How to Care for Pearls.

An old-fashioned receipt to prevent pearls from losing their brilliancy is to put them away in a box with a piece of ashroot. Wise men-in their own esti mation-will probably laugh at this advice, but it is just as well to let them laugh and not have one's beautiful jewel become dull and dead. Why the root of the ash tree should have this marvellous effect is hard to determine, but it is a fact and one which is worth taking advantage of .- New York Herald.



Mr. S. G. Derry of Providence, R. L. Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Wa terproof Harness Oil, tells of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

Sarsaparilla

Salt Rheum

breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms, a foul mass of sores, swollen and itching terribly, causing intens pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and dis charging constantly. It is impossible to describe my 13 years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars futile efforts to get well, and was discourage ad ready to die. At this time I was unable to li down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was smable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. Phally a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of

Order weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the seres soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and cruiches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarasparille for seven months; and slace that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

over the country, I recommend

ford Street, Providence, R. I. If you are Bilious take Hood's Pills

JOHNSON'S

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. By an Old Family Physician. Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

READY RELIEF.

Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Foothache Rheumatism.

Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a temperatural of a temperatural water will in a few minutes of Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.
There is not a remedial again in the world that
it cars bever and again and of other fevers added
RAD WAY'S PILLES to quickly as RAD-AY'S READ WRELLEF.
Price 50 cents.

or 60 cts we will send by mail one of our famous Hug and Embrodering Ma-oince with 3 sized needles and pictures stalogue or Hug and Embrolibery Fat-SECURE

E. HOSE & CO., Toledo, O., taken to bring them to the notice not of mer.



TREATMENT OF A BROKEN HORN, good a way as any to treat the injury is to wrap the horn core in a strip of cot. ton cloth smeared with common tar, but grees will not be clearly understood not gas tar. This protects the tender core from the air, and the new covering is made in a short time without any more attention. The bandage may be left on until it falls off, or it may be removed

MACRINE TO PULL WEEDS.

to kill them in case they are well rooted at the normal or natural depth. It is a by stripping off their seeds and leaves. very general practice among gardeners It is adapted to be drawn by horses and a sprocket drive on the drive wheel is leaf when transplanting to the field. A connected to rotate a forward shaft turn-exhibited in tables in Hulletin No. 37. tated on a shaft turning in bearings on practice." the front end of the main frame. The drum has longitudinal slots in its rim in which the stems of the weeds readily tion in practical work, being well adapted to pull up weeds in cultivated ground in which the grain has appeared, without injury to the grain. - Chicago

LOSSES OF EARLY LAMBS.

The most telling commentary on the prevalent carelessness and poor management among old-fashioned farmers was their acceptance of the loss of a considerable number of early lambs as a matter of course. Those who were more careful timed the breeding so that the lambs were dropped late when there was commonly mild weather and a good bite of grass. In these days thousands of lambs are born in midwinter, and such care is taken of them that losses are very rare. A basement stable warm enough by the warmth from a flock of sheep so that water will not freeze in it, is needed. Then there must be green or succulent food, roots and some bran or grain, to encourage a flow of milk when the lamb is dropped. The legs are carefully cut so that it is easy to get to the teats, and if the weather is cold a watch is kept so that the lamb does not chill before it can get to the teat and suck. After it gets hold of the teat the lamb will usually care for itself. Of course, lambs thus cared for cost money, but they bring money, too, and enough to repay the cost. This kind of lamb-growing is very different, and also more pleasant than the old way of keeping sheep, feedmostly on straw with a little hay, and letting the earlier lambs, which are always most valuable, die for lack of the necessary attention.—Boston Cultivator.

ALWAYS.

Always believe in farming so long as pays. Always blanket the warm horse stand-

ing in the wind. Always milk the cows regularly, kindly and with dispatch. Always have a snowplow ready when

the heavy snows come. Always count your chickens after the period of incubation is passed.

Always think twice before the boy is set to a task you would not do your-

Always keep cellars cool-as near thirty four degrees as possible—in which roots are stored.

Always prepare for the spring work during the comparative leisure of win-

Always clean the mud from your horses when you get home and rub them Always go to the barns at night just

before going to bed to see that the stock is all right. Always keep the fences and gates in order, and have a supply of posts ready repeated in 1892. Let us take care of in the shop.

