"Drink—to a listless morrow! Drink—to a will that lags! Drink—to remose and sorrow! And poverty in rags!

"Here's to the nerves that quiver Here's to the manine's cries! o suicide's black river! And misery's haggard eyes!

*Drink—Deeds most foul and cruel! And shame that shrinks as de! Fine honor's tarnished jewel! And wounds of murder wide! "Here's that our children languish!

Here's doom to unknown lives! Here's to a mother's anguish! And broken hearts of wives!

"Drink to the son's disaster, And everiasting blight" Thus Truth, the grim tenst-master, Who gives the teasts aright. —The Voice.

DRUNKENNESS IN GERMANY. The proposed bill for the repression of runkenness in Germany as a pretty strong Bruskenness in Germany is a pretty strong measure even for a paternal government. It proposes that retail dealers, so far as possible, shall be under obligations to suppy food as well as spirituous refreshments, and that they shall not be permitted to sell liquor before eight eclock in the morning. They must furthermore do all in their power to hinder the abuse of spirituous liquors. By clause this every spirit dealer is surbidden to sell spirits to any passent below the according that draukes persons are conducted to their atwellings or handed over to the care of the siwellings or handed over to the care of the police, and is loralided to supply liquor on credit. One of the most drastic causes of the bill recycles that persons who, on account of their dranten habits, are mable to manage their affairs, or threaten to bring their families into want or endanger the safety of others, may be placed under a guardian, and this person, with the consent of the court, may place his ward in an asylum of inchriaces. Where the guardian does not exercise his rights in this respect the court may intervene and order a comparison. The bill of the sphere of lively inthe court may intervene and order a com-anittal. The bill is the subject of lively insterest, especially among the topens,

COME STATISTICS OF THE LIQUOP TRAFFIC. Edut few people have an alequate concention of the magnitude of the liquor traffic of the United States, or of the vast amount expended yearly in the consumption of intoxicating beverages. It seems incredible that it is argregate sum paid by consumers should exceed the total cost of bread and meat required by one whole population of sixty or exty-five millions, yet such is the fact and the offinial consules the authority for the statistics co. Extended consists the authority for the statistics con-licated by the Government officials no less than nine hun and millions of dollars go into the dealers and the basers and the butchers receive on eight hundred and eight millions or ninetector millions less than is mid to the licens trade.

A further comparism of the census re-turns is no less suggestive. Thus we find that the ideas development the dry goods conchant, the cooline and the boot and absemates in the race, and comes out ahead with a difference of two hundred and fifty-seven million of dolars in his favor over all these.

deserving of mention, for the liquor interests exceeds that he proportion of over ten to one—that is, the drinking public pays to the beauties of the liquor tended to are school teacher.

But still more astounding is the comparison between the expenditures for spiritual and spirituals dispensations. Thus it appears that the total salaries of the deepy of all denominations is less than twenty millions of dollars, or at the rate of one dollar to every slity-five which goes into the pockets of the liquor dealer.—Catholic Review,

The curability follows from the applica-cion of certain general principles, the first of hich is isolation and change of surroun! The drunkard must go into a quaran-where all the external conditions of life will antagonize his disorder, and assist fature to return to health. In a quaranting fation or special asylum the diet, baths, station or special asylum the circt baths, arctice, medical study and care, with all other means, can be applied with military cractness. Each special phase of disease and form of degeneration can be treated, from its particular symptoms, with particular remedies. Nerve and brain rest and restoration of all the organic functional activities, can be obtained by the use of means under the care of the medical man. Thus the drink impulse is overcome and dissuance with the increasing vigor of the min cand body. Like insanity, drunkenness is sured, not be drugs alone, but by building up the body through all the avenues of minimum took be althful exercise, regulated mental ented, not by drugs alone, but by building on the body through all the avenues of multion, healthful exercise, regulated mental and physical surroundings, and appropriate large. Drunkenness must be recognized as follows: Brunkenness of health; where medical freatment and control can be perfect; and there physiological and hygienic training in a broadest and best sense can be applied.

The curability of the inebriate is far more train toan that of the insane. The liberty be both is equally dangerous; one is recognized; the otoer is seldom restrained until he broomes a criminal. The moment a man becomes a drunkard he forfeits all rights to liberty and becomes a ward of the State, and abould be controled by it. It is dense ignorance that permits anyone to destroy his life and property by drink, on the supposition that he is a free moral agent. The inevitate is neutally and physically sick, and needs as same help as the insane; and the question of care is simply one of adequate means and remedies to reach the disease.—Dr. T. N. Orothers.

