Brides Who Perch in Trees.

Among the Lolos of Western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female members of her family cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed, the bridegroom clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off.

Similar difficulties assail the bridegroom among the Mongolian Koraks, who are in the habit of celebrating their marriages in large tents, divided into numerous separate but communicating compartments. At a given signal, as soon as the guests are assembled, the bride starts off through the compartments, followed by her wooer, while the women of the encampment throw every possible impediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, holding down the curtains to prevent his passage, and applying the willow and alder switches unmercifully as he stoops to raise them. As with the maiden on the tree top, the Korak bride is invariably captured, however much the possibilities of escape may be in her favor.

Diving for Pearls.

One of the largest pearl-fishing grounds in the world is the Gulf of California. The pearls are not generally regular in shape or very pure in color, but some are of large size, and many of the rare black pearls are found. The divers are Indians, and their equipment is of the simplest kind, consisting only of a basket hung around the neck, in which to collect the oysters, a knife to detach them from the rocks, and a stone with a cord attached. When a diver goes down he takes the cord between his toes, the weight of the stone carrying him at once to the bottom. He gathers oysters as long as his breath holds out, then rises to the surface, to descend again in fifteen minutes. Some of the divers are wonderfully expert, and can remain under water for as much as two minutes before rising to the surface. The mortality among them is fearful, for the Gulf of California is infested with huge sharks.

Like Magic

Is the relief given in many severe cases of dyspeptic troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing the best known stomach tonics as well as the best alterative remedies, this excellent medicine gives the stomach the strength required to retain and digest nourishing food, creates

A Good Appetite

and gently but effectively assists to natural motion the whole machinery of the body. Most gratifying reports come from people who have taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles. **Hood's Pills.**—For the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price, 25c.

Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than Gold when hens moult. If you can't get it send to us. Sample 25 cents, five $1.00 Sample Copy Best Poultry Paper sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It In The House. *Dropped on Sugar, Children Love* Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

and take it for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Cramps, Pains, Inflammation, in body or limb, like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, Toothache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Strains, Illustrated Book free. Price, 25 cents; Six $2.50. Sold by druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Limbs, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Headache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

STOPS THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

Many a life has been lost because of the taste of cod-liver oil.

If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the time of recovery.

It does more. It is half-digested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. 50 cents; druggists everywhere do. $1.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN ROAD BUILDING.

The trustees of Cornell University at their recent meeting took action which promises to give important assistance to the movement for reform in the construction and care of country roads. A resolution was adopted directing the Professor of the Civil Engineering, the Professor of Agriculture, and the Professor of Horticulture to prepare a plan for putting the roads in the university property into the best possible condition. The committee are to prepare estimates of the cost of various ways of roadbuilding and improvement, and they are advised that it is the opinion of the board that the different roads should not be all constructed on one plan, but upon the different systems which experience elsewhere has proved to be worthy of a trial. One of the most important matters in road construction is proper drainage, and those who deal with soils should be competent advisers in the disposition of surplus water.—*New England Farmer.*

DEHORNING OF CALVES.

The most favorable time to dehorn calves is when they are a month old. The embryo horn is then in a condition to be easily destroyed, and the young animal does not suffer in the least by the operation. This is as follows: The hair over the small crust of skin which marks the spot where the horn will grow is shaved, and the part is rubbed with caustic potash, or the skin is removed by means of a sharp knife. The wound is then touched with a white-hot piece of iron, which instantly destroys the tissue, absolutely without pain, as has been proved beyond question by many persons who have submitted to this operation for the cure of disease. The intense heat instantly destroys the nerves of the part, and thus no pain is felt. If the potash is used, two applications are required, the second in three or four days after the other. As this substance is exceedingly caustic, it is necessary to be cautious that it does not come in contact with the fingers, which should be protected by wrapping paper around the stick of potash. This is to be applied after the skin is moistened with water.—*New York Times.*

PITTING POTATOES.

Where potatoes are to be kept through the winter and are not wanted for use or market until spring, a well constructed pit out of doors is the best way to keep them. Cellars are always too warm, and even a temperature of fifty degrees starts the eyes whether the cellar be light or dark. In a dark cellar the potatoes in a bin will be found grown together if not examined frequently. In out-of-door pits, unless the winter is extremely warm, scarcely an eye will have started up to the time the pit is ready to be opened. Such potatoes for seed are worth double what the same potatoes would be kept so warm that each eye has sprouted and must have its original growth broken off. It stands to reason that this first growth has greater vigor than will anyone that starts afterwards. The pit should only be lightly covered and good ventilation be given up to the time of severe freezing. Just before that put on another coat of straw over the whole heap and cover with four or five inches depth of soil. If weather below zero is threatened in winter draw a few loads of manure from the horse stables and give the pit another covering. When thus trebly covered there is little danger that even zero weather will reach down to freeze the potatoes.—*Omaha Cultivator and Stockman.*

FREEZING IMPROVES SOIL.

