

Does Not Care to Live

Sarsaparilla It would be difficult to find a man better known in the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., than Mr. R. D. Wheeler, of Winooski Falls, the efficient Departy Sheriff of Burlington county. He says:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mara.: "Dear Sirs: ' If Hood's Sarsaparilla cost

\$10.00 a Bottle I should still keep using it, as I have for the past ten years. With me the question as to whether life is worth living depends upon whether I can get Hood's Sarsaparilla. I den't think I could live without it now, certainly I should not wish to, and suffer as I used to. For over ten years I suffered the horrors of the damped with

Sciatic Rheumatism for if ever a man suffers with anything in this world it is with that awful disease. It seems to me as if all other physical suffering were compressed into that one. I took about every-thing man ever tried for it but never got a dollar's worth of help until I began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla I have taken it now preity regularly for ten years and have no more pain and can get around all right. I have advised a good many to try Hood's Sarsanarilla." R. D., WHEELER, Deputy Sheriff, Wincoski Falls, Vt Hood's Pills our Liver Ills

## JOHNSON'S LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

FORINTERNAL AS MUCH AS EXTERNAL USE.

By an Bid Family Physician.

SOUTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

\*take Johnson's Anodyno Linkinent for Croop, Colda
\*Takes, Tomillitis, Colla, Craning and Phins. Repes Sammer Complaints, Cults and Buttees like magic

cares Comple. Astima. Charrh, Brotholitis, Children
Norbus, Children, Charrh, Fronchitis, Children
Morbus, Children, Charrh, Fronchitis, Children
Morbus, Children, Charrh, Brotholitis, Children
Morbus, Children, Charrh, Eventheria, Pires & cta
Bit Souther, Fron. L. & JOHNSON & CU., Boston, Mass.

# "August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas
McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City,
ing a scat for the driver and assistants Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my re-covery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa. @

## Kennedy's MedicalDiscovery

Bowels. Liver, Kidnevs, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

You know whether you need it or not.

DONALD KENNEDY, ROXHURY, MASS.



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. Rheumatism,

mbago, pain la juints or back, brick dust in me, frequent calls, trittation, inflamation, mayel, ulcernilon or catarrh of lander Disordered Liver.

Impaired direction, gout, billious-benfur SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficult LoGrippe, urinary trouble, bright's disc Impure Blood,

Forofula, malaria, pen'l weakness or debility.

Gazzantes. Use pertents of fine Feditic, if not become debility, and self-record to yet his price paid.

At Bruggists, 50c. Size, 81.00 Size.

Threshor Guide to Health tree Consultation from Dr. Kilmen & Co., Hasquamton, N. Y.

Tutt's Tiny Pills of A single dose produces beneficial results, giving effectfulness of mind and buopancy of body to which you were before a stranger. They enjoy a penduarity any available. Price, Secta.



Sheep have strong digestive organs in that they do not need grain to be ground for them. Yet no domestic animal is really clean field is an exception, more easily cloyed. The danger of patches of thistle are the rule. overfeeding is one always to be most closely guarded against. It is much better to give a little under what the sheep will eat than to give an ounce over. Lambs have still weaker digestion than sleep, and require more care against overfeeding. Yet if never over-fed they will make larger gain from the same amount of food than with older sheep. - Boston Cultivator.

TO UTILIZE A DRY DITCH.

A very useful thing for a farmer to know is how to utilize a dry ditch, and in California they have an excellent way of doing it. After the water is turned out in early summer, instead of allowing the banks to become a swamp of weeds, to his own detriment and the undoing of those below, the farmer plows the banks and the bottoms of the ditch and plants pumpkins therein. Supposing his ditch runs, say, for three-quarters of a mile, he raises from fifty to 100 wagon loads of pumpkins of the largest kind. After they are gathered in the fall and the vines are dry he dumps them into ditch and sets fire to them. The result is a ditch as clean as a garden-walk, and no weed seed to be spread over thousands of acres as soon as the water is turned in, to say nothing of the balance to the good in a large and valuable crop at a c ratively light expense .--Chicago News

15 TAR PAI'UR INJURIOUS? Edwin Fox, Laton County, Mich., desires information whether tar felt apjurious. For many years we have used dry. the ordinary tarred building and roofing B paper and felt for wrapping the stems of apple, quince and peach trees to protect hem against the attacks of borers, but, wrappings was injured by the tar. We healthy. We have, however, known warm coal tar direct to the stems and bark, and probably made paper or felt, with the tar dripping from it, might prove injurious, but no dry paper, or one

