature Astrocate.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DRING BILL The national drink bill of Great Britain for 1890, as recently published by Dr. Dawson Burns, in his annual letter to the London Times, was £139, 495, 470, against £132,913, 276 for 1890, being an increase of £7,282,194 for the year.

BENUMBED WITH DHUNKENNESS. A Cincinnati judge says of men who drink from twenty to fifty glasses of beer per day and still apparently keep their heads: "They are simply benumbed with drunkenness, even though they can talk and work, and are in no sense responsible to the law as adults. I could not hold such a man responsible asy more than if he had been proven idiotic or crazy." The public must look out for itself.

A WIFE'S ENFLUENCE.

The death of Mrz. John B. Gough, widow of the great temperance lecturer, brings out the fact that at the time she received his proposal of marriage most of her own friends and some of his advised her strongly against accepting it, as grave doubts were entertained as to his ability permanently to overcome his dranking habits. She was a school teacher at the time, accomplished and well situated. But she took the ris; and Gough afterward declared that she was the making of him.—New York Tribunc. A WIFE'S INFLUENCE.

SOCIETY YOUTHS AS TIPPLERS.

Society yourns as tupplers.

Eaid the manager of a well-known cafe, yesterday. "The beaviest drinkers we have one young men not far from twenty years of age, who come here after the opera or dance, arrayed in dress suits. They drop in to chat for an hour, and spend their time in drinking liquors and wines, meanwhile smoking cigarettes. Of course they do not consume as much as the toper of fifty years, but these fresh-faced young fellows drink much more than the average business man who comes here. They spend a great deal of money this way and I am very sorry to see it."

The manager of another cafe, in speaking of the same subject, remarked: "Some time ago we had the same class come here—soms of rich men and society women. But we got rid of them. Their patronage was increasive, but undesirable, and I am glad they go elsewhere new. There can be no doubt but the swell young men here drink very often, and large quantities, too. I don't like to see, it

swell young men here drink very often, and large quantities, too. I don't like to see it, of course, and wish that their mothers and sisters and sweethearts would try to break them of the habit."—Philadelphia Press.

Sir Wiifrid Lawson tells the following suggestive anecdote, illustrative of the "moderation" theory: "It was a species of temperance meeting. Three excellent clergymen spoke. They harped on the elastic and indefinite word 'moderation,' condemning intemperance, but setting up Timothy as their model man, morally and constitutionally, lauding and magnifying sobriety, but commending the temperate consumption of alcohol. When they had concluded, an elderly farmer rose and said: 'Tve heard that kind of talk for the last forty years, and I can't see that people are a bit more sober now than when it commenced. It reminds me of what I once saw take place at a retreat for imbeciles. It is the custom there, after the patients have been in residence for a certain time, to put them to a kind of test to see whether they are fit to leave the asylum or hot. They are taken to a trough full of water with a small pipe continually running into it and supplying it. They are given a ladle, and told to empty it. Those who have not regained their senses keep ladling away, while the water flows in as fast as they ladle out; but them that isn't idiots stop the tap." THE OLD FARMER'S APT STORY.

IT RUINS THE HODY. The following extract from the Dioceson Record touches a question of great importance to the cause of temperance that is the physical effect of sleohol on the human

In the first place, how, or in what manner do you think you are benefited by this drink? Well, you will say it has an exhilarating effect. Yes, it has an exhilarating effect, but, mark, it is for the moment. And how is this stimulating effect produced? And is it conductive to a man's general health? There are certain properties in this intoxicating liquor which will heat the blood, thereby causing its more rapit circulation, and a consequent heating of the body. But, besides those properties, it also contains others which act upon the brain and nervous system, and thereby produce this buoyancy of spirit.

But it is a well-known fact that stimulants

system, and thereby produce this buoyancy of spirit.

But it is a well-known fact that stimulants of whatever kind, when taken often, have, by appropriating the proper and natural functions of the digestive organs of the stomach, a lethargic effect upon this organ. The more stimulants we take the more lethargic the stomach becomes, and the more lethargic the stomach becomes, and the more necessary it is for us to take them, till at length the stomach refuses to digest any food without the aid of its former assistants.

