Questions Otten Asked.

Questions Often Asked.
Q. What is Alabastine?
A. Alabastine is a DURABLE coating for walls and ceilings.
Q. Is it the same as kalsomines?
A. It is entirely different from all other parations on the market.
Q. Wherein does it differ from these kalsomines on the market?
A. It is made from a cement that goes brough a process of setting on the wall, and yows harder with age.
Q. What are kalsomines made from?
A. From whitings, chalks, clays or other

Q. What are kalsomines made from:
A. From whitings, chalks, clays or other
art powders for a base, and are entirely
spendent upon glue to hold them on the

Why do kalsomines rub and scale? A. Because the glue, being animal matter, cays in a short time by exposure to air dimoisture, and the binding resilities of a material are then gone.

Q. Does the Alabastine contain any in-

. Alabastine has been most carefully ed, and is recommended by leading sani-ans throughout the country, on account sanitary nature.

What has the same investigation own regarding wall paper? A. Sanitarians condemn, in

A. Sanitarians condomn, in strong terms, the use of wall paper for walls of living rooms, on account of the poison used in its Can anything but plain work be done Alabastine?
Any kind of work, from plain finting

Q. How can I learn to do this work and A. By writing the Alabastine Company, Canad Rapids, Mich., for book of instruc-tions and suggestions, and illustration of concils; also showing six sets of tinted wall

The crown jewels of Russia are valued



Two Christmas Dinners In '90 a Smell was Enough In '91 a Good Appetite

the Change Was Bue to Hood's Sarsaparttla. "CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1891. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. I have been reading in a paper to-day about Mood's Sarsaparilla being a cure for

Dyspepsia and I know that it is true. A year ago the well of my Christmas dinner was enough for the, but this year I find that I want more than a smell, and I give Hood's Sarsaparilla Co-credit for the change in my feelings. For the last two years I have been troubled with gropepsia, and could find no cure for it. My monds told me that if I went to Europe, scalarness, change of air and diet would cure me. I went to Ireland and remained the three sumper months of this year, 21, and came back in green the months of this year, 21, and came back in green beginning to the tree sumper months of this year, 21, and came back in green and I was told to take Hood's Sartary and I was told to take Hood's Sartary and I was told to take Hood's Sartary and the first of the sartary and the sartary

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the theoretical boot and dyspepsia, for I am now perfectly well and have not taken any r medicine since I came home." ROBT.W.

ANODYNE

UNLIKEANY OTHER POP INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.
SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING,
Dropped on Sugar, Children Loce to Johnson's Anodyne Liminest for Cross, Colds.
Throat, Donellius, Colle, Cramps and Pains. Re
Throat, Donellius, Colle, Cramps and Pains. Re
Stimmer Complaints, Cols and Revises like magic
Compts, Actilius, Calacri, Bronchitts, Choicrase, Childrans, Crais, Sorensee in Rody or Limin
testing of Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headaches
testics or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headaches
theory of the Colstant Colstant Colstant
theory of the Colstant
the

"German

Two bottles of German Syrup ended me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad no tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCE, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, busimess-like statement.

Consumption carries off many of its victims needtossly. It can be stopped sometimes; sometimes it cannot.

It is as cruel to raise false hopes as it is weak to yield to false fears.

There is a way to help within the reach of most who are threatened_CAREFUL LIV-ING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil,

Let us send you a book on the subject; free.

Borr & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, 182 York.

Der designet keeps South Emulsion of cod-liver and designed keeps South Emulsion of cod-liver and designed as a series of the s



Nothing is better for horses in winter than carrots. They help to regulate the bowels, make the cost shiny, and keep the horses in good condition. They seem to possess qualities which no other root vegetable has. Two or three every day, or every other day, is all that is necessary to feed. Plant a quarter or half an acre, or more, and put the rows wide enough to allow of cultivation with a horse .- American Agriculturist.

BICH GROUND FOR EABLY POTATOES. A rich, deep and dry soil is necessary to grow early potatoes. We say dry, be-cause the sets must be planted early, and if wet and cold they will rot rather than grow. This rich, deep soil, that is dry carly spring, will be all the moister during the droughts of summer. If the potato tops cau be kept green a week onger on one piece than another, it means doubling the crop of marketable tubers. A few days' extra growth means making the large tubers larger, and bringing those that would have been fit only for pig feed to marketable size. The crop ould have some fermented stable manure to give the plants an early sendoff. It will not cause early potatoes to rot, though it may with the late crop .-

DEHORNING LEGALIZED.