MANAGEMENT OF ROADS IN WINTER. The breaking of roads in deep snow is best done by drawing a heavy roller over the snow. This packs down the snow and makes a hard surface, on which horses and sleds may run without sinking, and the packing down in this way avoids the inconvenience of piling up on each side of the road and running in a gulley, as is done when the roads are worked out with a snow plow. The roller should be ten feet long and six feet in diameter, and made in sections of five feet, so as to be turned with ease. York World. ing a seat for the driver and assistants and for the tools that may be needed in any emergency, such as shovels, blankets for the horses and for the men, if the weather becomes very cold. At suitable distances turnouts should be made, where teams may pass each other, and these should be within sight of each other, so that a meeting may not be made in a narrow place. Where the travel is sufficient to require it, a double road should be made.-New York Times.

WHEN THE MILK IS PIT FOR USE. A variety of opinions and notions are entertained regarding the use of the milk for culinary purposes, or for drinking that from the newly-calved cows, says the Indiana Farmer. No established rule seems to be in force, and the interval between calving and using the milk varies from three milkings to nine days, each dairyman having a theory of his own to determine the time required before the season will pay better than either one milk is "good." On account of these ideas, and in the absence of positive it, a great deal of profitable milk is sacrificed or thrown away under the supposition that it is not healthy and is unfitted for human food. A simple way to settle the question and dispel all doubts is to place a small quantity of milk in a vessel upon the stove, allow it to come to a boil, and if no appearance of curdling is present, the milk is all right. Heat at boiling point produces the change that makes visible to the eye the condition when it is proper to use the milk, and in no other way-except by the more difficult process of analysis, or by guess-enn this be ascertained. It will be found generally, if no other conditions are normal, and the milk is from a cow in perfect health-that curdling, under the treatment described, will disappear after the third or fourth milking from the time the calf was dropped, and from the time the calf was dropped, and when this occurs the milk may, with entire confidence, be utilized in any way thrive in cold, damp weather. desired .- Farmers' Review.

WANTED, BETTER PLOWMEN. It is hardly too much to say that good plowing is the foundation of good farming. In the good old times, when State and county fairs were novelties, plowing matches were frequent and popular. We had poorer plows, perhaps, but in many sections, at least, we certainly had better plowmen. Farmers' sons competed at the plowing matches, and Scotch and English plowmen astonished us by the skillful manner in which they turned straight and regular lap-furrows. "But," we asked, "what is the good?" In our climate, and with modern harrows, pulverizers, and grain drills, such furrows are seldom of any special benefit, while frequently a flat wide furrow will better vithstand drought. We wanted to plow faster, and get in the crops. He was seventh day, the best plowman who could turn over A well kno two or three acres a day. Perhaps we that in ten years from now, or perhaps plow too wide a furrow, but there is not loss, a herd of cattle with horns will be unless we use plows that will turn two or | been in the past. The practice of dehree furrows at once.

But we need better plowing. Look at many of our fields of oats and barley any year. It is not too much to say that a really clean field is an exception, while are a growing evil. Notwithstanding the fact that we have better implements for pulverizing land and preparing it for the seed and better cultivators for working among the crops, and really do work our land better than formerly, yet Canada thistles are on the increase, and the reason is largely poor plowing. With-out desiring to go into details, we would like to ask every farmer to look carefully to his plow points. The plow goes in on the light, sandy land, but when it comes to a hard spot it slides over, and there, sooner or later, will be found a patch of thistles. Look to your points. - American Agricuturlist.

EFFECTS OF FROST ON PLANTS.