Health

Hood's Sarsaparilla es health by purifying the blood, toping the ach and howels, and invigoratine the kidneys liver. Therefore, if you are in poor health,

and liver, Theretory, and Hood's Sarsapurilla. 100 Doses One Dollar Boad's Pills-Bost liver invigorator and ca Reliable, effective, gentle. Price Mc.



THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD! TUTT'S TNY LIVER PILLS he virtues of the larger ones; offective; purely vegetable.

> @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ A 4 4 5-14

INSICONS - Due off SOLDALES disabled price for increase. Siyears of Write for Laws A. W. McConn.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SUPPLEMENTARY PERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT It is not possible, except while the ground is frozen or covered with snow, abuse their seed wheat and treat it in a to draw loads of manure and spread rational manner like all other seed that is them on wheat fields after the plant is grown, saved and stored by practical on wheat helds after the plant is seed growers, they will no longer be drilled wheat without fertilizer to up. But we have known farmers who had drilled wheat without fertilizer, to go over the field again, running the drill tubes between the rows, and deposfting a dressing of 150 pounds of fertil-This doubly pays. The izer per acre.

RELIABLE PEACHES.

There are two varieties of the peach that bear good and more uniform crops than nearly any others, even in seasons carly varieties, and the Smock among the late ones. The Early Rivers has group in the first of August, and immediately precedes the Hule. After the throng of fine varieties has passed durwas raised in New Jessey .- Country Gen-

GERMINATING NUTS.

The only reason why many persons fail to make such nuts as pecans, hick-ory, English walnuts and chestnuts germinate when planted is that they allow them to get thoroughly dried before they are placed in the ground. For pecans, shellbark-hickory nuts, filberts and other hard-shell kinds there is no better place to store them during winter than in heaps of sand piled up on some shady spot in the open ground. First place a layer of the nuts, then a layer of sand, then a layer of nuts, and proceed in this way until your stock of nuts is exhausted, and cover the heap with six inches of good soil or sods, and leave all undisturbed until spring, then take out the nuts and plant in drills. If there is danger of mice and squirrels carrying away the nuts, place them in well-drained boxes, covering with wire netting. Chestnuts may be stored in the same way, but the sand should be clean and the boxes set where the water from melting snows will quickly drain off. Fresh imported English walnuts buried in the fall or any time in the early winter will usually germinate quite freely. Imported filberts are sometimes gathered before quite mature, and for this reason fail to grow, but if the kernels are plump when obtained there is no danger of failure if kept cool and moist during the winter. American Agriculturist.

FEED AND BREED.

There is no disputing the fact that everything is in the feed. The best layers in the country are utterly worthless if not properly fed. No one would ex-Brahma fowl to be classed among the heavy layers, yet we know of a contest in which a flock of these bigbodied birds beat the record of a flock of Leghorns. It is not a common thing for them to do so, but as an experiment they were feed for that purpose and won. If we feed fat producing food to our layers can we reasonably expect them your horse more comfortable. to lay many eggs? Would not common sense teach us that such a thing would be gravel, for winter use. Do it now. next to impossible? Likewise, how can we fatten fowls for market with food that has no fat forming qualities in it? We feed broilers for quick growth; we feed hens for eggs; we feed fowls for the table. Our birds become just what we make them. As an experiment, we penned twelve hens and a cockerel in a yard and fed them on oats, bran, and commeal. They were regularly supplied with green food and grit. From that horse. yard we are getting an average of five and six eggs a days. In another yard an viz.: One, walk; two, trot; three, rack; cornmeal, and boiled potatoes, and the or slow pace. eggs are few and far between. Again, we place two ducklings in a broader (without heat) and feed them on cornmeal and bran, and we killed them at two months of age perfect models of what market ducklings should be. While, on the other hand, a neighbor gave two ducklings the run of the far.n with plenty of feed, and they are not fit to kill; yet ours have been devoured over a month ago. Verily, there is more in the feed than in the breed. - Germantown Telegraph.

