The latest thing in this line, and decidedly one of more than usual interest to the public, is in regard to the gold bordered mirror lake which has figured as the central ornament at countless numbers of state banquets. All that has retofore been known in regard to it

vernment when state banquets were to keeping ensilage in barrels, for the eless frequent occurrence, though none cless ceremonial affairs. There is the control of the cont the present day.

From papers containing uzdoubtedly reliable information it has now been astained that the long mirror, with its utiful gilt bronze openwork railing, thelished with figures, was purchased in rance by the United States Minister in rdance with an order to the effect the first President of the Republic oon its arrival in this country the table firsh used by General Washington on the occasion of a great state banquet at the idential mansion in 1791 .- Wash-

A Murderous Shell.

It is reported from Munich that the new explosive which has been adopted for the German artillery makes a shell of most murderous effectiveness. The best shells used during the Franco-Prussian only covered an area, when exploded, of some forty paces, and in bursting seldom injured more than seven or eight persons. Experiments with the shell go to show that it will deverything within an area of 900 Some of the fragments will be ough to kill a man, others alinto the skin. In an experiment an mous target was riddled with thounds of holes by the bursting of a single our shells were sufficient to obsolete ironclad used as a tar-Kiel. It is said that one battery, e range were accurate, could anniate a whole division .- Picayune.

A Bayarian Grip Cure.

This treatment for influenza is due to a Bavarian priest, says the London Stand. wd. "Go to bed at once; wash your neck, chest and the whole upper body with very cold water, and tie a dry lineu towel about your neck. Cover yourself armly, but not too heavily. Continue wash yourself in this manner every for ten hours. Then completely wasn over the entire body with cold water as rapidly as possible. 'After this implete lavation,' proceeds the old , there broke out such a violent ration that the patient was sed with it all over as he lay in bed, ith this persipiration the last reof the disease were likewise swept ; the patient had regained his for-



Mrs. Amanda Paisley ALWAYS SAYS

to Hood's Sarsaparilla

parilla than this from Mrs. Am on catimable Christian lady, for many years micant of Trinity Episcopal Church, New ral years I was badly afflicted with ec

of my face, nearly to the top of my head, ores discharged from both ears. My eyes had, the

Evelids So Sore

pening or closing them. For nearly deaf as to be unable to hear anystal of a cataract from o brought me two differen which was Hood's Sureaparilla choice. I took Hood's Saraapa egan to feel better and str a on my eyes and in my cars hear and see as well as ever ht traces of the eccena. When

ood's Sarsaparilla

od's Pills our Liver Ills dicalDiscovery

Pakes hold in this order: oweis, wer, idnevs,

nside Skin, ntside Skin, ou know whether

u need it or not. DONALD KENNEDY.



THE FARM AND GARDEN.

There is phosphorus in eggs as well as ime in their shells. The lack of these naterials in winter is often one reason why hens do not lay well. We have feed the commercial phosphate to hens, mixed with grain, and they are the first almost as greedily as the other. But ground bone is cheaper as well as better. The gizzard will grind it so that the ben will get most of the good available from it .- Boston Cultivator.

use of poultry. It is too late now to put up ensilage, but if the barrel is strong and will resist the required pressure, there is nothing to prevent the the storage of cut corn, green clover, grass, cabbage or my other material; but the pressure must be sufficient to entirely exclude the air, as fermentation, should it result, will destroy the con-tents of the barrel. - Farm and Fireside.

SPIDERS IN THE CONSERVATORY. We often heard of red spiders in conection with plants, and what an amount of damage is caused by them. But it should not be inferred from this that all spiders are injurious to plants. The so-called red spiders which are harmful to plants, are not true spiders, but are a species of mite-small, indeed-but lighty often in numbers and effect. The true spiders, such as spin visible webs and are found in dark corners about buildings, are predaceous in their habits, and live upon flies and such insects as may prove injurious to vegetation. Their presence may not be appreciated, because of the prejudice which many have against them, but they are friends in the conservatory rather than foes. They should not be classed with the little mite known as red spider .-Ladies' Home Companion.

THE HEAT OF A HOTRED.