Deep freezing is always helpful to the crops that are to be grown the following summer. Frost can pulverize the soil as no implement manufactured by man can possibly do. It is the very best disintegrator. It opens up the soil deeper than any of our plows or cultivators reach, and, without the snow, leaves our lands in much better condition to resist droughts, rendering it open to atmospheric fertilization, retention of moisture, and more easily cultivated. The deeper the freezing the wider is the range for plant rootlets that go out in reach of food and moisture. The greatest advantage there is in fall plowing for spring crops is that by turning over and loosening the soil we put it in shape to freeze deeper, and to become thoroughly disintegrated, and in early spring we find it cultivates as nice and fine as an ash heap, and always resists drought much better than lands plowed in the spring, and yields better crops.

It is astonishing how much water soil will absorb and retain that has been deeply frozen in winter. After the mild winter the soil is packed and spring rains are all carried away. It is also in early spring after severe winter weather that the numerous light snows, melting as they fall or remaining a day or two at most, are most beneficial. These snows are generally termed the "poor man's manure," not so much on account of the small amount of ammonia they absorb from the air and distribute in the soil, but rather because of the moisture which they furnish the soil in a way that is most beneficial. To be invariably helpful to land, either rain or snow must not be in excess of saturation. Tiling lands most generally operates upon the same principle as deep freezing, rendering it open and porous, beneficial alike in seasons of excessive moisture or protracted drought.—*National Stockman.*

CARE OF MILCH COWS IN WINTER.

The rapid increase of winter dairying has made many changes in dairy practice writes John Gould, an Ohio farmer. In the first place the man whose dairy produces winter milk, may as well dismiss from his mind at once the idea of "luck" entering into his business. Success depends upon systematic, circulating method from September to July following. The cows should not calve too early. As near October 1st as possible is best. The cow that calves four weeks before this date, is too long in milk before winter sets in, and has usually dropped off from her best flow and gives less in the winter because of it.

As soon as a cow drops her calf and establishes her milk flow, extra feeding should commence. This must not be overdone so as to force her at the start, and prevent her to respond to an increase of milk with increased food when she commences her stable life later in the season. I would not allow the calf to suck more than once or twice, preferring to milk the cow regularly from the start. This plan I consider preferable to allowing the calf to suck for several days and then have the cow mourn for her offspring, as she will after it has established itself in her affections by sucking. The cow should be fed liberally, but not principally with grain. Succulent foods like good, mature corn fodder, clover and the like are best. Feed grain sparingly at the start, and later on rely upon it to hold up the milk yield and sustain it. Keep the grain for the reserve force.

Begin to stable early. Do not try to make the cow used to cold so as to stand it better, but protect her against it. Cold, frost, and chilling rains, and winds are not promoters of milk flow, but each and all are antagonistic to it. When the nights begin to get frosty stable the milkers and keep them warm, and on chilly, rainy days it is better to keep them in, too, and feed them inside the stable. By the first of December, at the latest, and earlier if the weather is wintry, begin the winter stabling and feeding, and get the cows on uniform rations, prepared to keep them in for ninety days if need be.

Have all the feed and rations handy. A cow wants to eat with regularity, and not wait for the owner to hitch up and draw in a load of fodder from a distant field. Milk at regular hours, and feed as regularly, and as soon as done milking. Do not get into the habit of hiring your cows to give milk. Reverse the plan, and reward them for their milk with a generous feeding. Then they can take time to eat, ruminate, digest and assimilate their food between milkings. Give the main part of the food at two meals. The plan of feeding little and often is objectionable, but a light feed of hay at noon, if silage is fed, is of advantage. Grain should be fed with the rougher food, then it is not only well masticated but better mixed and prepared for digestion.