nearly \$10,000,000 annually through the rusting of its wheat crop. To find a remedy the Mark Lane Express says a prize of \$50,000 has been offered, and rust conferences have been held in Sydney. The opinion prevailed generally that "certain sorts of wheat are much better able to resist rust than others, and that by judicious cultivation and hybridization still better varieties may be grown. They seem to be almost unanimous that early maturing sorts can be made to escape the dangerous season, and that rust is due to climatic conditions

from farmers in response to questions ness of this year's crop in the grains be put to them, which confirms the sound- sides wheat." Mr. Simpson then related ity to disease of crops grown in rotation, withholding the names of the young and it has also been shown that as a men. This spring they rented 3200 rule thinly-growing crops suffer less from acres in South Dakota at fifty cents an rust than do thickly-growing crops. In acre and put in a crop of flax. From regard to curative measures it has been this farm they obtained 50,000 bushels part of suiphate of copper and 400 parts bushels to the acre. Selling this at of water destroyed the vitality of the minety-five cents per bushed the young rust spores, and that a solution of one farmers realized \$47,500. Their estieven if applied when the rust had at- Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Pross. tacked the plant, destroyed all outward appearance of the fungus and prevented

\$50,000 for his discoveries in the matter | forcement of the game laws,

of rust prevention, says in a recent paper that "the wheat growers themselves are the sole propagators of rust by the abuse abuse their seed wheat and treat it in a rational manner like all other seed that is cost of doing so is nothing; care is all that is required to secure that object," -Aese Fork World.

hoe the wheat without uprooting it, and the fertilizer deposited in freshly stirred with an ordinary mowing machine and raked up with a steel rake. The windrows will need to be repeatedly turned and sometimes, if the crop is green, shaken out. When dry run the steel rake along the windrows and put the clover into carefully-made, good-sized cocks that will shed rain. Let the clover when there is generally a scant product.

These are the Early Rivers among the dry draw into the barn. Before we had such good threshing machines and clover hullers it was deemed desirable to exborne with us every year when there was pose the crop as much as possible to the any peach crop at all, while its excellent weather, letting it get wet and dry sevflavor and quality add to its value. It eral times until it was nearly half-rotted. ripens about two weeks after the Amsden After such exposure, when dry and kept and Waterloo and others of the early until cold weather, it threshed easier.

This is not now necessary.

A light crop of clover seed, one that is short and thin on the ground, must be mg the middle season, and the ripening cut with a platform reaper. If cut with of late ones is approaching an end, we a mowing machine the steel rake will are sure to have a good supply of the leave much of it on the ground, and it Smock if there are any peaches at all. A fruit of moderate quality, it is much improved if properly thinned on the branches and with good cultivation. A movable cutter bar can be set so that the branches are the good for the branches and the good for the branches and the good for the branches are the good for the branches. The Rivers originated in England, but the knives will shave the ground. The succeeds well with our soil and climate; clover falls on the platform and can be the Smock (named after the originator) | carried, if the crop is light, quite a long distance and then discharged into a fairsized cock. If the clover is dead-ripe then cocks or bundles may not need turning, but can be pitched on the wagon with a barley fork and mowed away in the barn, or threshed at once. If it is difficult to get the crop dry put it on a scaffold, where it will dry out be-

fore it is necessary to thresh it. In regard to threshing and cleaning clover seed, if one has had no experience, probably a good plan to get the desired information will be to write to the manufacturers of the threshing machine be uses. In sections where much olover seed is grown the threshers go from farm to farm during the winter mouths and thresh and clean the seed for so much per bushel. It is highly desirable on account of insect depredators that the area in which clover seed is grown should be extended. A good average crop is five bushels per acre, and as or dinary medium red clover is a second crop-the first crop being cut for hay in May or June-the money for the clover seed is obtained at little trouble or expense. "But will it not exhaust the land?" In proportion to the money value, clover seed impoverishes the land less than almost any other crop we grow. retain all the leaves, stems, chaff and roots on the farm and sell only the seed. A bushel of clover seed contains no more fertilizing constituents or plant food than a bushel of pear. It is good policy to grow and sow more clover If one fears it impoverishes the soil he should take a part of the money and buy cotton-seed cake or fertilizers. The exchange can be made at a big profit .- American Agriculturist.

FAHM AND GARDEN NOTES. Did you ever know of a buyer looking for a poor horse?

If you raise the right kind of horses, buyers will find you. Thousands of Texas cattle will be fed

on cotton seed this winter. lucing food to An easy, well-fitting harness will

Lay in a supply of road dust, lime and The Cumberland Plateau is the best section for sheep in the United States.