There is one necessary element of growth in the germination of seeds (this will be fully explained on another occasion) besides moisture and warmth, and this is air. If a seed is buried too deep in the soil it does not germinate. This is a matter of common experience, as when land is plowed deeply or dug up from a considerable depth, seeds germinate that have laid in the ground for many years. Almost all seeds contain a large proportion of oil, and this is a provision of nature for their preservation. This oil resists decay and prevents rot-ting of the seeds. The manure from an old hotbed spread out on the surface of the ground the next spring will almost always produce many weeds, and especially grass and clover, the seeds of which have remained sound in it from the year before. The same is true of nanure heaps a year old .- New York Times.

COUNTRY BEEF CLUBS.

We used to be foolish enough, in this neighborhood—Philadelphia, Mo.—to sell all our nice fat beef to the butcher for city people to eat, and we would eat old salty bacon, except late in the fall we would kill our winter beef. That way is changed now. We have, in this neighborhood and other neighborhoods in this county, organized beef clubs, which annually kill fifty to sixty beeves, inside of a radius of eight miles, before freezing weather comes. Usually eight fruits is the proper thing for a novice in persons or families agree to furnish a yearling heifer. Then some one is are as prolific and profitable as they were chosen or agrees to do the killing, dividing and keeping of books, and is paid by the club \$1.25 to \$1.50 for each beef.

Treat the dog well if you are deterby the club \$1.25 to \$1.50 for each need killed and thus divided. If, in case one family, they either sell part or take in we have little doubt that some dogs are another partner. We begin killing led to kill sheep because the system soon as nights are cool enough thoroughly to cool off the beef. We kill yearling heifers because they make bet-ter beef than steers, and are not worth meal, but the evidence may be read in as much money. Heifers sell at two cents and two and one-quarter cents per pound, gross. That makes our beef net us four to four and one-half cents, and passage through the body. gives us a chance to get rid of all bad colors and low grade cattle. - Journal of Agriculture.

POTATO VINE BORER. In the past five or six years there has appeared in this section, writes Dr. A. G. Chase of Kansas, an enemy of the po-

tato that is seriously affecting the yield. It is a borer, about an inch and a quarter long by two lines in diameter, pinkish brown on the back, with a light yellow, narrow stripe on the sides. Indeed, I think there may be more than one kind of these borers, although I have never found but this one in the potato; but I have found another and different worm in squash and pumpkin-vines and in the common "careless" or hog weed, as it is soften called. In the potato vine they do their work chiefly from the middle of June to July 10. They generally enter a few inches above the ground and work up and down, hollowing out the pith and pushing their chips out through the entrance hole, like the hickory and day of its life. If it does this it is other wood borers, and the vine soon dies. With the early crop of potatoes their work does little damage, but second early and late—unless very late—he/reduce it in some way, and get pigs that will do the yield from one-fourth to one-half, this. There are several breeds that can by checking the growth. In my potatoes be fed with profit and the grades of this year every third or fourth hill had a borer, and many of the vines were dead August 1 that ought to have been in vigorous growth. I am not an entomologist to recognize the moth, or to hatch the worm. I have thought that two or forests and game are plenty, found that green might prevent the laying of the

THE BESSIAN PLY.

The Hessian fly has more or less infested the wheat fields of many of the States during a period exceeding 100 years. It is an imported insect and its in-troduction about the time of the landing of the Hessian troops in Revolutionary times has led to its name.

Professor F. M. Webster, now consulting entomologist at the Ohio Station, de scribes the insect as a small two-winged fly about one-eighth of an meh long and of a dusky color, appearing during May and June and again in September and October. The eggs are deposited on the upper side of the leaves and the young soon as they hatch make their way down the plant behind the sheath to near the lower joint and there become im-bedded in the soft part of the stem. Here much easier it is for a person to think

the latter case in the stubble. The adults appear and the eggs are deposited at dates varying with the latitude, being carlier in the fall to the northward and later to the southward. After the fly has gained possession of a field no reme-

dy is known that will destroy it. Among the preventive measures are burning the stubble, late sowing and ro-tation of crops. The idea of late sowing is to retard the plants so that they do not appear until after the greater part of the fall brood of flies have appeared and died, when, if sown with fertilizers, the plants may overcome the effect of this delay before winter closes in. Pasturing early sown wheat in the fall may destroy

many of the maggots and eggs.

