George L. Sevey, an ingenious marble cutter of West Somerville, Mass., has made a small operating engine composed of marble. It has a vertical piston and wo side flywheels. The height is twentythree inches and it is ten by twenty inthes square. There are one hundred pleces of marble, held together by twelve erass screws. The engine is operated by air pressure.—Scientific American.

Salt was the ordinary money of the

## **Fast Eating**

will soon become neutrable except by careful atten-tion to diet and taking a reliable stomach medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "Owing parily to irregularity in eating, I suffered greatly from dyspepsia, accompanied by

Severe Pain After Meals I took two or three bettles of Hood's Sarasparilla and entirely recovered, much to my gratification.

Hood's Sarsapar Ila and am glad to, for I consider it a great medicine. C. I. Thowantmon, Travelling sulesman for Schlotte & & Fran Portland, Me.

Nothing on Earth MAKE HENS LAY

Sheridan's Condition Powder! If you can't get it send to us.

Sample for 25 cents in stainps, five packages \$1. 21-4 ib can, by mail, \$1.39. Six cats \$5.50, caprers paid, Sample copy of REST POULTRY PAPER Sent Pre-LS, JOHNSON & CO., 22 Curron, House is, Boston, March

# JOHNSON'S

Stope Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, its image, Cures Croup, asthus, Colds, Catarrh, Lame Back Stiff Jointa and Strains, Full particulars free, Price everywhere, 20 cts 1, 5, JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass

## "German Syrup"

" I have been a great sufferer from Asth-Asthma. ma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my ti- was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommend-

ed me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my Refreshing life. Almost the first dose gave me great

relief and a gentle re-freshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee-unsolicited-that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton. Ontario."

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption; which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumptionwhen you begin to get thin. Consumption is only one of the dangers of thinness.

Scott's Emulsion of codliver-oil makes the thin plump, and the plump are almost safe.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING-free.

Scorr & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. New York.
Your deuggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver
oil—all druggists everywhere do. 31.



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. Rheumatism.

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or cutarrh of biadder. Disordered Liver.

SWAMP-ROOT our

Impure Blood. At Bruggists, 50c, Size, \$1.00 Size.

is offered by QUIZ, a highly di-tracted family journal, to first according the verse in Gene-ing most latters. Send

THE FARM AND GARDEN

HEAVY HOGS IN BETTER DEMAND. It is the increased foreign demand for pork that causes the call for heavy hogs. Up to the time that pork from this counwas excluded from Germany, France and Italy, heavy pork always commanded the best prices. Since the restrictions have been removed the old conditions of markets are beginning to return. It is not likely, however, that the extremely fat, heavy hogs once in demand for their lard that it has permanently reduced its

A HORSE FOR SERVICE.

price .- Boston Cultivator.

The inquiry is frequently made what kind of a horse shall I buy for real and hard service? The horse for real and hard service should be from fifteen to sixteen hands high, according to the kind of service required. He should be of a good dark color, have a free high action, light head and neck, thin, large sloping shoulders, strong, muscular thighs, deep chest, short back, strong large, sprightly, kindly eye, short and strong pasterns, and readily teachable. He should have fairly large, sound feet, and his proportions should be good; and he should have spirit but a level head. He should be kind, gentle, and prompt in action. He must be kept up to extraordinary excellence by the very best care .- American Agricul-

DISHORNING COWS.

The removal of the horns from a cow is not such a serious operation as to be in any way detrimental to the animal. A good deal of nonsense has been written in regard to this. The horn is quite insensible, and the only pain felt s that of cutting through the core of the horn, which is the only sensitive part that is touched. This is done very quickly and in such a manner as to cause only a slight loss of blood. There need be no apprehension of any injurious result to the animal if the work is done as it should be, as thus: The saw is a narrow and thin-bladed one, and should be sharp. The animal is secured in such a way that the horn can be reached easily the best way is to fix the head in stanchions. The horn is then sawed off close to the skin, and without leaving a The wound is covered with tar, stub. in which the bair is matted so as to make plaster that protects the raw part. A piece of cloth well tarred is then placed over the hair, and this is all the dressing needed. The animal will go to feeding at once, and the wound heals in a short time. It is very seldom that the bleeding is of any account, and at the worst it stops as soon as a clot is formed. The kind of saw used by butchers or a common thin-bladed hack saw is used .-New York Times.