The all-purpose sheep is not a myth. That feature is fast coming to the front. The sheep is a docile, happy, contented animal if it has half a chance to

The difference in drivers is the difference of several years in the life of a An animal must show five distinct guits,

equal amount of hens are receiving corn, four, canter; five, running walk, fox trot, If your fowls are confined in a small

yard give them fresh sod as often as your circumstances will permit. If not sod provide green stuff of some kind. A herd of cattle at Dundee, Illinois, grazed alternately in a dark grove and in

the sunshine. One day it was noticed several had become blind. Did this pasture ground have anything to do with

Give the fowls that are confined a chance to find all that they would were they on the range. This will keep them RUST IN WHEAT.

It is calculated that Australia loses Well, it is fun to see them enjoy them It is not always the best and most

elaborate poultry houses that shelter the Success, however, dechoicest stock. pends on warm, dry coops, with proper care and management and freedom from overcrowding. This latter trouble is often the cause of ill success. If you wish a healthy flock, keep few in a pen.

Farming Does Pay Sometimes. "Well, I suppose you have heard a

great many big stories of our wonderful that can only be combatted, but never son, of Winona, the other day, "but I Evidence has been gathered by direct have just heard one which I know is experiments, and by information received | true and which well indicates the greatness of previous recommendations in re- to the reporter the history of two Wingard to early sowing, and the less liabil- ona boys in South Dakota last aummer, found that a solution composed of one of flax, an average of a little over fifteen ounce of sulphate of iron to the gallon | mated expense was \$5 per acre, or \$16,of water, when sprayed over a growing | 000, and this, deducted from the gross crop at a time when rust was about to receipts, leaves a profit of \$31,500 for break out, prevented its appearance un-til a fortaight or three weeks later; and The grain is now in the elevators.—St.

A veteran hunter says that there are its reappearance till fourteen days after- twice as many large game animals in Maine now as there were ten years ago, Mr. Smith Ellis, who has claimed the sad attributes this fact to the faithful cuHOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

REMOVING RUST FROM ENIVES. Great trouble is sometimes caused in the household by knives and other etcel cutlery becoming rusty. This may easily be prevented by a little care. Steel cutlery should be plunged in a pan of whiting after washing, and removed just before it is used. When it is wiped it will be perfectly bright, and if kept in this way it cannot get rusty. In case the cutlery should already be rusty it should be rubbed with a flannel dipped in sweet oil; then covered with slack lime and allowed to rest for twenty-four hours. It should then be wiped clean and finished off with some powdered whiting and a piece of chamois leather, when it will become as bright as new .-

UTILIZING THE ENTIRE PUMPKIN.

When a pumpkin is purchased for famity use it is seldom that more than half of it is required. This will make four or five pies, all that an average family is likely to use for some time. order to utilize the other half of the pumpkin, it may be either canned or oried for winter use. Canned pumpkin does not retain its flavor and makes an unsatisfactory pie, and drying seems to be a better way to preserve it. In order to do this peel the pumpkin and cut it in wafer-like strips, put it in the heating closet under the oven, laid out on paus and plates, or set it on a tin roof in the broiling hot sunshine. It will soon become crisp and dry. When it is thoroughly so put it in a loose bag and hang it in a dry store-closet. In the spring when all materials for making pres are scarce and apples are tasteless, very excellent pies may be made of this dry pumpkin. Sosk a cup of it in water, cook it up for an hour in the water in which it was soaked, then drain it and use it like freshly cooked pumpkin. It does not make so good a pie as freshly cooked pumpkin, but it is far better than winter squash for this purpose .- New York Tribune.

TO HAVE A BRIGHT LAMP.