This insect suffers much from the attacks of minute parasites, and Professor Riley, of the Department of Agriculture, has, during the year, imported from Eng-landa foreign species of these parasites, some of which, by his instruction, have been turned loose in the fields in the vicinity of Columbus, with the hope that they will become established in the State.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Don't unnecessarily expose the horse

to storms and wind. It is believed that there is danger in

breeding from blind mares. Save the best bay for the season when your horses will have to work hardest, The best poultry breed is the one you

have tested and tried and is best adapted to your purpose. Two by four-inch scantlings placed two feet from the ground or floor make

perches for fowls. Pekin ducks are easily raised, grow rapidly, and make flesh twice as fast as a fast-growing chicken.

A breed generally has only one dominsat talent and seldom excels in more than one characteristic.

By keeping fowls through the winter in good condition their usefulness in the spring is greatly increased. It is estimated by good authority that

good average comb will yield from sixty to eighty per cent. pure becswax. Put away your surplus bee" supplies where moth will not destroy empty combs-and they should be kept in a dry

The ignorant "hoss doctor" should be given a wide berth. The educated veterinarian knows little enough about his dumb patients.

In all cases of fistulu or poll-evil, it is well to give a constitutional as well as local treatment. A sore like these must affect the blood more or less.

It does a team no good to let it stand tied to a hitching-post, with the thermom-eter ten degrees below zero, an opinion which everybody will endorse. It is reported that there are in the

United States 10,000 bee-keepers having 500 colonies. A very prominent bee-keeper seems to doubt the statement. Poultry raising as an exclusive business has only in exceptional cases proved a

success; the principal dependence for both eggs and poultry is upon the farmer. There are ringbones that cannot be cured, unless a skilled veterinarian exam-

ines the case; however, there is no way to tell that, except by trying the usual remedies of blistering and firing. fruit culture. Many of these old fruits

Treat the dog well if you are determined to keep him. Feed him such eighth of a beef is too much for one foods as will satisfy the whole system.

about the middle of September, or as craves for neurishment that it does not There's not a farm where grain has

> If you know that dam and sire are without weaknesses, we would say to a correspondent, there is no danger in close inbreading. The trouble is that it is difficult to know that. It is not to be forgotten that our improved breeds are

> largely the result of inbreeding. Some men will plow and work around a bowlder for half a lifetime. The cheapest way to dispose of it, if it is too large to be hauled off, is to dig a pit and topple it over into it. We have seen many an unsightly, bothersome stone effectually disposed of in this way.

dollars per ton whey is worth eight cents per hundred.

pretty sure to leave a profit over cost of seeding aside from its addition to the manure pile. If it does not, dispose of

Match Heads for Percussion Caps. three sprayings of the vines with Paris bis boys, who all have a gun apiece, became short of percussion caps a few days egg; or, what is more probable, two or three thorough dustings with insect powder, but I have not tried either.—Amer-substitute. How many boxes of matches he had lost in that way he did not say, but he found they fired as clear as the cap itself. It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Here is a chance for some man to make a fortune by getting out a "new patent." All that is necessary is to adapt the gunlock to the "match head." The patent would be readily adopted by the rifle clubs that get up shooting matches .- New Orleans Picayune.

A Precocious Child's Remark.

Among the many anecdotes relating to the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., is one told by himself. Dr. Hill and his wife awoke quite early one morning and regarded with interest a crib which contained a precoclous child of less than four years. Presently the child turned her face up to they pass the winter and summer; in the than to agt. Now, with a dog, it is former case is the young wheat, and right the other way!"

TEMPERANCE.

THE BISING ALCOHOL TIDE. The steadily increasing liquor production, as shown by the official reports of the Internal-Revenue Department, both of distilled and formented liquors, may well cause all friends of temperance to inquire snew as to what can be done to more effectively arrest and to turn back this rising alcoholic tide. A genuine total abstinence revival, thus to reduce the demand, would be a permanently effective way to reduce the alcoholic supply.—National Temperance Advocate,

DRINE IN NEW YORK'S "UPPER TEN." DRINK IN MEW YORK'S "UPPER TEN."