Frost kills or injures plants in more ways than one, writes Carol Floss. In my observation, especially of tender plants, I have found that the effects of frost vary in proportion to their more or less nature and to the condition in regard to moisture overhead and at the roots in which they may happen to be at the time when they get frozen. Some plants will bear cold to an almost incredible extent, provided water is withheld. On this point I am sustained by a well-known English authority, who tells of having seen large examples of Agave Americana that have stood in pots for a whole year or more without water until their leaves became shrivelled, bear as much frost without being affected as would have killed them had they been plump and full of moisture. The harder kinds of Echeveria are in like manner inplied to the stem of apple trees, as a different to a considerable amount of protection against rabbits, will prove in-

But this condition of dryness may easily be pushed too far in the case of some kinds of plants, especially such as are grown in pots and which if the soil up to the present hour, we have never has been allowed to get so dry that they discovered that the bark under these are in a stagmant, feeble state, are often killed by cold, when if the roots had renew these wrappings every two years, and on removing the old ones have always found the bark clean and more particularly to plants of a non-succulent character, such as ferns and many healthy trees killed by applying fresh greenhouse species that contain a large warm coal tar direct to the stems and proportion of fibre in their branches and stems. Shrubby Calceolarias growing in pots, with the soil in a moderately moist state, suffer little when caught by frost well cured, can possibly injure your trees, and it will prevent the rabbits from gnawing the bark.—American will bear several degrees of frost when will bear several degrees of frost when the soil is in a half moist state, but if

dry when frozen it rarely recovers. Numbers of other plants might be named that are very susceptible to injury from frost when the soil in which their roots are placed is too dry, thus showing that although many plants will bear a low temperature when the soil about their roots is quite dry, there are others to which the principle does not apply. So far from being able to stand mor frost when their energies are stagnated from want of water they suffer in pro-portion to the extent to which their drying process has been carried .- New

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Breed up instead of down.

The breeding stock for next year can be mated up now,

Make the hens scratch for at least part of what they get; they will be the healthier.

Ground oats and bran can be used to good advantage in making up a ration' for poultry.

Vegetables cooked in some form can always be used in making a change of diet for the fowls. Never ship an egg that is in any man-

ner soiled. The apppearance is a prime factor in the sale of any article. Kerosene is one of the best materials

to apply in the hen roosts to clear them of lice; apply it liberally with a brush. In nearly all cases a combination of early chickens for market with eggs in

Near a good market ducks can often proof, and the knowledge of how to do be made more profitable than chickens, especially when an incubator is used in

hatching. To produce a large market fowl, one that fattens readily and is easily con-fined, cross a Brahma cock with partridge Cochin hen.

A breed that may be best in one locality will not always prove best in another. Select according to locality as

well as purpose. Coal ashes are good to scatter under the roosts. The objection to wood ashes is that they are too caustic, often

injuring the feet. Unless they are provided with quarters semething better than the average, it is a positive cruelty to pick either ducks or se during the winter.

While ducks will usually begin to lay

Pasting two or three thicknesses of paper over the cracks on the inside will add considerably to the warmth of the poultry house. It is cheap and effective.

On the farm, under average conditions, it does not cost any more to raise a pound of turkey than it does to raise a pound of pork, and the turkey brings the best

When cooked vegetables cannot be secured and fed to good advantage in the poultry yard a good plan is to take wellcured clover hay, run it through a cut-ting box, scald throughly and then

It costs no more to keep an incubator run to its full espacity than when only one-half or three-quarters full. In hatch ing for profit every item of expense must be considered. Test the eggs by the A well known farmer is of the opinion

much possibility of our plowing narrower | as hard to find as a herd of mooleys hav horning is growing in favor,

#### TEMPERANCE.

WHAT HE SAW. He held in fingers tremulous and thin What seemed a bunch of white transparent

grapes;
Anni there saw the flondish eyes and shapes of hideous representatives of sin.
That threatened to broak through the walls

Their forms were uglier than forms of apest He then bothought of his bair's-breadth escapes.

And of the dangers lurking there within.

Werse than the cockatrice's eggs their se
Hatched in the still, to scorpions, wi

With fiery stings of woe inoculate The soul with madness and eternal hate.
A blessing in the cluster—"fruit divine,"
Worse than Pandora's ills in poisoned wine.
—Geo. W., Bungay, in Temperanco Advocate

SHOULD HE MADE ODIQUE. Intemperance, like treason, ought to be made odious in the land, and there is very close similarity between the two. The treasonable man endeavors to dethrons the rightful sovereigh, and intemperance dethrones the reason from her throne; and reason is the presiding spirit of our soul, the ruler of our soul,—Cardinal Gibbons.

MOODY ON WHISKY.