Make the cow comfortable in her stall. Give her room and freedom of motion. Use bedding freely, and use absorbents liberally in the gutters, so that all the fluids will be taken up, and slop prevented. Use land plaster to absorb ammonia, and next to it road dust is valuable. If one insists on exercise for the milkers, they may be turned out in the middle of the day, and driven about the yard a few times to be sure that they take it. Cows in milk are very forgetful in this respect. Only turn out on sunny, warm days, and not to exceed two hours. Have water in the stable as well as in the yard. An iron tank with cover in the stable, fed from the well, will give water of about fifty degrees, which is warm enough for the cows. Have the stable warm, light, dry, fairly ventilated, and cleaned out twice per day. Have the mangers and boxes kept sweet and clean by washing them occasionally with hot water. Be a gentleman among your cows; they appreciate politeness, and in return will make winter dairying pay.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Be careful in feeding green corn.

Is your barn-yard clean and well drained?

Early colts get a good start before winter sets in.

Feed your horse three times daily, but never over-feed.

Never wash a horse with cold water when he is heated.

Water before feeding, but not while the horse is hot from work.

You will never get to the top in horse-breeding unless you start right.

One leading cause of failure is in attempting to keep too many fowls for the space.

A few good brood-mares may be the foundation for a future fortune for the young farmer.

If good prices are obtained, it is important to send the poultry to market in good condition.

Double up the teams when the roads are bad. It may take a little time, but may save a good horse.

Geese and ducks should be kept in a yard or pasture away from the well, especially the house well.

Millet seed can be used to good advantage in feeding chickens in the brooder during the winter.

If the fowls have been kept thrifty in the fall, it will require only a short feed to prepare them for market.

Oats scalded well and allowed to stand over night will make a good change in the rations of the laying hens.

By scattering some of the grain among the litter it keeps the hens at work, gives them a better appetite and keeps them in a better condition for laying.

After killing a goose, dip it in scalding water and then wrap in a cloth and leave it for five minutes. All of the pin-feathers will then come off readily.

Clean, dry sand scattered over the hen house floor of the broods is one of the best means of keeping clean. When sand cannot be had, wheat bran can be used.

Keep the fowls in a dry, warm place, free from draughts, and there will be little, if any, danger of roup; dampness and draughts are the cause of this disease.

Just before the early pullets begin to lay their combs will swell and turn red and will keep red until they become broody. This is an aid in making selections.

There is no particular breed of hens that lays eggs of uniform color. By selecting dark eggs for hatching it is possible that uniformity of color may finally be produced.

A Restaurant Joke.

George Parker, who was well known among the London Thespian corps, went into a restaurant and, being very hungry, called for three mutton chops, but while they were dressing fell fast asleep. The waiter brought them, laid them before him, but, in the hurry of business, never stopped to wake him. An actor, who had not had a dinner that day, came in and, thinking it a pity that the meat should get cold, sat down opposite George, took his knife and fork and performed the part very well. Having finished them, he rubbed George's mouth with some of the fat and laid the bones, etc., before him, then he rose and went into another apartment. The waiter now came and awoke Mr. Parker, asking him if he should take the things away. "Eh?" cried George, wiping his mouth. "Yes—no—no—yes, you may take away these bones; but tell the cook to dress me three more chops, for I am as hungry as ever!"—*Spare Moments.*

According to a recent estimate 35,000 tons of broom corn are used in this country annually, and at the present date there are only 27,000 tons here.

TEMPERANCE.

DRUNKARDS TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

With reference to the proposed legislation against drunkenness, the Medical Board of Saxony has unanimously resolved to express the opinion that persons who violate the laws in a state of unconsciousness, or morbid disturbance of the mind, should be held responsible if the said condition be due to drunkenness for which they were themselves to blame. The Medical Board will also advocate the framing of a statute which will make it possible, under certain conditions, to place drunkards under guardians. So says the London *Lancet.*

A MORAL ISSUE.

The suppression of the saloons is moreover, a moral issue. It is not a question of fiscal expediency alone. It does not appeal to self-interest alone. Its claims reach the conscience of men and women, simply, directly, and with tremendous power. It does not, before reaching the moral sense, require a man's intellect to grapple with complex and abstruse problems of finance or commerce. It contains the potency of a great moral enthusiasm, the only thing in this sublunary planet that has ever overturned great organized injustice entrenched in governmental and financial authority. It strikes at an evil that men see and feel. It stalks before them on the street and thrusts itself upon their notice on the railroad car, in the street car, anywhere and everywhere. It is an evil that comes close to men, in their homes, among their friends. Men see and feel and know it, and once give to this movement for its extirpation a size and sweep that give promise of near success, and the nation will witness such a tide of moral enthusiasm, such a resistless uprising, as, we verily believe, was never before witnessed in this American Republic. This is proven by the extent to which this issue, in State amendment contests, and despite the combined forces of both old-party machines and nearly the entire daily press, has stirred the communities to their very depths. It is an issue men and women will brave death for; it is an issue some of them have gladly died for.—*The Voice.*

THE TEMPERANCE UNION.