Always select the most vigorous and prepared to fight insects and blights. well ripened shoots for cions, after which pack in bundles and store in the cellar. of business men succeeded without at Always keep posted about the work of Always keep posted about the work of some time becoming bankrupt, Where the month, and read the agricultural do you find a farmer who fails in busipapers, not forgetting the advertisements | ness ? They rarely do. of implements and seeds.-American

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.

Agriculturist.

The good work which is being done in the various agritultural experiment stations of this country is amply demonst. ted by the experiments of the past year. From the periodical pamphlets compiled by the able scientists in charge of these stations we can judge of the merits of the work, and it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the asefulness and excellent results attained by recent experiments. Theories are good, but stubborn facts are what we need most, and it is because our knowledge on many subjects has been advanced by a farmer had five eggs a day. Now, the work done at the agricultural experiment stations that we deem the scientists to fourteen. The five missing birds were in charge worthy of such high praise. Enlightenment in regard to the science of agriculture is certainly much needed, and no one can maintain that the agricultural stations are not doing their utmost to supply this need. Indeed, our only fear is that they will go ahead too fast. However easy it may be for them to arrive at satisfactory results by means of simple experiment it cannot be expected the average unscientific agriculwell for the scientists to pause occasion man of forethought and forehandedness ally, in order that their less crudito who wins, and he is the only one debrethren may have time to thoroughly test the experiments. We make this object of those agricultural stations is spring and hot summer. not solely to advance the cause of pure science, but also to benefit and instruct agriculturists. Experiments which show of inestimable value, and the more popube reaped through them. Popular, how-

scientists, but of average hard-working There is no difficulty in repairing a farmers. Excellent as the pamphlets broken hore, as only the shell of it is containing an account of the experiments Excellent as the pamphlets lost, and the inner core quickly secretes are, they are not as widely circulated or the horny matter for a new covering. As as thoroughly appreciated by practical National Provisioner.

TRANSPLANTING CABBAGE PLANTS.

"For three consecutive seasons," says Professor Bailey, of the Cornell Univerafter a week or two.-New York Times. sity station, "we have endeavored to determine what foundation there may be for the common notion that deep-set A machine has been brought out to cabbage plants give better heads and a pull weeds entirely out of the ground or larger proportion of heads than those set very general practice among gardeners to set the plants to the depth of the first ing in suitable bearings, this shaft hav- the results of three years' tests show that ing a gear wheel by which a drum is ro- no advantage is to be gained by such a

In 1889 the experiment was tried upon twelve varieties, about twenty plants of each of which moves a comb, the teeth each being set up to the first leaf, and of which form V-shaped openings into as many more set to the same depth at which they stood in the seed bed. pass and are firmly gripped. The ma-chine is aid to have given great satisfac- half the varieties gave better results from shallow setting and the other half better from deep setting. There were, however, rather more heavy heads from the deep setting. Combining all the results, the gain in weight from deep setting was as 13.60 is to 13.46, a difference so small as to lead to the conclusion that the particular method of planting probably had

nothing to do with the yields.

In 1890 the test was repeated, the early Wakefield cabbage being used for the purpose. The plants were grown upon a heavy and rather poor clay loam. Here the shallow planting gave decidedly the better results, both in the percentage of plants producing good heads and in

the average weight of heads. In 1891 the test was again repeated, this time with early Wakefield and Premium Drumhead. The plants were grown on a rich and well-prepared loose clay loam and all the conditions throughout the season were such as to insure a fair and uniform test. The average resuit was in favor of the shallow setting so far as the weight of heads is concerned but in favor of deep setting in the percentage of plants producing good or mature heads, but the differences were slight and no greater than might be expected from two or more lots of plants treated in the same manner. The two varieties, however, gave different results. The Early Wakefield gave better results from deep setting and the Drumbead from shallow setting. Upon the whole the results of the entire investigation leads to the conclusion that the depth at which strong and stocky cabbage plants are set does not influence the extent or weight of the crop .- New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Broad tires are a disadvantage on a Keep your watering troughs scrupu-

lously clean. Vary the feed; feed greens during the

winter, birds lay better for it. Hatch early in season; the early bird brings the highest broiler prices.

Dig the yards over frequently; this will prevent much poultry disease.

Be sure that coops are moved frequently; foul ground is worse for chickens than old birds. Renew drinking water for the fowls

every day; twice a day would be better if time can be found.

Buy fowls when starting suitable to vants. Never buy egg machines when table poultry are wanted.