Mr. Moody while at Campbelton England, said: "If there is anything in your business that is wrong you must give it up. Oh but," you might say, that would ruin me financially." No matter; better be ruined financially than go to the bar of God a disobedient child. If men could distil whisky for the glory of God, then let them go on distilling whisky, let them send a thousand barrels of it to the licathen, and some for the missionaries; and then let them pray over the matter, and see how they feel. They could sell whisky to men who might drink themselves to ceath, kniking their wives widows and their children fatherless, but it won't do to their round and say now—I will give this widow and these children fatherless, but it won't do to then round and say now—I will give this widow and these children some money, and think that the transaction would square; nor could a man who ill-treated his wife and family when he was the worse of drink make up for it by treating them kindly when he Mr. Moody, while at Campbelton, England

Professor Jolley, Director of the insanity wards in the Charite Hospital at Berlin, has issued a pamphiet in which he urges the absolute necessity of special legislation against habitual drunkards, on the ground that the statistics of insanity show a direct ratio to those of intemperance. In the Rhine provinces, the percentage of insane persons who had lost their reason through excessive drinking was twenty-eight, and in Berlin and Alsace as much as thirty-three. Taking a general average for the wine and schnappsdrinking districts, Professor Jolley reckons that twenty-five per cent, among the inmates of asylmus have been inebriates. Discussing the section of the new bill which enacts that habitual drunkards shall be shut up until cured, he insists that this authority shall be committed to medical men, and not to magistrates only. He says that in the asylums for inebriates hitherto existing, medical direction has been almost entirely wanting. Throughout his pamphlet he maintains the proposition that drunkenness should not be regarded as a punishabio offence, but as an infirmity. The retreat for inebriates should, he says, be no prison, but something between a hospital and a lunatic asylum. It should be governed by medical men, and perons should only be consigned to it by doctors' certificates. SPECIAL LEGISLATION UNGED.

DUCHESS OF RUTLAND'S WORK.

The Duchess of Rutland is one of England's most effective workers in the cause of temperance. Without being at all fanatical she has been very successful in her dealing with the question by means of village halls and reading rooms, concerts, lectures and singing classes, and advocates in every hamlet 'a public house without the drint, open to all, with no rules and regulations.' The efforts made by Miss Brooks at Woodstock, which have more than onco been alluded to in this column, receive the highest commendation, and her experience as to the books most eagerly sought for by the villagers is interesting; lives of Wellington, Nelson and Gordon are always in demand, and the books about her majesty the queen and the jubilee. To develop a love of natural history is another matter of great importance, in order to develop ideas which may brighten the round of village life and give glimpses of the beautiful world we live in and the life beyond, where homesty will meet its reward. The duchess works along the lines laid down by the Church of England Society, which does not demand total abstinence, but which does all in its power to encourage it. She, with other temperance workers is doine DUCHESS OF BUTLAND'S WORK. does all in its power to encourage it. She, with other temperance workers, is doing much good toward suppressing the evils of drunkenness and in bettering the moral and physicial condition of the victims of the drink habit,—Chicago Post.

The mightiest obstacle to the progress of religion in this day is strong drink, whether you call it gin, whisky, ale, beer or wine, or anything else that poisons the brains and makes a man unnatural, says the C. T. A. News. Thousands of men do not attend to their religious duties simply because they are addicted to drink. While they are discussing the question as to whether they shall drink at all, or how much they shall drink at all, or how much they shall drink, they let the question of their eternal salvation go by desauit. Often you find a man anxious about his soul, and talk with him, and wonder why he does not yield his heart to God. But after many weeks have passed, and he has gone back again into the world you find he has not the courage to give up the strong drink which will, perhaps, be the means of his eternal overthrow.

Would it not be better for such men, instead of stopping to discuss the question as to how much they should drink or whether they shall drink at all, to throw the wine flask out of the window and resolve to let it alone for the future. Join the temperance societies, who are doing a good work in battling against intemperance, and are giving healthful employment to the failen by stirring and rousing temperance lectures and rallies. Attend faithfully to the quarterly communion, for it is by obeying the laws of the society in regard to this feature that you will have the grace of God about you, and be able to combat these evils of intemperance. STRONG BRINK The mightiest obstacle to the progress

ance.

Commence the new year right. Let liquor alons. If you have a family remember to example you set. If you drink, your sons will also take it, and the craving for strong drink will grow stronger and stronger each day. It is an awful responsibility that parents take upon themselves of setting a bad example to their family. Children will try and imitate their parents. Look out in this matter of drink and do not become an evil example and ruinous and hiasting influence.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The village of Hilitown, Ireland, has 100 shabitants, and thirteen liquor saloons. A few glasses of beer a day during a workingman's lifetime means the consump-tion of a good home.