"The home against the saloon" was the animating principle of the great convention of the National and World's Women's Christian Temperance Unions which was lately held in Boston. This convention, which represented more than ten thousand local unions in America alone, with a membership in this country of more than one hundred and fifty thousand, was attended by delegates from all parts of the world. Not only were England and other European countries represented, but also Canada, Australasia, Japan, China and India.

The objects of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, as stated in the resolutions adopted by the convention, are diverse, but they group themselves about the central purpose to use the influence of women, through the home, the church and such public functions and relations as women possess or may obtain, against vice, and chiefly against the vice of drink, which the members regard as the central vice of all—the "sum of all villainies."

Few great conventions have ever met which showed so complete an absence of disagreement, and yet, as we have said, the programme of the Union is a very extensive and varied one, which must provoke sharp discussion unless the members were practically of one mind.

This programme demands, first of all, total abstinence from alcoholic drinks for the individual, and legal prohibition of the manufacture of and traffic in such liquors for the State. In order that women may work more effectively for these things, they are formally advised by the Union to use every practicable means to obtain the ballot and secure "equal Governmental rights."

The local unions are given leave to render any assistance which they deem best to any political organization which is acting in harmony with the principles of the society. In several ways in its resolutions the National Union commits itself, and urges its members to work along the line of politics.

In one of its resolutions it protests against license or leniency toward lotteries, and condemns various public manifestations of vice and immorality.

Following its purpose to pursue its objects through as great a degree of influence upon legislation as it can exert, the general convention of the Union petitioned Congress for several things. One of these is the ratification by the Senate of a treaty which was proposed to the Governments of civilized countries by a Congress of Nations held at Brussels last year, and which has for its object the exclusion of intoxicating liquors from large parts of Africa, and the more complete stamping out of the slave trade there.

Congress was also asked to appoint two commissions, composed of men and women, one to investigate social vice, and one to make inquiry into the alcoholic liquor traffic; and to settle all difficulties, at home and with foreign countries, by arbitration.

The convention also memorialized the commissioners of the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago to close the gates of the Fair on Sunday, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks on the grounds.

The influence of the Women's Christian Temperance Union upon public affairs has already been considerable. Largely through its efforts, in thirty-five States of the Union special instruction with regard to the physiological effects of alcohol has been introduced into the public schools. It is estimated that thirteen millions of children have come under the influence of instruction of this sort.

But the great mass of the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is not along the lines of public agitation. There is, besides this, a great deal of direct benevolent and evangelistic work. Many neglected children—the majority of them, no doubt, neglected because their parents love drink better than they do their children—are cared for and put upon the right road. In many ways the members of this grand body continually work to protect society at large against drunkenness and vice, or to repair the ravages caused by them.

The delegates to this great convention were earnest and manifestedly united in their purpose. Their deliberations were of a calm and systematic sort, though they were at the same time characterized by a great deal of enthusiasm.—*Youth's Companion.*

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

A man will spend enough money warming himself by grog shop fires to buy out a coal-and-wood-business.

Boston exported 118,737 gallons of New England rum to Africa during the last fiscal year, valued at $964,694.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canada has a league for those who will promise not to deal with grocers possessing drink licenses.

The W. C. T. U. has secured scientific temperance instruction for 12,000,000 children, teaching them also the evil effects of tobacco and the human system.

There is about two and one-half gallons of whisky now on hand for every man, woman and child in the United States. Fortunately it is not to be consumed pro rata.

Dr. Mitchell, the only woman who has been admitted to the London Medical Association, will deliver a series of lectures in America under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

Arizona has made most encouraging progress in Woman's Christian Temperance Union work during the last year, having increased its membership fully one-third and about doubled the number of its unions.

King Kauna, a South African chief, is said to be very enlightened and tries to prevent the sale of ardent spirits to his subjects. He besought the English Government to prohibit the liquor traffic among his subjects, but all in vain.

Miss Florence Balgarnie, the young English woman who has lectured in this country so acceptably upon temperance, woman suffrage, social reform and literature, studied at London and Cambridge and in Germany, and won high honors in logic, languages and political economy.