Many writers against the practice, now becoming common, of cutting the horns off, "point with pride" to the very foolish decisions of the English courts on this point a few years since. Most, if not all, of those judgments have been reversed, and now the National Federation of Butchers and Meat Trade Association, assembled at Liverpool, resolved as fol-lows. "That this Federation is in favor of dishorning being legalized as a means of preventing injury to cattle in transit.' No doubt Parliament will soon pass a law legalizing the practice, though all the good such a law could do would be to put the burden of proof on the person who makes the complaint. Now it is necessary for the defendant to prove in each case that the dehorning does not cause unnecessary pain. The cranks are getting tired of sympathizing with the victous brutes that use horn, while forgetting the innocent creature that gets gored. This is a good sign, and we may all hope soon to see the last of dangerous cimetars on the heads of cows and bulls. -American Dairyman.

IMPROVEMENT OF POOR LAND.

The use of green crops for the improvement of poor land is not so easy as is commonly thought. Green manure is than of rectoring it when this has been

lost. The crop to be plowed under, of course, adds nothing to the land that has not been taken from it. But it is very rare that any land is so impoverished that a thorough plowing and a dressing of lime will not bring some crop that may be turned under with benefit. It might be suggested that such land be plowed two inches deeper than it has been previously, and given a dressing of twentya plank drag. This covering of the seed that might occur.

hay is taken, and the second growth is teristics. left on the land, to be turned under for To rak the second growth of the clover is turned | with increased power. under for wheat, and 200 pounds of superphosphate of lime may be applied per acre. By proceeding in this way and plowing deeply the land may be much improved in a few years .- New York Times.

RYE AS A GREEN MANURE.

When I bought my present farm of sixty-five acres in the fall of the year, writes Joseph Smith of Michigan, I found it in a badly run-down condition. Not one acre of meadow was on the place, and the tenant declared that it was too poor to raise clover. I commenced by putting in the best portions of the farm to fall wheat, and the poorer parts to fall rye. During the winter I cut wood and hauled it down to the city, and when I could not get a load of manure given to me, I could usually buy a two-horse load for twenty-five cents. This I used as a top-dressing on the fall crops, very thinly, of course. In spring I sowed clover and Timothy seed on the wheat and so much rye as I had top-dressed. This I followed with a fortyfive toothed steel harrow, which served the double purpose of covering the seed and fining the manure. The balance of the rye I left to grow as best it might till about the first of June. Then I proceeded to plow it down with a weed hook, or a chain fastened to the furrow horse's whiffletree and back to the plow. I then rolled and fined the soil to hasten the decomposition of the rye, and after properly pulverizing and again rolling, I planted it partly to potatoes and corn, sowing the balance to flat turnips. In August there was a good growth of bot-toms. I pulled the larger ones to feed the stock, as at this meason of the year the pastures are suffering from dry, hot weather. Then I plowed down this mass of vegetation and again rolled and harrowed till time to sow to wheat. The next year there was no trouble in locat-

ing the line of the green manuring. As soon as it was time to stop cultivating the corn crop, I sowed rye in the corn, cultivating between the rows with a shallow tool. This gave pasturage for all kinds of stock till the snow covered the ground. This item of pasture alone will pay the cost of labor and seed rye. Next year the tye was turned down, season. These two marketing seasons seeding to clover and Timothy. After are when fresh pork always brings the digging the potatoes, I harrowed the highest prices,

ground down level and sowed to rye to plow down for corn or millet for fodder, taking off in time to prepare for wheat to be seeded down the following spring to clover. Sometimes I plant potatoes on every third furrow when plowing down the rye, and if it should be a dry season the potato crop will grow right along as the rye seems to retain the moisture. I have had potatoes thus planted that were green and flourishing weeks after all or-dinary tender vegetation was blackened by the frost. In digging potatoes so planted, it is better to plow them out. It is enough to make a man enthusiastic to see the clean crop of tubers lying in a rich bed of decomposed vegetation. This plan of euriching the farm may be carried into the garden patch, taking off squash and other vegetables, and sowing to rye to plow down for the same kind of crops the following season. No matter if it does not come up that fall, it will come all right in the spring, and only be a few days behind the earlier sown crop. - American Agriculturist.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Protecting tomatoes with bags has been tried with good results.