To sell the whisky seller a license to carry on the devil's business almost makes the crime of Judas appear respectable.

crime of Judas appear respectable.

Said Cardinal Manufing once: "The Englishman drinks from brutality, the Irishman from joviality, and it is much easier to reform an Irish drunkard than an English."

The world is full of people who wouldn't sell whisky for a hundred dollars a giass, who are glad to take the salcon keeper's money in a thousand different ways, and put it in their pockets.

The supremendation of the Woman's Chris-

The supreme object of the Woman's Chris-tian Temperance Union is to elevate the home and to protect its members, one and all—the stronger from legalized temptation,

Out of 70,020 British troops in India 18,000 are teebotalers. Sir Frederick Roberts says that for every 500 teetoallers enrolled the strength of the British army is practically increased by another battalion. Mineral naphtha is added to alcohol to make it unifrinkable, but according to the Chemical News there are man working in chemical works who not only drink the nauseated spirit, but are capable of swallowing coal naphtha itself.

In the Hawaiian islands there are about

In the Hawaiian islands there are about fifty native temperance societies with a membership of over 2000. Their pledge includes opium and awa as well as alcohol. Awa is an intoxicant manufactured by the natives, and is said to be more disastrous in its effects upon the hu uan system than even the imported liquors.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review, an English travelor, says: "The very air of Africa resks with run and gin imported from England; every but is redolent of its fumes. Over large areas druk is almost the sols currency, and in many parts the year's wages of the negro factory worker are paid altogether in spirits."

Our Biggest Gun.

The twelve-inch breech-loading rifle which has just been sent overland from Washington to San Francisco, Cal., to form a part of the armament of the new armor-clad coast-defender Monterey, represents the biggest achievement in gunmaking yet undertaken for the United States Navy. The new gun is so big that it had to have a steel girder car built especially for it. The gun weighs a trifle over fifty tons, is thirty-six feet long and will hurl a projectile weighing 860 pounds. The propulsive power of this tremendous missile is furnished by charge of 430 pounds of brown powder; the velocity is 1941 feet per second and the muzzle energy as shown by tests made is 22,460 foot tons. Equipped with two of these monsters and two teninch rifles like that of the Miantonomoh the Monterey will be one of the most formidable coast defensive battleships ever constructed. The Bethlehem Iron Works and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are working nights shifts of men in order to complete her armor plates on time. It is cheering to know that in two months the Pacific coast will be protected by a vessel able to fight anything that floats.-New York Press.

#### About Cabbages.

So far as known, the original cabbage is indigenous to the shores of several countries in northern Europe, and it is said to be found even at this day on the coasts of Great Britain. Some of the old herbalists of two centuries ago inform us that people living near the sea-shore preferred the wild cabbage to that grown in gardens. It is supposed, and probably it is a fact, that all the many varieties of the cultivated cabbage-cole worts, borecole, Scotch kale, cauliflower and broccoli-are descended from the wild cabbage of the seashore, the change having been wrought by cultivation dur ing many centuries. The cauliflower differs from the common cabbage in producing a mass of metamorphosed flowers in place of a compact head of leaves. In the Island of Jersey there is a tall-growing variety of the wild cabbage, with stems ten or more feet in height, terminated by a small head of compac leaves, or, in other words, a small cab-bage. The broccoli and cauliflower have been in cultivation in Italy and France during the past three centuries. and these vegetables probably originated in one of these countries,—New York

What Everybody Says Must Be True. For over forty years there hav been no dissenting voice during that period. Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment has been warranted as a pain reliever to give perfect satisfaction or the money would be refunded. Such a demand has never been made, simply because the millions who have used it and continue to do so find that it is far above price-really to them worth its weight in gold.

This liniment has, indeed, accomplished the nost won lerful cures as the certificates show, and can be seen at the Depot, 40 Murray St., New York. Pain yields immediately to its conquering power-it has no choice. Being clean to use, possessing no disagreeable odor, has combined with its true merit to make Dr Tobias's Venetian Liniment the favorite pair reliever that it is to-day.