In these days when lamps are used so much the care of them is quite an impor-tant matter, writes Maria Parloa in her department in the Ladies' Home Journal. If the lamps be good and have proper attention, one cannot wish for a more satis-factory light; but if badly cared for they will be a source of much discomfort. The great secret of having lamps in good working order is to keep them clean and to use good oil. Have a regular place and time for trimming the lamps, Put a folded newspaper on the table, so that any bits of burned wick and drops of oil may fall upon it. Wash and wipe the chimneys and shades. Now take off all loose parts of the burner, washing them in hot soap suds and wiping with a cleau soft cloth. Trim the wicks and turn them quite low. With a soft, wet cloth, well scaped, wipe the burner thoroughly, working the cloth as much as possible in side the burner, to get off every particle of the charred wick. Now fill the lamps within about one inch of the top, and wipe with a damp towe! and then a dry one. Adjust all the parts and return them to their proper places. Whenever a new wick is required in a lamp, wash and scald the burner before putting in the wick. With a student lamp, the receptacle for waste oil, which is screwed on the bottom of the burner, should be taken off at least once a week and washed. Sometimes a wick will get very dark and dirty before it is half consumed. It is not economy to try to burn it; replace it with a fresh one. The trouble and expense are slight, and the increase in clearness and brilliancy will rethted it should not at once be turned up to the full height, wait until the chimney is heated. Beautiful shades are often cracked or broken by having the hot chimneys rest against them. Now, when lighting a lamp be careful that the chimney is set perfectly straight and does not touch the shade at any point. The shade should be placed on the lamp as soon as it is lighted, that it may heat gradually.

EVERY-DAY DESSERTS.

Lemon Meringue Custard (Baked)-One quart milk; five eggs; one tablespoonful butter; one cup sugar; one teaconful corn-starch; two lemons. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, and stir into them the butter creamed with the sugar. and the juice and grated rind of the Dissolve the corn-starch in the milk, and add this to the other ingredients. Bake in a buttered pudding dish until the custard is set, then cover it with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs whipped stiff with a quarter cupful of sugar, and brown very lightly. Eat cold.

Lemon Cream-One quart milk: four eggs; one cup sugar; one ounce gelatine, soaked in a small cup of cold water; one large lemon, or two small ones. Soak the gelatine one hour. Heat the milk to boiling, and pour it on the sugar and beaten yolks. Put back on the fire, and stir in the gelatine. Cook five minutes, take from the stove, flavor with juice of the lemon and half the grated rind, and when it is cold and begins to stiffen, stir in the whites of the eggs whipped stiff. Pour into a mould wet with cold water, and serve when firm.

French Pancakes-One pint milk; three eggs; two cups sifted flour; two small teaspoonfuls baking-powder; pinch of salt. Beat the yolks of the eggs light, and pour the milk upon them. Sift the flour with the salt and baking-powder, and add this alternately with the whippe I whites. Have ready a heated griddle, and cook the batter on this in large spoonfuls. As each pancake is done transfer it to a hot plate, spread it lightly with butter, then with jam or jelly, and roll it up, the sweetment inside When the rolls are neatly arranged on a dish, sprinkle them lightly with powdered sugar.

Marmalade Rolly-poly-Prepare dough by the directions given above for short-cake. Roll it into a sheet about twice as long as it is broad, and spread it thickly with orange marmalade. contents of a half-pint jar will be required. Roll up the paste, the marmalade inside, and lay it in a steamer. Cook about two hours and a half. If no steamer is at hand, tie the pudding in a floured cloth, drop it into boiling water, and boil steadily an hour and a half. Eat hot, with a hard sauce made by creaming one tablespoonful of butter with a cup of powdered sugar. with the juice and grated rind of a lemon - Harper's Bazuar.

A movement is on foot to stock Califoreign song birds.

Is There Snow on the Moon!

Remarkable discoveries have been made at the Lick Observatory, Califor-nia. Professor Holden, the director, has secured through the big telescope work of photographing goes on every hour when the satellite is visible. By studying these photographs with a magnifying glass and comparing them any changes taking place on the surface of the moon may be discovered.

have discovered some things that nobody else ever saw, but they have not determined whether these are new features or things that are too small to have been seen through a less powerful telescope. shows a luminous white spot which looks like snow. If that is snow, and if it believed that the moon has no atmosphere, and therefore is uninhabitable but if it should be demonstrated that snow falls upon the surface of the satellite the accepted theory would be upset, and astronomers would begin to study the moon with new and greater interest

Objects upon the moon are detected by their shadows, and a projection or mineuce fifty feet high casts a shadow large enough to be seen through the Lick telescope. If Professor Holden, studying his series of photographs, should discover some day a new shadow where none had been cast before when the moon was in the same position and under the same light, he would know that something had been erected upon the surface, either a part of the crust upheaven by some internal movement, or a building put up by living creatures. The moon appears to be a dead, desolate waste of played-out volcanoes and cooled off lava beds, without atmosphere, and, like Arizona, rather short of water and good society. - Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Telephone Forcasts Weather.