If you would keep up with your season's work haul out your manure now. Help at home doesn't cost half as much as it does on the road or on the

We must learn to set our crops so that in marketing they will cost the least money.

Poverty is illustrated by the con-dition of the roads and the farms that bound them. The clay floor of silo may be readered rat-proof by painting it with a

thick coat of gas-tar. Cleanliness and comfortable quarters are important items in keeping the calves

in a good thrifty condition now. Supply your hens with pure fresh water. In cold weather it will do no harm to have the chill taken off.

It is a very foolish error to suppose that fine fowls are more susceptible to disease than the common dunghill. The great size and extra egg-productiveness of the thoroughbred fowls is the result of years of judicious breeding

from the very strongest and most healthy Sunlight and air are among the best preventives of mildew, therefore trees and plants which are subject to its at-

tacks should be so set and so trimmed

that they will not lack for either. The most prosperous and best informed dairymen in the South wouldn't use ice most effective on good land, and for the purpose of n ai staining its fertility, rather would quickly spoil after being taken off would quickly spoil after being taken off ice, and families would buy it no more.

The cream gatherer for an Iowa factory says that during the nine years he has performed this service the quantity collected has trebled, and the quality has so improved that what was best at first would now rate as poorest.

The statement is made that Ampelopsis veitchi, the Japan creeper, raised from seed started early in a box in the Then sow with buckwheat in June, using one-half bushel of seed per acre. Then sow one need of classes and transferred at the proper time to its permanent place outdoors, will get twice as far up a wall the first season as sow one peck of clover seed per acre and harrow it lightly with a brush harrow or ting.

A well bred flock of thoroughbred ecures it against a spell of dry weather chickens are less liable to contact disease, from the fact that good breeding The buckwheat is harvested in the has established in them strong constitu usual manner, and the clover will make tions and powers of endurance, while a sufficient growth to go through the promiscuous crossing and recrossing of winter safely. The next year a crop of dunghills has weakened these charac-

To rake up and burn the fallen leaves corn the next year. When the corn is in the orchard, or to put them in the laid by the land is sown with clover again, manure heap, will lessen the liability of and the seed is covered in by a light V the spreading of fungus diseases, and shaped harrow run through the rows, the same is true of all other plants. The corn is worked level, so that the Where fungus is very troublesome in any seeding may be as even as possible. This season, such measures may be necessary alternation may be made once more, when to prevent its returning the next year

Success waits upon the man who works his land for that which feeds his stock, when every steer carries to market a ton of hay in the shape of beef, and fifty or more bushels of corn; when every colt or filly, every hog or sheep does measurably the same, and when butter by the ton will represent train loads of hay,

stay in the herd any longer than you can help it, for she is an aggravation to the milkers who soon spoil her by neglecting to strip her clean. It is a most excellent plan too for the owner of the herd to take all the "hard cases" in the herd under his own special care, for he being interested, is sure to be more charitable toward them.

It is in the more arid parts of the country that men learn how best to provest the surface—the mould occupied by the roots—from becoming fatally dry. In California the value of hoeing is so assuredly known that even the orchards are kept under clean shallow culture, and not a weed is left to rob the trees. The same care secures vegetable crops, where, without it, they would inevitably fail. It is a lesson for other regions.

Has it occurred to you that if you have a surplus of any one forage sheep are just the fellows you want to help equalize matters. There are no other animals that will eat and thrive upon so many kinds of food; so, instead of providing a forage crop on purpose for them, wait until you see what you will have a surplus of and then provision the sheep with that. So that it will be clean and wholesome they will not care much what it is, and will take it and give you good return in wool and mutton.

A cowboy manages his swine in this way: The sows have two litter of pigs yearly. The first are dropped in March, grown on milk, clover and wheat bran, fattened on corn, and sold at the first demand for fresh pork in the fall. The second litters come in August. They are given summer conditions in winterwarm pens, out and steeped clover hay, roots, bran and corn, and are slaughtered at the last demand for fresh pork of the season. These two marketing seasons

TEMPERANCE.

At the hall of the Central Temperance Association in London last month, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a notable temperance address, in the course of which she said that instead of the drunkard's being "no man's enemy but his own," he is "a focus of poison to the community in which he has a physical presence," and it is the views which she holds of the relationship of one man to another, and the influence which he exerts upon another, that have made her a total abstainer. THE DRUNEARD'S POSITION.

LIQUOR IN GERMANY.