Economy is the proper term for good farming. Save the littles all around. Chips will make as good fire while they art as big cord wood.

the orchards and vineyards this year; be

Not more than three or four per cent. With fair to good draft-horses selling

in Chicago at \$135 to \$200, and in good teams at \$225 to \$237 each, it appears that there is still money to be made in raising good horses. There are four ways of handling man-

ure-piling it against the barn to rot and leach, scattering it over the barn-yard to wash, drawing it into the field at once, and composting it as gardeners do.

The New York Tribune says: "Get rid of the fences!" Tuese words should be placed at the head of every page of the agricultural papers until public opinion is completely stirce I to action.

One year ago with twenty-five fowls roosters, which accounts for the whole

Tubers of the single dahlia may be started this month if it is desired to multiply some choice kind from cuttings. It may, however, be done later. Seeds of the single dahlia sown in the open border as late as May will produce flowering roots.

A whole chapter would not suffice to tell how much farmers, and other people, turist will arrive at the same results with too, lose by putting off necessary work equal case; and it might therefore be until they "have to" do it. It is the man of forethought and forehandedness serving of success. In autumn and winter get everything possible out of the suggestion on the assumption that the way of the rush and throng of our short

Many of the current run of papers have had a good deal to say about feed for idle horses, but few farmers can afford to conclusively that improvements are pos- have such things. They can no more du sible in some branch of agriculture are so than to have idle men. Both are absorbents of profit which no sensible man, lar they become the greater benefits will able and willing to plan and contrive and therefore to run a farm successfully ever, in the ordinary meaning of the can or will tolerate en his place. Have word they can hardly become, at least something for hands and horses to do. for a considerable time, unless pains be and utilize their services winter and sum-

TEMPERANCE.

NOME AT LAST!

A little child! fair-haired, with wondering eyes, Past through an open door, into the

She wandered on, lost in a land of sighs,
And wapt, "Is there no rest for we
feet?" Deep in the dark—a door stood open wide.

A light streamed from it brighter than the day; other's voice kept calling: 'Here!

Abide! Come Home, my little one! you've lost your way!

A wretched man, forlorn, with matted hair, Stood in a crowd of sots, more beasts than

men;
Deep curses reat the air, and dull despair
Supermely reigned in that accursed deu.
But high above its revels rang one sound,
Clearer than sea-bird's over roaring sea—
The voice of wife and woman! "Lost but
found!
Come Home, my Husband! Come! Oh!
follow ms!

Come Home!"

A poor lost soul, cast down with wretched-Pale death was ringing out his fatal knell;
No one to pity, no one there to bless. The parting hour of one who loved so well. Then suddenly a voice—"Oh! which is best? To live or die? Ever to sing or sigh?" This voice eternal whispered "Come and rest!

rest!
Come Home, and soul, and rest eternally!
Come Home

-Clement Scott.

POSTOFFICES IN SALOONS. latest rallying cry of our temper-is, "No more postoffices in salcons." The latest rallying cry of our temper-ancers is, "No more postoffices in salcons." It seems that there are at least eight in the beery metropolis of Milwankee, Wis., and plently elsewhere in the Badgar State and in the South. Crusaders, "let no guilty man escape." It is too late in the day to tolerate liquor and letters in the same shop. Will not our Brother Wanamaker move in the matter? We believe he will and that right speedily.—Union Signal.

DRUNKENNESS IN EUROPE.

The Chicago fribune reports a Paris doctor as saying: "I think more liquor is consumed in Paris than in any city in the world. Regarded as a matter of drink supply. I have no hesitancy in saying that France is a country of drunkards. I saw some statistics as I was leaving which showed that 6000 people have been sent to insbriate asytums; they had drunk themselves crazy. This is frightful. And the appalling part of it is that the majority of them were women. The proportion was three to two. Drunkenness is also increasing in Austria, in Germany and in England. Belgium is reeling from drink." DRUNKENNESS IN EUROPE,

AN MARLY PROHIBITION PETITION. The Atlanta Constitution recently published the following petition from King Hagler, a celebrated chief of the Catawbas, dated May 26, 1756, addressed to Chief-Justice Henley, and discovered in the State archives of North Carolina:

chives of North Carolina:

"I desire a stop may be put to the selling of strong liquors by the white people to my people, especially near the Indians. If the white people make strong drink, let them sell it to one another, or drink it in their own families. This will avoid a great deal of mischief, which otherwise will happen from my people getting drunk and quarrelling with the white people."