But the stomach is not the only organ whose power is lessened or impaired by the use of stimulants or intoxicating liquor. The nervous system becomes so weak and shattered that the slightest shock completely prostrates the victim. The small veins by which circulation with the brain is carried on, become so inflated by the rapid circulation of the blood consequent on the taking of the liquor, that the patient can never be treated for certain diseases, i. e., the curative or ameliorative medicines cannot be administered without endangering the life of the patient. In fact it is soliom or never attempted; because the only effective medicine that could be administered would cause such a rush of blood toward the brain, as would-cause the already too-inflated veins to burst, and consequently cause the immediate death of the person.

It is, therefore, apparent that intemper-

and consequently cause the immediate death of the person.

It is, therefore, apparent that intemperance has an enervating effect upon the body, that its apparent exhibitanting effects are but transient, and create a corresponding depression of spirits afterward; that it considerably impairs the digestive organs of the stomach; that it weakens the nerves; and finally, that it brings the habitual user to such a state, that the taking of certain discuss means to him beyinghe death.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The beer bill of Chicago last year was \$26,-

A number of W. C. T. U. schools of methods have already been arranged for at different summer camp meetings. The total export of distilled liquor from America to all parts of the world, for 1810, was a decrease of thirty-six per cent, over that of 1889.

China now has a national W. C. T. U. with the necessary equipment of general officers—fifteen vice-presidents and nine superin-tendents of departments.

Judge Kelly, of Aipena, Mich., caught two lawyers taking a mp from a bottle in the court room during a trial. It cost them \$50 each for the fracture of the court's dignity. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar has been keeping a careful account of the number of wives murdered by drunken husbands since January 1, 1889, and Shads that 3004 women have, during that time, met death at the hands of nds who were infuriated by intoxica

The South Australian educational depart

The South Australian educational department has issued a temperance piedge book for use in the State schools, with this piedge: "With my pareats consent, I promise not to use intoxicating lunars before I am twenty-one years old, and to do all I can to induce my companions in the same way."

Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier of Canada, is an old abstainor. Another lady of high position met her at dinner one day and was surprised to see that she took no wine, and at length asked: "Did you not set out wine when you entertained the Marquis of Lorne?" "Never!" was the prompt reply. "But did you not feel that you must apologize?" "Certainly not; wine is not a natural beverage, and so should rather come in than go out with apology."

The "Water-Cask" Plant.

that in crossing one of the many sandy deserts in that country he came across the only known living species of aqua bulbo, the "water-cask" plant. The region it inhabits is far from any stream of water, where, as far as the eye can reach, nothing can be seen but heaps of sand. "The sight of this little green creeper, which resembles the common ground ivy in some respects," he says, filled me with an intense longing to once more see the green meadows and cool, shady forests which we had now left at least 300 miles behind. For four days we had not seen even so much as a spear of grass or a dried-up cactus, the latter having been quite plentiful the week before. The botanist of the company, in examining one of the plants, found thus unexpectedly growing in the centre of a sandy African desert, noticed what he supposed was a green, bulbous fruit growing under the thick leaves of the creeper, almost resting upon the sand underneath. In making an effort to pluck one of these for preservation it burst with a smart report, throwing water in the face and over the clothes of the intruding naturalist. Here, surely, we had a first-class wonder; a plant growing in the desert with no other green thing in sight, car ying its own water-bags with it. Parvin, our chemist, analyzed the water found in some of the bulbs picked for his inspection, and declared it to be

absolutely pure, as much so as distilled rain water. Each bulb or berry contained about two to four tablespoonfuls of water. As it happened, we had a supply of water sufficient for our journey and to spare, but Williamson, the botanist, and Parvin, the chemist, with all the enthusiasm of true scientists, plucked about a quart of the waterberries and extracted the water, something over a pint, and drank it with apparent relish."-St. Louis Republic.