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

Valuable Mineral Discovery. An important deposit of that rare metal known as vanadium has been found in the Province of Mendoza, Argentine Republic. This metal is one of the rarest and most valuable known and is used for setting dyes in silks, ribbons, hosiery and other fine goods. The principa source of supply until recently has been a small deposit in the Ural Mountains, and it has been held as high as \$1500 per ounce. This newly-discovered deposit in Mendoza will therefore be re cognized as of great importance. - Chi-

An India Rubber Plantation.

A plantation of India rubber was started by the Government of Assam in pay the extra care. When the lamp is | 1873, in a forest at the foot of the Himforks of trees, and by 1885 they had reached the ground. The trees were subsequently placed in beds forty feet wide, protected by the surrounding forest. In 1890 the plantation extended over 1106 acres and contained 16,054 healthy plants, besides \$4,000 seedlings. The experiment will not begin to be profitable for several years .- New Orleans Picayune.

> The actual length of the new St. Clair Tunnel is 6026 feet. It cost \$1,460, 000.

A Fox Story.

An island off the Irish coast was inhabited by large numbers of rabbits, and could be reached at low tide by wading, the water there being only a few better photographs of the moon than inches deep. One morming some fisher-have been taken anywhere else, and the men went in their boat quite early, it being high tide, and on landing saw a dead fox lying on the beach. The animal seemed to have been drowned. One of the men, remarking that his skin was worth something, pitched him into the boat. Procuring their balt they returned The astronomers on Mount Hamilton to the main land, and the man who had possessed himself of the fox seized him

by the tail and flung him on shore. As soon as the animal struck the beach he picked himself up with considerable agility for a dead fox, and shot off like For example upon the top of one of the mountains of the moon the photograph concluded that he had crossed over to the island during the night when the tide was low, in search of rabbits, and was not there before, the presence of an inding in the morning that he was cut atmosphere is indicated. It has been off from the mainland, counterfeited off from the mainland, counterfeited death, with the expectation of thereby procuring a passage to the shore in a boat, an expectation which was fully realized .- National Labor Tribune.

Cuba has the largest sugar crop this year ever known in its history.

E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Ca-tarrb Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c. CHINESE will run a salmon cannery on the Frager River, Oregon.

Children Tense For It. Dr. Hossie's Certain Croup Cure is a boon to children who are attacked with croup or acute congestive colds. Sold by drugglets or malled on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hozzie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Gerat Neive Restoren. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treaties and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomeson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at Ec.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 sys tem 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 ao ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its affects, prepared only from the most heaithy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50s and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. 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 SKRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ELY'S CATARRH CATARRH COLD IN HEAD CREAM BALM IS WORTH \$500 HAY FEVER DE TO ANY MAN. Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH LIQUID OF SNUFF. HAY-FEVER

LOST TIME. Newton, Ill.



From 1863 to 1885-about 22 years-I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of

ST. JACOBS OIL. T. C. DODD. "ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of 40 years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root Price, \$1.50, Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

AC GARPET LOOM

WORSTED AND WOOLEN REMNANTS

most noted physician of England, says that more than

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Garfield Tea to 319 West

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ARFIELD TEA Comes
of bad eating; ures Sick Headaches
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WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

HAY FEVER Cured to Stay Cured.

&ASTHMA Canada. Address P. Hureld





sufferings from Catarrh. That is, if you go about it in the right way.

There are plenty of wrong ways, that perhaps you've found out. They may relieve for a time, but they don't cure.

Worse yet, they may drive the disease to the lungs. You can't afford to experiment.

But there is a right way, and a sure way, that does cure. Thousands of otherwise hopeless cases have proved it. It's with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing, cleaning and bealing properties, it permanently cures the worst chronic cases. Catarrhal Headache, "Cold in the Head"— Catarrhal everything catarrhal in its nature, is cured as if by magic.

It's a way so sure that the pro-prietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure.

If it's sure enough for them to make the offer, it's sure enough for you to make the trial.

They risk \$500. I hat do you

"August Flower"

' I have been afflict-Billousness, "ed with biliousness "and constipation Constipation, for fifteen years; "first one and then Stomach

"another prepara-"tion was suggested " to me and tried but "to no purpose. At last a friend "recommended August Flower. I

"took it according to directions and "its effects were wonderful, reliev-"ing me of those disagreeable "stomach pains which I had been "troubled with so long. Words "cannot describe the admiration 'in which I held your August "Flower-it has given me a new "lease of life, which before was a "burden. Such a medicine is a ben-"efaction to humanity, and its good

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