HOW MANY HENS TO THE ACRE?

A Lawrence, Kansas, reader asks: "How many hens can be kept on an acre without crowding? Also, how many buildings are necessary and of what size?"

If the fowls are to depend upon the acre for all the green and meat they have, from 100 to 120 would be about the right number to have to the acre-200 would be the outside number, and they ought to have some insects or ment in addition to what they would be apt to find on the acre.

A greater number may be healthfully kept if the runs are kept spaded or alternately used and sowed with grass or rye

The fowls for the most health and profit should be kept in flocks of not more than fifty—twenty-five would be good as is generally used. may be under better. Of course they one roof, if the large building is divided into apartments that are unconnected within and the fowls of each let onto the runs from openings direct from their

A building that gives a space eight by ten for each twenty-five fowls is plenty

large enough.

Let the building or buildings face the south and have plenty of glass on that side—have no openings to the north, northwest or northeast, and if you can avoid the west opening it will be all the better.

Sheds, under which the fowis may shade themselves in summer and enjoy a dust bath in winter, will be appre-

ciated. Unless one has had experience with poultry they best begin on a small scale and grow to keeping fowls by the acre.

—Farm, Field and Stockman.

SUBJECTS FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES. John Hollingworth, President of the Muskota Farmers' Institute, having been requested to prepare a list of subjects suitable for discussion at the meeting of the institute during the winter, has submitted the following. The list is an excellent one and may prove useful to the

members of other institutes: Dairy schools, are they desirable? The creamery and cheese factory as a to the g means of manufacturing and marketing digesion.

farm products. Beef vs. milk, which is the more profitole for the farmer in this locality Stock and their products vs. crop,

which pays better to sell? Scrub stock vs. pure breeds, which can we better afford to keep?

Sheep, are they desirable stock, or The pig and his profits, is he a de-sirable member of the farming commu-

nityl Poultry, their management and profit.

as food for farm stock.

now to grow them.

which pays best? Tree planting and conservation of standing timber, its agricultural value.

value to the farmers. Statute labor vs. taxes, which is more economical?

Agricultural education in the rural school, is it desirable? Combines and how to check them.

Manure, how best to save and apply.

Ashes as a fertilizer.—Chicago Times.

There is wisdom in keeping a com-fortable, well-sheltered house for poultry. There is a secret in caring for laying hens; a comfortable coop is one secret in obtaining eggs from a flock of

hens in winter. Take a head of cabbage, strip off the larger leaves, tie a string around the stump, hang it just high enough so that fat, heavy hogs once in demand for the lard will ever be popular again. Cotton-seed oil is now so largely used for little. This furnishes required exercise lard that it has permanently reduced its as well as green food. The cabbage may be stored in a cool cellar that is dry and sheltered from excessive cold.

Many who are building new poultry houses are having wooden floors in them, raised several inches from the ground, to admit of a free circulation of air underneath to prevent dampness. A floor of this kind should be tight, with a covering of three or four inches of dry earth, to be replenished once a month.

Eight to ten females to one male is better than any more or less, as experience shows. This refers to stock that is confined within the limits of a run and carefully bred. Stock running at large on the farm may increase the number by six or eight, but this is not breeding with care for the finer points in view.

Poultry breeding without sufficient hought or adequate investigation has been more or less mongrelized, so te speak, in past years, but now it is coming down to a real science and study, the results of which are apparent to any intelligent farmer who has kept several of the finer breeds of poultry.

The Malay game fowl resembles some-what the Indian game, yet is much smaller and inferior to the latter. Indian gane male weighs from nine to eleven pounds at maturity, temales from seven to eight and one-half pounds. They are a neater and more stylish fowl than the Malay and should not be classed with them.