It would be a pleasure to believe that there is nothing in the stories told of the drinking habits of New York "sassisty," but the indications are that there is altogether too much truth in them. A book has been published by one of the society publishers which is written by a lady and is evidently intended for ladies who entertain; sud in its contents are recipes for "mixed drinks, "cups" and "punches" which the author groups under the suggestive title of "Drinks a la Mode." If there can be need enough for such a work to justify its compilation society drinking can scarcely be a lost art.—Detroit Free Press.

HOPE FOR THE DRUNKARD.

In a recent article, entitled "Hope for the Drunkard," the New York Observer says "A man may have ceased to realize the power of an old appetite. He may even have forgotten the very taste of the thing that once he loved, and yet he is safe only as he trusts a stronger power than his own. He is on terribly freacherous ground when he declares it impossible for him to be again enslaved.

declares it impossible for him to be again enslaved.

"We regret a tendency manifested in some quarters to treat drunkenness as a discuss inerely. It is a sin. Undoubtedly it is both a disease and a sin. If any reasonable and successful remedy can be found or has been found for the disease, we should be glad to see it thoroughly tested. But the details of the treatment should invariably be made sufficiently public to prevent any appearance of trickery. And since it is a sin, men should be taught to seel? divine forgiveness for the same and to implore divine power to resist the temptation. We have seen numbers of drunkards hopefully reformed. We have rejoiced in the continued stand of very many. Those who have lived the happiest lives since their bonds were loosed, are those who have walked softly with their God, reslizing the hearible nature of the pit from which they have been lifted and that nothing but constant dependence on God can keep them from falling again therein. Such men have not only been kept themselves, but they have been useful in leading others out of bondage into liberty, even the liberty of the children of God."

DRINK AND DEATH.

In a general way all know that strong drink shortens life, and individual instances of death induced by alcohol are abundant; but the extent of its ravages is only dimly seen. Dr. N. S. Davis, formerly President of the American Medical Association, cites

of the American Medical Association, cites the following facts:
"In 173-8 the distillation of liquor was stopped in England, on account of scarcity of grain for three years, and the mortality in London decreased 3723 deaths in one year. In 1780 distillation was resumed when deaths increased in one year 1946. In 1792 an increase in the consumption of spirits was attended by an increase of 1453 deaths. In 1795, there being a scarcity of grain, distillation was suspendez and the mortality in London decreased 1891 in one year. The mortality which had increased 24,085 in 1800 on account of increased distillation, decreased as distillation decreased.

"The statistics of the rise and fall of the number of deaths in London," says an eminent physician, "established the fact that the mortality of a people will increase or decrease in proportion as the consumption of alcoholic liquors is augmented or diminished."

diminished."

As a measure of public health the whole liquor business from beginning to end should be stopped. It should be quarantined like small-pox, it should wear a danger sign like diphtheria, it should be stamped out like leprosy; it should be restricted, prohibited, annihilated; and the sconer it is done the better.—Safeguard.

WHAT SOME DRINKS ARE MADE OF.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters has been do

The Rev. Madison C. Peters has been doing this community a service by personally obtaining and causing to be analyzed samples of the highest priced gin, whisky, brandy, port Wine, sherry and beer and causing them to be analyzed by expert chemists. His discoveries, if not absolutely novel and surprising, are timely and edifying.

"Pure Holland gin," according to this testimony, contains neutral spirits, rotten corn, juniper berries, turpentine and vitriol. Kentucky whisky was found to consist of neutral spirits, glycerine, sulphate of zinc, chromic noid, crossote, unslacked lime and fusel of.

fusel of. "But the port wine," said Mr. Peters,
"that rich, fruity drink which solid respectability is proud to take after dinner—that was the worst of all. What do you think we found in the best sample that I could buy? Well, there were neutral acid, glycerine, licorice, zine, mercury, antimony, salts of tartar and other, muriatic acid and alum."

alum."