The above is a good likeness of Mr. Geo. C. Cradick engraved from a photo, taken a short time ago and sent to Dr. Kilmer & Co., with his letter and package of gravet he speaks about, which was dissolved and expelled after using three bottles of Swamp-Root. The following is Mr. Cradick's unsolicited account of his distressing and paintul case.

GOSPORT, Ind., Jan. 30, 1802.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—I do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the benefit I have received from using your Swamp-Root Kidney Liver and Bladder Cure. I am now 63 years old, and have suffered almost death for about three years. I had given up to die, but as I profess to be a Christian man and a great believer in the prayer of the righteous I prayed that God would send something that would prolong my life, and I feel thankful to Him and you for the means that was sent. May God spare your life many years yet that you may hear the great good that your medicine is doing. On the 20th day of August, 1891, Mr. Frank Lawson, your agent at Spencer, persunded me to take a bottle on trial. I have taken three bottles and it has brought out of my bladder lime or gravel, which I have saved in quantity the size of a goose egg and I now teel like a now man. May God bless you and your medicine.

I remain your humble servant, Box 273.

GEORGE C. CRADICK.

SECOND LETTER.

SECOND LETTER.

DEAR DOCTOR—I take great pleasure in answering your letter, which I received to-day. You say "you would like to publish my testimonial in your Guide to Health for a while." I have no objections at all for I want to do all in my power for afflicted humanity. I send by this mail a lot of the Gravel (about one-half of what I saved) that the Swamp-Root dissolved and expelled from my bladder.

Two years ago last September I was taken with pain almost all over me, my head and back, my legs and feet became cold, would get sick at my stomach and vomit often, suffering a great deal from chills and at times these were so severe that I thought I would freeze to death. The condition of my urine was not so bad through the day, but during the night, at times, I had to get up every hour, and often every half hour.

Would urinate sometimes a gallon a night, then it seemed my kidneys and back would kill me. I had been troubled with constitution for many years, but since using your swamp-Root have been better than for a long time. The medicine has helped my appetite wonderfully and it seems as though I could not eat enough.

I live about six miles in the country from Gosport. I was born and raised here, and have been a member of the M. E. Church for forty-two years.

Fardon me for writing so much for I feel

forty-two years.

Pardon me for writing so much for 1 feel
that I would never get through praising your
great remedy for Kidney, Liver and Bladder
troubles.

Your true friend,

Geo. 6. Localick

Those who try Swamp-Root have generally first employed the family physician, or used all the prescriptions within their reach without benefit. As a last resort, when their case has become chronic, the symptoms complicated and their constitution run down, then they take this remedy, and it is just such cases and cures as the one above that have made Swamp-Root famous and given it a world-wide reputation. At Druggists 50ct. size, \$1.00 size, or of

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Pionetows - Due all SOLDIERS:

y disabled, lifes for increase 20 years experione, write for La vs. A.W. McClosmice

Sona, Washinston, D. G. & Cincinnati, G.

Always on Time.

Washington had many admirable traits worthy of imitation, and one of them was rigid punctuality. This was well illustrated by an incident during his visit to Boston, Mass., one hundred years ago. Having appointed eight o'clock in the morning as the hour at which he should set out for Salem, he mounted his horse just as the Old South clock was striking that hour. The company of cavalry which was to escort him did not arrive till after his departure, and did not overtake him till he reached Charles River Bridge,-New York Observer.

Hew's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHINER & Co., Props., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chener for the last 1b years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEN & THEAK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale
Drugglats, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free,
Price 75c, per bettle. Sold by all druggists.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

No Safen Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Broachtal Troches." Price 28 cts. Sold only in b-20s. FITS stopped free by Ds. Kline's Great Kenve Restores. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle tree. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philis. Ps.

BEECHAM'S PILLS enjoy the largest sale any proprietary medicine in the work Made only in St. Helens, England. Jiafflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isase Thompson's Eye-water, Druggists seil at 25c, per bottle

disease by removing the cause of it. It's with the liver or the blood, nine times out of ten. A sluggish liver makes bad blood—and bad blood makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure blood. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, rouses every organ into healthful action, and cleanses and renews the whole system. Through the blood it cures. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, it's a certain

remedy.

Nothing else is "just as good."

Anything "just as good" could be sold just as this is. It's the only blood-purifier that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

The catarrh that isn't cured costs \$500. Not to you, but to the pro-prietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you the money, if you have an incurable

They don't believe that you have one.

### Catarrh-Remove the Cause.

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