The White Cochin is a pretty farm fowl. It is a clean, noble-looking bird, always attractive because of its massive proportions. Some people do not admire them because or their awkward, lazy movements, while their quaint appearance attracts many to them. They lay quite well and make excellent table poultry. On some farms they have the preference over any other breed.

If the many broken-down men of our large cities could be induced to retire to the country and enjoy the pleasures and health of such a life and raise fruits and poultry for the markets, even though much harder work than that of a clerkship or similar confining occupation, they would never return to the latter occupation after a year's experience.

Bronze turkeys still lead the procession in turkeydom, and many farmers, the past season, have demonstratrated that they can raise them, and the farm is the place to do so. Turkeys require great care, as every one who has kept them must admit, but they can be reared just as well as any towl we have if this one point is observed. Carelessness is at the bottom of most of our non-success -American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Look out for chicken roup?

Deep plowing means twelve inches. Head work is not hard on shoe leather. Soft feed for growth; hard feed for

Don't let your economy run into parsimony. Heavy manuring means a coat three

nches thick. Good seed means about ten times as

Always have a flock of ducks, be prepared for wet weather. A little extra feeding of the turkey will often return a good profit.

You can not bring a piece of poor land up to concert pitch in less than three

In cold weather care must be taken to gather the eggs regularly in order to

avoid loss. Keep watch of the price of cow feed and when you can buy it cheap enough

lay in a supply. If you are not doing very well making and selling butter, think over the idea of

establishing a creamery. Where do you keep your money? Banked up in a heap by the stable door, or spread out over your fields?

One objection to keeping the eggs too long for hatching is that old eggs are apt to hatch out weak chickens.

The first step toward increasing the profit from your dairy will be to cull the herd. Look it over and see if this is not

No time should be lost in securing whatever ducks are wanted for breeding. They will begin laying early in the

All domestic poultry swallow their food without mastication. It passes in-to the gizzard where it is prepared for

The objection to the majority of cellars for storing fruits is that they are too warm. Fruits keep better at a low tem-

perature. A farmer asks: "What will prevent tomatoes blighting when they have plenty of water!" The best remedy or preventive is to change the place of setting the plants from year to year.

A Musical Well.

At Tacoma, Washington, is a well. The well is about 400 feet deep and Fruit culture as a farm adjunct.

The well is about 400 feet deep and furnishes good water. It also furnishes from some mysterious source a constant Experimental stations.

Root crops, their utility as fodder and ago the owner collected all the wind musical instruments be could-amount-Ensilage as fodder and how to make ing to eight-from his neighbors and friends. He bored holes in the boards The sunflower, its cultivation and use covering the well and at one aperture food for farm stock.
Soiling, pasturing, or bush-feeding, at another a clariconet, then a fife, an immense tin horn about three yards long which he had made, a mouth organ and anding timber, its agricultural value. other instruments, up to the number Noxious weeds, how to deal with mentioned. One after another they began to blow as he put them in. The Roads and how to make them, their hoarse growl of the bass horn mingled with the clarion notes of the cornet and clarionet, etc. When all were going the dia was terrible and there did not seem to be a good note sounded. The wind was not come in

### TEMPERANCE

TRUNKENNESS MADE A CRIMI FRUNKENNESS MADE A CRIME.

Saxony has made drunkenness a crime.

This has been done on the advice of the best physicians in the land, who scout the idea of dipsomania, and declare that men get drunk, not because they are crasy, but because they are vicious, and should be restrained. There is a good deal to be said in support of this position. Inebriate asylums are all right for some purposes, but for certain other purposes the whipping-post would be a valuable adjunct.

Dr. Norman Kerr, the famous temperance physician of London testifies as follows to the mental effects of alcohol: "The reason I have insisted so strongly on the physical part of the question is that, in making observations on dead bodies, I have constantly found in the skulls of those who drank certain conditions. Now the brain is a set of thinking cells, set in a tough framework of tissue. All goes well as long as these two kinds of tissue, the outward envelope and the inward contents, are in proper proportion to each other, and to the size of the skull. Alcohol, however, has the effect of thickening the binding and connecting tissues, thereby diminishing the space allotted to the thinking cells, so that they shrink and become unable to do their wors. Thus, if you come from a port wine, or champagne, or, still worse, a beer-drinking ancestry, you do not possess the conditions of brain which God intended you to have, and the result cannot be modified at once, though in sourse of time it may be done. I do not care in what shape spirits are used, the effect is the same."