In the best lager beer he could get, Mr. Peters said, there were discovered "pepper, ginger, vinegar, capsicum, cream of tartar, acetic, nitric, citric, tartaric, sulphuric and prussic acids; nitric, sulphuric and acetic ether; spirits of nitre, sulphuric and acetic ether; spirits of nitre, the oil of vitrio, turpentine and cassin; caraway seed, cloves, Japonic extract, bitter almonds, orris root, grains of paradise, Spanish juice, black ants, dried cherries, orange peel, coriander seed, white oak bark, tunnic acid, fenuel seed, cardamon seed, wormwood, copperas, alum. uardamon seed, wormwood, copperas, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, liquorice, opium, gentian root, quassis, cocculus indicus, totageo, saltpatre, logwood, marble dust, eggshells, hartshorn, nutgalls, potash and soda."

This catalogue may suffice to occurat for

and soda."

This catalogue may suffice to account for the fact that so many first-class breweries contain a well equipped drug store as a part of their outfit.—New York Telegram.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE PIONEER.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE PIONERA.

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, in a recent article in the Christian Advocate of New York City, upon "The Early Days of the Total Abstinence pioneser, Father Mathew; "During the year after my gradualion from Princeton College I visite! Scotland, and on reaching Edinburgh I found the testotalers of that city preparing to go over to Glasgow to give a welcome to Father Mathew. He was making his first visit to the land where the religiou of John Knox has been so often drowned out by the whisky of poet Burns. Arriving in Glasgow we found a multitude of over fifty thousand people assembled on the green. In an open barounche, drawn by four horses, stool a short, stout Irishman, with a handsome benevolent countenance, attired in a long black coat; a silver medal hung upon his breast. The crowd surged around his carriage, many of them striving to grassy his hand or even to touch his clothing; for the number of Catholic Irish in Glasgow was even then very large. After the procession had forced its way through the densely thronged streets, it halted in an open square. Father Mathew began to administer the pledge, which was read out to the people, who kneeled before him on the ground in platoons. Mathew laid his hands on each one, and pronounced his priestly benediction; over the necks of many a small medal was tung. In this rapid manner the testotaler pledge was administered to many hundreds within an hour, and fresh crowds came forward. When I was introduced to the good man as an American, he put his arm on my shoulder and said: 'God blass you, my son's and gave me a kies. As I was about to make the first uubble bengerance soesch of my life in the Glasgow City Hall, I suppose that I may regard that act of the great Irish aposite as a sort of ordination to the ministry of preaching the aound gospel of total abstinences. Father Mathew's address in the City Hall was very modest, attributing all his marvellous succes to the direct blessing of God upon his efforts to deliver bis native land present a

Machine-Made Music.

Harp-playing by machinery is one of the latest novelties. The harp is ar-ranged so that the plane of its strings is horizontal, the instrument lying on the table, after the fashion of a zither. Then, as regards the written music, the notation of the traditional stave has been abandoned, and sheets upon which are imprinted mysterious groups of num-bers are used in its stead. When one of these sheets is slid into a frame made for the purpose the meaning of the figures is

Each of them falls under a string of the instrument, and by picking at them in numerical order with a bevelled pencil of ivory the operator produces a tune. Time and phrasing are indicated by the spacing and alignment of the numbers, nor are the requirements of harmony forgotten.

When the melody of the air is adjudged insufficient one of the figures is accompanied by a letter, indicating that a button attached to the instrument, and bearing the same symbol, should be at this juncture pressed. This action, by bringing a small saw of ivery points into play, produces a cord suitable to the oc-casion.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Wood Mosale Industry.

The wood mosaic industry is carried to great perfection in France. The scale of colors is extremely rich, as no less than 12,600 different shades can be used, so that all descriptions of paintings can be faithfully reproduced in this way. The great advantage of this mosaic is that in case the colors should fade they can be restored to their original freshness by planing, because the fibers of the wood are entirely permeated with paint. The mosaic is durably affixed to boards with the grain at right angles, so that no atmospheric change can affect it.—Chicago News. go News.

All That is Needed.

All That is Needed.