Bears and Telegraph Poles. It is said that every telegraph pole in

the remote country districts of Norway has to be continually watched on aca mania for climbing the poles and sitting on the cross beams, swaying backward and forward until the pole finally falls.

Gladstone's Hats.

Mr. Gladstone has three hats, and three only. One is black and very old. The second one is white and is used only in summer. The third is a soft felt and his constant traveling companion. Its age is not known, but certainly it was not new in 1860.

Dobbina's Electric Scap has been made for 2 years. Each years sales have increased. In the sales have increased in the sales were gainful leaves. Superior quality, and absolute uniformity and purity, made this possible. Do you use it? Try it.

Seven Turkish students have arrived it Berlin to study architecture at the expense of the Sultan.

A man who has placened meantine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read

years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

Tolkno, O., January 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a greparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarth Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of catarrh that it would not cure; if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly.

Tours truly,

L. L. Gorsych, M. D.,

Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give \$100 for any case of catarrh
that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh
Cure. Taken internally

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.,

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SMALL potatoes with cream sauce is the popular form for ice cream.

What is lacking is truth

and confidence. If there were absolute truth

on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee.

They say-"If we can't cure you (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your trouble in making the trial."

"An advertising fake," you

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute.

Wise men don't put money back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granulesthose tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce-scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure-active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

If you have a COLD or COUCH. CONSUMPTION,

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

IS SURE CURE POR PT. This preparation contains the stimula-ting properties of the Hypophasphites and fine Nerwegian Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as polarable as suith. Three times as effica-cious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Westing Diseases, Broachitis,

CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer hero is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is soid by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

BAGGY KNEES Government Research Adopted by statements at Harrard, Amburst, and other Colleges, also, by provisalizat, and business man every where. If not for asle in pure form send these to A. A. GREERLY, 716 Washington Street, Reston.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system A celebrated Atrican traveler mentions effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or singuish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a bealthy activity, without irritating or weakening the use Syrup of Figs.

The Convenience of Solid Trains The Convention of the control of the

Fits stopped free by Dn. Kline's Great Neuve Restolieu, No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, Ell Arch St., Philin, Pa. Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache.

STJACOBS OF REMEBYAN RHEUMATISM NEURAL GIA. Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

In the Spring.

Nature should be assisted, when the system is changing from the full habit of the winter months, to the lighter diet of the warm season. Swift's Specific (S. S., S.,) stimulates the sluggish blood and rid you of that feeling of heaviness and languor.

S. S. S., Leantifies the skin and mobies the complexion rosy and healthy.

S. S S., gives elasticity to the st | buoyant spirits.

S. S. E., mak a the feeble and de strong and robust, S. S. S., Is a tonic to the whole bound increases vitality.

S. S., is a simple vegetable medicine If there is poison in the blood, it generally shows itself in

the spring, an I this is the season to help nature to drive it out and be cured. Nothing does this as well as S. S. S. It is harmless to the most delicate, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities

BOOKS OR SLOOP AND SKIN D. SEASES FREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have as in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Leee
to take Journalists, Colle, Craupe and Pains Ho
hore Threat, Tournaled House, Holles Hills made.

there Bonnare Completies, Code, Cramps and Pains, Relieves Southmer Completies, Cute, Breises like magic THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family,
Dr. 1.8. Jensson & Co... It is dary years since I first bearned of your Jonison's Association of the South of

DADWAY'S

READY RELIEF. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDI-CINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheu-matism, Neuralgia, Headache,

matisut, Neuralgia, Headache,
Tootbache, Asthma, Difficuit Breathing.
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty
minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH FAIN.
INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a
tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps,
Spasnia, Sour Stomach, Nausca, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplesaness, Siek Hendache,
Diarnhoo, Colle, Flatulency and all internal paina.
50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Bruggists.

EWIS' 98 % LYE Strongest and purest Lye made, Makes the best perfuned Hard Soap in 20 munites with Soap in 30 munutes without buil-ing. It is the best for softening water, cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, wash-ing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO., ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER TURED.

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