WHAT DRINK DOES,

WHAT DRINK DOES.

The attention of Agent Sweeny, of the Anti-Cruelty Society of Pittsburg, was called one morning recently to a sad and distressing case of poverty, cruelty and neglect. A little tumbledown house located on Jones avenue was occupied by two families and a boarder. Of these there were a man and his wife and two little children, both girls, aged respectively four and six years. The others were a widow, her son and another man. The officers say that when they entered the building such a sight of misery they never witnessed. The interior was literally reeking with vermin and filth, while the stench was such that the officers were sickened. The neighbors state that the occupants spend their whole time in drinking, neglecting, abusing and starving the little children, who were compelled daily to go out barefooted, bare-headed, in an almost entirely nude condition, to beg for sufficient food to keep body and soul together. When the mother and her babes were brought to the station house she was, with the exception of an old and fifthy calico wrapper, entirely devoid of clothing; the children were even in a much sadder plight, the youngest, especially, being in a sorely afflicted condition. Its little back was one mass of sores and scabs, while from sheer neglect and starvation its little body had dwindled down

and scabs, while from sheer neglect and starvation its little body had dwindled down to that of a living skeleton. The younger child is in such a condition that it cannot possible live.

What a horrible state of affairs! And still it is an everyday occurrence in our large cities.

At the police station the quietly disposed are sorted out and separated from the violent criminals. In the morning the latter are brought up for examination by the chief medical officer of the Prefecture of Police, who does his best to ascertain whether he hasto do with lunatics or malefactor. The eminent man who has filled this post for many years is Dr. Paul Garnier, and he it was who kindly consented to suspend, in my favor, the rule which excludes from his examing-room all persons who are not members of the staff. This small, low-ceilinged room has witnessed many dramas, for between its narrow walls are conducted nightly the malefactors who the Paris police have caught in the meshes of their net. They enter, held by each shoulder, between two warders. In their eyes one reads the terror of an animal caught in a trap. They are aware that here are the cross-roads where their fate is to be decided; on the right the

ter, held by each shoulder, between two warders. In their eyes one reads the terror of an animal caught in a trap. They are aware that here are the cross-roads where their fate is to be decided; on the right the madhouse, on the left the convict prison. And all, whether mad or only feigning madness, take refuge in incoherent or outrageous language, in stupor or convulsions.

Closely observant, taking notes, or drawing up reports, Dr. Garnier sits behind his table. Sad indeed is the conclusion arrived at by his medical experience. His figures prove that during the last sixteen years ifrom 1875 to 1888 lunacy has increased in Paris in proportion of thirty per cent. This increase is due to the fact that two morbid types, general paralysis and alcoholic insanity, are spreading to an alarming extent. The progress of alcoholic insanity has been so rapid that the evil is now twice as prevalent as it was fifteen years ago, Almost a third of the lunacy cases observed at the Denot Infirmary are due to this discase, and every day it declares itself more violently and with a more marked homicidal tendency. The accomplice of two-thirds of the crimes committed, upon whom the criminals themselves throw the responsibility of their evil deeds, and whom the police never succeed in discovering, exists. That accomplice is alcohol! It visits upon the child the sine of the father, and engenders in the following generation homicidal instincts. During the last ten years the criminal type has entered on a new phase. Before that date the assessin was generally a man in the vigor and strength of his manhood; he had tasted life in all its forms. Such were Tropmann, Prado, Eyraud, Pranzini. Nowadays it is the youth of barely twenty who murders. The jurymen hesitate to condemn him on account of his youth, although they are horrified at his cold-blooded ferocity, and at the absence of moral sense which he displays.—Fortnightly Review.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Of the new Mayors of England thirty seven are total abstainers.