Whether the petition was brought to the notice of the Governor, as promised by the Chief Justice, and acted upon, does not appear. Hagier, who was assassinated by the Cainwhas in 1760, was, says Schoolcraft, "a great man."

PERILOUS WORK.

Away up among the wires of the great Brooklyn Bridge, at their greatest height, I saw several men busily painting the wires the other day. It strained my neck as I looked up at them, and made me feel dizzy at the mere thought of being suspended in mid-air as they were. There they were, bundreds of feet above the river, but as busy and painting as calmly as though they were on solid ground. "Ah!" I thought, "you men must be good teetotalers, or you could never work at that dizzy height. It needs men of steady nerves, of clear brain to work where you are. No man stupfiled with beer or muddled with whisky could do what you are doing, holding on with the left hand and working with the right, away up hundreds of feet, with the river below you, and knowing that a slip from what seemed a very likely instant death." Yes, we need temperance men for careful work and for positions of trust.—Temperance Banner.

OVERBURDENED HEARTS.

OVERBURDENED HEARTS.

The heart at seventy beats a minute will beat 4200 times an hour, and 100, 800 times in one day of twenty-four hours. With five ounces of blood propelled at each beat, 504.-000 ounces are propelled each day, or31,500 pounds. Imagine 81,500 pound balls on the edge of a platform, and let a strong man be required simply to lift the balls one foot and drop them from the platform. He would work well if he landed twenty in a minute, or 1200 in an hour. By continuous work for twenty-four hours, without a moment's rest, he would lift and drop 28,800, or 2700 less pound weights than the action of the heart represents. Plain'y we see he could not perform the supposed task for one day, nor indeed for twelve hours continuously. No living man is the equal in his muscular ability to his own heart in the line of action. And yet it must be remembered that this heart is simply in size like one's closed hand, and weighs only about ten ounces. Truly there is no such powerful piece of machinery known to man. Its motion also is perpetual—it knows no rest until life ceases. Now, the moderate drinker will consume two ounces of alcohol each day. This alcohol accelerates the action of his heart by 6000 beats in twenty-four hours, requiring it to propel 70,000 onnees more of blood, or shoot forth 1875 pounds in addition to its ordinary enormous work. Poor, dear heart! The drunkard has no pity on it, and it is no wonder that it sucks relief in an early death,—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

STRONG DRINK AND THE CHILDREN.

Strong drink which is responsible for so much cruelty and suffering, affects, with perhaps its worst results, the children. It is sometimes said that if you let drink alone, it will not burt you, but the experience of the children who do not theoretives take it, but who are in many cases victims to a fearful extent of its demoralizing influence upon parents and guardians, suffices to show that even those who do not themselves include in it, may be, and many times are, among its most unhappy victims. The Seventeenth Annual Report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for the year ending December 31, 1891, furnishes many striking and painful illustrations of the way in which children are thus made to suffer through strong drink. It appears that for the year 1891 the society received and examined 7895 complaints of cruelty to children; that it instituted 2802 prosecutions, and secured 2761 convictions; that it rescued 2683 children from pernicious surroundings, and that it sheltured, fed and clothed 1697 children in its reception rooms, and the linear of alleged cruelty, at the instance of the Police Justices and the courts. These figures represent a great deal of timely and valuable labor in behalf of exposed and victimized childhood, and show that the society discharges a most useful function in this nestropolis. But it is safe to say that three-fourths of its work is rendered necessary, either directly or indirectly, through the agency of strong drink. userul function in this metropolis. But it is safe to say that three-fourths of its work is rendered necessary, either directly or indirectly, through the agency of strong drink. In very many of the cases resorded it has been obviously a chief factor of the crueity from which children have suffered. In one case mentioned in the report, an officer of the society was detailed to care for little Rose Hoffman. He found the little creature crotching in a corner of the apartment before her drunken mother, who was staggering toward her in a drunken fury, shouting: "I'll kill you, you little brat; I'll murder you for this," and just then the officer put in an appearance and rescued the little one whose life was really in danger. The report says of the mother who was taken to the station kouse, "She behaved like a mad-woman; drink had literally crared her." Her two little ones were taken from her and committed to the American Female Guarding Society,—National Advocate.