In our physical needs we want the best of anything required, and we want all that is required to be done, to be done promptly and surely, and those in pain, especially, will find all that is needed in what is herein recommended. Mr. T. J. Murphy, 61 Debavoice pl. Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Having been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for some time past and finding no relief, 1 tried St. Jacobs Oli which I found very efficacious."—Miss Clara Alcott, Mahwah, N. J., writes: "I bruised my limb, and it became greatly swellen and stiff. I used two bottles of a patent liminent which limb, and it became greatly swellen and stiff. I used two bottles of a patent liminent which did not relieve me. A physician was called who ordered the limb to be poulticed, and he gave me medicine internally, without benefit. I then got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. Itacted like maric."—Mr. Lorenzo Buck, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., Mich., says: "I had chronic rheumatism for years, contracted during the way. Alter children where. tracted during the war. After sitting or lying down, at times, I could not get up, from stiffness and pains. At work my strength would give out, then I would pass through a sickness give out, then I would pass through a sickness of several weeks. I had to waik with a cane and was at one time so ill I could not lie down without terrible pains in back and limbs. I tried St. Jacobs Oll; next morning get up out of bed without assistance. To-day I'm a new man and walk without a cane."—Mr. A. H. Cunningham, Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pa., writes: "My wife was sorey affleted with hame back for several years. She used innumerable liniments, but experienced little relief until St. Jacobs Oll was used. I can confidently say we owe her cure to its wonderful effects and would not keep house without it."

"August Rising Sun BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural by which govern the operations of digestion and any which govern the operations of digestion and any tion, and by a careful application of the fiber property of the parties of

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sieeper well known to the citizens of Apple-well known to the citizens of Apple-" Eight years ago I was taken "dyspeptic can. I then began tak-"ing August Flower. At that time "I was a great sufferer. Every-"thing I ate distressed me so that I "had to throw it up. Then in a "few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have

For that Horrid Stomach

"to eat and suffer "again. I took a "little of your med-"icine, and felt much "better, and after "taking a little more Feeling. "August Flower my

"Dyspepsia disap-peared, and since that time I " have never had the first sign of it. "I can eat anything without the "least fear of distress. I wish all "that are afflicted with that terrible "disease or the troubles caused by "it would try August Flower, as I "am satisfied there is no medicine "equal to it."

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DR. KILMER'S Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism, nbaro, pain in joints or back, brick dust in no, frequent culls, irritation, inflamation ravel, tilecration or

Disordered Liver. impaired digestion, gout, bill SWAMP-ROOT cures kids Impure Blood,

At Bruggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. Invalide' Guide to Regith'Trees—Commitation free Dn. Killers & Co., Binggianton, N. Y.

invested in Pierre to-day will likely be inside of 10 years. Write to me for ma lars. CHAS, L. HYDE, Pierre, S. J. King John's Illustrated to Dr. Defendences of more Dr.

in the custom of performing the nuptial coromony under a square piece of cloth held between the faces of the bride and pricegroom to conceal the blushes of the

The "Barley Syndicate," of Chicago, Ill., has purchased 250,000 scree of land ir North Dakota on which to settle Germans to grow barley for malt pur-

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

Frank J. Chener.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 2806.

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Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in and \$1 bottles.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Courbs, and in each case have used Brows's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never falled, and imust say they are second to none in the world.—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul,

ly you are constipated, billous or troubled with sick heatsche, Beecham's Pills afford immediate renief. Of drupgists. E cents. FITS stopped free by Dn. KLINE'S GREAT NEAVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle ree. Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Ifafflicted with sore eyes use Dr.lsaac Thompson Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c, per bottle

refunded.

Judge for yourself which is likely to be the better medicine. And think whether something else

-woman's suffering and woman's weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite

Prescription puts a stop to it. It's

a remedy for all the delicate de-rangements and disorders that make

her suffer, and a cure for all the dis-

eases and disturbances that make

her weak. It's a legitimate medi-

cine, that corrects and cures; a

tonic that invigorates and builds up; a nervine that soothes and strengthens. For bearing-down pains, displacements, all the functional irregularities peculiar to the sex, it's a safe and certain remedy.

Other medicines claim to cure? That's true. But they don't claim to do this: if the Favorite Pre-

scription fails to give satisfaction, in any case for which it's recom-mended, the money paid for it is

offered by the dealer is likely to be "just as good."

You pay only for the good you get. On these terms it's the cheapest.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the resum of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged puss. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A.

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECSEIMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. RAINS, Marthaville, La.

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free.

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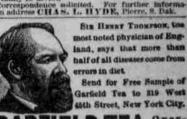
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