Chicago has now a college to educate brewers in all branches of their trade. Chicago has 6900 licensed saloons and over 8000 that pay the United States internal revenue tax.

In proportion to population exactly three imes as much spirits are drunk in Scotland in England as in England.

as in England.

In every community there is a moderate drinker whose real business is to help the devil to make drunkards.

A train load of beer, consisting of 1120 barrels, equaling 206,850 glasses of beer, started recently from Milwaukee to San Francisco.

A man in Maine is defending a suit brought by a woman who attributes domestic trouble to the cider he sold to her husband.

band.

Mr. and Mra. W. Jennings Demorest have given away \$50,000 worth of mednis to the young participants in the oratorical contests held under the auspices of W. C. T. U.

Grand temperance work is being done in the English Navy through the efforts of Miss Agnes Weston and others. On some ships ten per cent. of the ship's company are envolled as total abstainers. Remembering the sailors' proverbial fondness for "grog" this is certainly encouraging.

In the London district occupied by the

In the London district, occupied by the poorest of the poor, there are eighty-one saloons or public houses as they are called there, to supply 11,000 patrons—or one for every 125 persons. More than \$80,000 a year is spent in drink by these 11,000 persons whose poverty is of the direct kind. The Deer Park sanitarium, a private asylum for insbriates, was opened in Toronto, Canada, in November. Its founders propose to surround a patient with Christian influence, and send him out not only cured of his appetite for alcohol and other narcotics, but a thorough Christian mau.

cotics, buf a thorough Christian mau.

As a temperance advocate Lady Henry Somerset has recently been well described by the Echo (an English paper) in these terms: "Caim, cultured to her finger-tips, remorselessly logical and gifted with a very beautiful, yet stately, ontward personality, she holds the most critical audiences enthruled as soon as she starts to speak. But there is something about her more than outward attraction, which one must, for want of a better term, call her spirituality."

of a better term, call her spirituality."

It is not just barely possible that the story to the effect that Rudyard Kipling is coming to America to test the international copyright law should bass through the business office and the line of the line of the story to the effect that Rudyard Kipling is coming to America to test the international copyright law should bass through the business office and the lines could be stored to the lines of the store the store the store the store the lines of the store the stor ve the lines come

The Lost Chord.

The curtain was down, the house was empty, the last few patrons were strug-gling out of the CaliforniaTheatre and all the lights were out.

Chief Usher Williams was coming down the main staircase when a figure darted past him in the gloom.

"Where are you going?" he called, and he grabbed the stranger by the coat

The man struggled madly, but never uttered a sound.

"Where are you going to?" again asked Williams, "Don't you know the show is over and we're locking up the house?" and he dragged the man down a few steps into the light of the lobby. Meanwhile the intruder gesticulated wildly, and his eyes rolled like marbles

and he hissed at Williams like a snake. Seddenly he bent over to the usher. "I lost my voice," said he in an al-most inaudible whisper; "left it up-

stairs. Goin' up to find it." Williams gaped in amazement, let go his grip on the man and followed him

After a few moments' rummaging among the seats the stranger stooped down and picked up something. "Found your voice yet?" called Will-

"Yes. I'm all right now!" The chief usher nearly dropped. The roiceless stranger spoke with all the metallic resonance of a bassoon. "What the dickens is your voice made

of, anyhow?" he asked, as he piloted the stranger downstairs. "Silver!" replied he in the same stentorian tone. "See; here it is. I must

have jerked it out with laughing, and I

never missed it till I got outside. He pointed to an orifice at the side of his throat. The metal lips of a canula were gleaming there. Without the metal tube he was silent as the mummy of Rameses II of Egypt, -- San Francisco Examiner.