Sapanese Houses

the construction of their houses, which are built of wood without an atom of paint, the Japanese, unlike most builders, begin with the roof. This is built on the ground, and when framed is covered with shingles about the size of two fingers, as thin as a sheet of paper. When it is done they raise it on four corner-posts, and it is a pleasure to see, it is so light and yet so strong. The walls are made like the side-scenes in a theatre, of thin strips of wood, over which are pasted sheets of a cottony, transparent paper. They are slipped in to grooves as soon as the roof is raised. and the house is finished without the use of a nail. In the evenings when the lanterns dispense their soft light round the inside of these white buildings, the spectator seems to be looking at a magic lantern. During the day time the sides of the houses are slipped out and the house becomes only a roof resting on the four light corner posts, the whole interior being thus opened to the air. Every part of it is exposed to view and every-thing done in it can be seen, while behind it appear the charming little gardens situated in the rear. The great luxury of the Japanese consits in their mats made of plaited straw. They are perfectly rectangular in shape, about three inches thick and soft to the touch. They are never stepped on with shoes, since the Japanese go about their houses always barefooted. Of furniture they have next to nothing; a small furnace in one corner, a closet made like the sides of the house and intended to contain the mattresses, a small set of shelves on which are arranged the lacquered plates for rice and fish, this is all the furnishing for these houses, in which they live, as it were, in the open air. In the middle of each house are two articles of general use among all classes-brazier and a box for tobacco. Being great tea drinkers, great smokers, and great talkers, the Japanese pass a great deal of their time, in groups of seven or eight, seated on their heels around the tea kettle.-Detroit Free Press.

Big Potatoes and Turnips. E. J. Lawrence, a farmer at Peace

River, Canada, says: With the most ordinary cultivation, we grow from two to four hundred bushels f potatoes, and upward, per acre. The heaviest potato that I have weighed was three and one-fourth pounds, and, from three pounds of Early Rose seed, I dug 672 pounds of sound potatoes.

Last season I weighed a turnip, that had had only ordinary field culture, without fertilizing, which weighed twenty-two pounds ten ounces. I afterward picked up four more that brought up the weight, with the first one, to ninety-three and a half pounds.

The number of lighthouses in the world has quadrupled during the last fifty years.

"August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, August Flower, for sick headache and palpitation of the heart, with satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was in-duced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot say to much for it." L. C. Frost, Springfield, Mass.

Cidney, Liver and Bladder Cure, Rheumatism,

Disordered Liver,

Impaired direction, gout, billious-headache, SWANP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease, Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility, Guarantee Use contents of One Bottle, if not ben-ented, Druggists will refund to you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GOOD DIGESTION.



WELL DRILLING

Scotland, whose output in 1889 was 23,217,168 tons, furnished almost oneseventh of all the coal mined in Great

There are a number of beautiful caves in California. Those in Mariposa, Cala-veras and Placer counties are the

Denfuess Can't be Cared

Deafaess Can'; be Careá

By local applications, as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
way to cure deafaess, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafaess is caused by an innamed condition of the mucous lining of the
Eustachian Tube. When his tube gets inliamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirally closed,
deafaess is the result, and unless the inflammation can by 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 inflamed condition of the intuous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
case of deafaess caused by catarrh) that we
cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh CureSend for circulars, free.

F. J. Chenex & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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The Skill and Knawledge Essential to the production of the most nerfeet and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists

Mr.C. D. Payne, publisher of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I never sawanything that would cure headache like your Bradycrotine." All druggists, fifty cents.

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"Brown's Bronchial Thoungs" are widely known as an admirable remody for Bron-chitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troub-les. Sold only in boxes. BEECHAM's Pills take the place of an entire medicine chest, and should be kept for use in every family. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompton's Eye-water, Druggists soil at Ec. per bottle Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, Macen, Ga.

I know the above statement to be true.-S. S. HARMON, Macon, Ga.

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, Chenterfield, Va. S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.

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\$5,00 Genuine Hand-Sewed. \$4.00 Hand Sewed Welt Shoe.

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If not for sale in your place send direct to Pactory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Pestage tree, AGENTS WANTED, Will give exclusive sale to sine dealers where I have no agent and advertise them tree in local paper.

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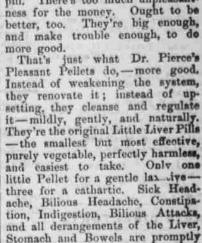


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