The Newport (Ky.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union is erecting a fine drinking fountain. It will be a bronze statue of a young girl with a pitcher in one hand, from which ice water will flow, and a pan in the other, from which a spray will descend. The total cost will be $400, and it will be ready for use next spring.

Curiosities of Punishment.

An examination of the different entries contained in the Machyn diary sheds a strong light on crime and criminal punishment during the reign of Mary, who served the English people from 1553 to 1558.

First he mentions a young fellow who was tied to a post, "hard by the Standard Chop," with a collar of iron about his neck, and soundly whipped every two hours "for five days by two stout men, for the crime of pretending to see visions. Further on we read: "Cheken, a parson of St. Nicholas, Cold Harbor, was this day driven about the streets of London in a cart, the parson himself dressed in a yellow gown;" all of this because he had sold his wife to the butcher! Was it only a coincidence that a butcher was one of the parties to this transaction, or was it the intention of "the goodly man" to have his better half served up in roasts? As it is now nearly 350 years since "the parson" committed that uncanny crime, it is doubtful if we ever find out whether she "went to the skillet" or not.

According to other items in Machyn one can readily see that purveyors of provisions were the same kind of mortals then as they are to-day. They were inclined to palm off their base goods as sound; to use their arts to take in the customer, only the punishment inflicted when the fraud was discovered was somewhat more personal and severe than it is now. Machyn says that a butcher of that time who had exposed diseased meat for sale "was forced to ride about the streets of London, his face toward the horse's tail with half a lamb before and another half behind, and beef and veal borne before him on a long pole." Men who sold spoiled fish were put in the pillory with decayed fish strung about their necks.

The entry of March 3, 1557, says: "Seen Thomas, the shoemaker, soundly thrashed at Cheapside to-day for making a high priced boot of a cheap quality of leather."—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Pet Rooster.

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) stoorkeeper has the satisfaction of possessing a pet peculiarly his own. It is a rooster, whose antics attract many people to his owner's shop. This bird is oftentimes seen on the sidewalk playing with the children. He will let a stranger pick him up in his arms and stroke him, and enjoys the process with as much apparent delight as would a dog or cat. The owner of the bird is particularly attached to him, and appears to be one of the proudest men in the city, going to and returning from his store with the rooster following him as would a pet dog. When the owner reaches out his hand the bird jumps up to peck at it, and altogether they attract a good deal of attention.—*Chicago Times.*

Finest Harbor in the World.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, situated in the bay of the same name, has probably the finest harbor in the world. It is entered from the south through a passage not more than 1700 yards wide, between steep hills rising more than 1000 feet and extending inland about fifteen miles, thus forming one of the most spacious and most beautiful harbors in the world. The entrance, girded on both sides with lines of impregnable fortifications, can be made without pilots and the largest vessels can anchor immediately at the quays of the city and enter its magnificent docks.—*Detroit Free Press.*

We have 2,000,000 acres in flax and hemp.

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ONE ENJOYS

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

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

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Ely's Cream Balm is worth $500 to any MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD suffering from **CATARRH.** Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

THE SMALLEST PILL IN THE WORLD! **TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS** have all the virtues of the larger ones; equally effective; purely vegetable. Exact size shown in this border.

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GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. Send for sample. FREE Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y.

Loan Your Money on First Mortgages in the famous "Arkansas Valley" of Kansas. There are no safer securities. Write C. A. BUNKER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

AGENTS make 100 per ct. and win $115 CASH PRIZES on my cosmetic balm, lye soaps and medicine sample free. Territory. Dr. Bridgman, 323 B'way, N. Y.

DAISY PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER. AGENTS Wanted. $3 TO $5 A DAY. G. W. SUTTING, Brockton, Mass.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

There is reported to be enough coal in Colorado to supply Kansas and Nebraska.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good things*, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

Mothers should watch carefully those signs of ill health in their daughters, and at once use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will prove a lasting blessing.

The Convenience of Solid Trains.

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

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Use Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure, the only remedy in the world that will cure a violent case of croup in half an hour. No opium. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

DR. SWAN'S PASTILES Cure *female weaknesses*; his T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

WHO SUFFERS with his liver, constipation, bilious ills, poor blood or dizzine-s—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

Many modest women suffer rather than apply to a physician; Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetabe Compound has saved thousands of such from lives of misery and early graves.

Read Star Stretcher advt. in this paper.

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"How do I look?"

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