#### Protection From Rifle Bullets.

Commenting on the penetrative powers of the small arms lately introduced into the armies of all the great Powers, Colonel Lonsdale Hale states that the minimum thickness of ordinary soil affording protection is thirty inches, while single brick walls, after being struck a few times, no longer afford any cover. The new German rifle ranges up to 4000 yards, and at 900 yards the bullet will penetrate ten inches of fir or pine and ourteen inches of sand. At 450 yards the bullet can pierce three or four ranks, and at 1300 yards a man may no longer consider himself safe, even if the bullet has already penetrated two of his comrades. With regard to "smokeless powder," the same authority observes that, though the report of the rifles when fired is heard, it is very difficult to see whence the rifles are fired. Under certain conditions no trace of smoke can be distinguished. Minor acts of surprise, he considers, will be more frequent in the future, and will often partake of the nature of ambuscades. Very small bodies of cavalry, intimately connected with infantry, forming in action patrols of the latter, will, therefore, be necessary, and it will no longer be possible to discover well posted batteries. On the whole, Colonel Hale considers that only a war can absolutely decide what the effects of the improvements in small-arms will be. One thing, however is certain-that is, that the difficulty of leading troops has considerably increased. - London News.

The President owns a gold - mounted gun, which was given him by Indiana



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, head-aches 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 com mend 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. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERFECT DIGESTION Will be acc

SICK HEADACHE

Versailles, Mo., claims a vein of coal eighty feet thick, the thickest vein on

The Philadelphia Record says that a pair of canvasback ducks can be bought

Deafness Can't be Cared

By local applications, as they cannot reach the discased portion of the car. There is only one way to cure deafnesss, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infiamed condition of the nuncous lining of the Kustachian Tube. When this tube gets infiamed you have a rumbiling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the infiammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an infiamed condition of the nuncous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Soid by Druggists, 16c.

Lydia E. Pinkham's wa should be heeded by all, and and Etiquette" heeded by ever, Mother and Daughter in the civilized world.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and 52 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dn. Swar's Pastiles Cure female weakne his T-Tablets cure chronic constipation. S ples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis. Don't fool with indigestion nor with disordered liver, but take Beecham's Pi for immediate relief. 25 cents a box.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER CRUSSS Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes, Price 25 cts.

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

That "all gone" or faint feeling so prevalent with our best female population, quickly suc-cumbs to the wonderful powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It never fails.

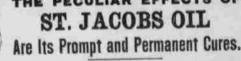
to your intelligence, but some unscrupulous dealers try it. For instance: you're suffering from some Skin, Scalp or Scrofulous affection, or are feeling "run-down" and "used-up." There's a torpid liver, impure blood, and all that may come from it. You've decided, wisely, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine to help you. You know that it's guaranteed to do so, as no other blood-

purifier is. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you get your money back.

But what is best for you to take isn't always best for the dealer to sell. He offers something else that's "just as good." Is it likely? If the makers of a medicine can't trust it, can you?

One of two things has to happen. You're cured of Catarrh, or you're paid \$500 cash. That's what is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, it cures the worst

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!" THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF



RHEUMATISM. Jan. 17, 1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote; "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 186 Moody St., desires to say that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to his house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. Mr. Dennis gave him St. Jacobs Oil to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

without them.

Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD. LAMEBACK.—Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

HERMAN SCHWAYGEL.

DR. TALMACE'S "LIFE OF CHRIST."

Covering his great trip To, Through, and from the Christ-Land. Illustrated with over 400 wonder ful engravings, also a grand picture of Jerusalem on the day of the crucifixion, in 12 colors am fen feet is longth. Exclusive territory. No capital needed. B14 PAY. Also send names and P. O. of 8 agents or them out of work and get Talmago's Illustrated Biography Fix Ex. Out of work and get Talmago's Illustrated Biography Fix Ex. Address HISTORICAL PUB. CO., PHILA. PA. \*Tutt's Tiny Pills

Ely's Cream Balm CATARRH CATARRY COLD IN HEAD PRICE SO CENTS.

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There's money in growing Mushrooms.

Commit demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or etable can do if. Our Primer & Price light tells how to grow them. Free, Send for it. A trial brick of Seawn (enough)

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You don't want camfort. If you don't wish to look well dressed, if you don't want the best, then you don't want the Lace Back Euspeader. Your dealer has it if he is a five. If he is a five a look well want a pair on receipt of \$1,00. None genuine without the etamp as above. genuine without the same above.
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