Whatever the mistakes made by Emperor William of Germany, he is not mistaken in the deep interest he feels in the drink question. Whether from the social, the military, or the industrial point of view, he discerns the vital bearings of this question. A nation whose defenders are solden with drink leans on an unreliable support. A country whose work-people are besotted with alcohol and who waste their wages on that which does them no good, is liable to get into the hurch in the sharp, eager, unresting competitions of industrial manufacture and commerce. As a leading military journal in Germany declares, unless Germany redeems herself from the saloon, she will look in vain for competent defenders when the test of war is to be met. In Great Britain the expenditure for drink the past year was considerably over seven hundred million dollars; twice as large as the total national revenue. It is a blind and fatuous statesmanship which would ignore such facts as these.—The Witness.

LIQUOR-SELLING AT THE WORLD'S PAIR,

The Christian at Work publishes the National Temperance Society's memorial to the World's Fair Commissioners against liquorseiling in connection with the Fair, and makes a vigorous editorial protest against the preliminary action of the Board of Control in granting, for a money consideration, concessions to liquor-sellers. It says:

"The haste with which the local management came to a decision on the liquor question is in striking contrast with the dilatory manner with which the requests of the friends of Sunday closing have been treated. The latter have been trying now for nearly a year to secure some decision on this point, but no decisive action has been taken. The question of the sale of liquor, however, was decided, so far as the local directory could decide it, without any delay. The local directory has, perhaps, taken this way of giving notice to the world at large that it has no sympathy, as one of our daily papers has expressed it, with "Sabbatarians and temperance cranks". It could hardly have taken a more direct way to express that sentiment. But these "Sabbatarians and temperance cranks" compose a very large and influential portion of the people of the United States, and it may be found in the end that it is neither wise nor safe to ignore them entirely."

ALCOHOL AS A POISON.

"Is alcohol a food, and does the human system crave it as it does tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.? That question," said a learned female physician, "was discussed by the St. Louis Medical Society at its meeting last Saturday night. I could hardly believe I was living in the close of the nineteenth century when three sons of Æsculapius undertook to indores such sentiments. How dil men live before its discovery in the thirteenth century? Since that time it has been proved that alcohol is not a food, but a poison. It enters the stomach as alcohol, passes through the system as alcohol unchanged, is found in the tissues and brain after death as alcohol, and will burn as alcohol then. It is not converted into tissue building or blood making, and not assimilated anywhere in the system as food. Alcohol will retard destructive metamorphosis of tissue in disaased body, and may thus serve as a medicine, a stimulant to tide over the disease, as arsenic and strychnine do good as medicine often, though deadly poisons. That alcohol is assimilated in the system and aids in building muscular tissue is false. Temperance societies have proved that it is not a necessary stimulant in disease, for in Chicago a hospital has been opened in which alcohol has been prohibited, and the records of recovery are proof of its success. The people of India never used it until British rule came there a few years ago, Then the spirit of gain induced Great Britain to send barrels of the liquor to destroy the men of that country, "—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE. In his sermon before the Springfield C. T. A. Union Convention, Rev. John F. Leonard sets forth the evils of intemperance is the following clear and convincing manuer:
In all causes which have a baneful and
evil effect, in the great battle of life, and
which tend to wreck the future hopes of
success, and to blight the brigatest prospects
for good; there is none, not one more to be
dreaded than the evil of drunkenness. This
evil has made such inroads among all classe:
of records in our day and its netnicious of

of people in our day, and its permicious ef-fects are so far-reaching and wide-spread, that it is time to stem this torrent of de-It has swept over this fair land like a per

tilence marking its course by wrecked and ruined homes; filling the poor-houses, the or-phanages, the insane asylums, the jails and food Himself commands us to guard and protect with care our strength and health. He even renounces the right He has of our

He even renounces the right He has of our services, when we cannot serve Him, without the danger of injuring it. And yet, O precious health! so useful and valuable to man, so precious in the sight of God, how many are they who wrecklessly ruin and destroy thos?

Al: but how? By frequent and excessive drinking. The life that is so precio is, and that would not otherwise be exposed to danger by any one, is willingly and deliberately shortened and brought to a premiture end. Nearly all diseases come from ill-digested humors in the stomach, and these humors must necessarily and frequently arise in a stomach charged with beer and strong drink which beat the blood and retard digestion, Hence the dumb brute will not drink unless it is thirsty; and poor people as a class, have not the diseases of the rich who drink liquors.

All sorts of fevers, diseases of the chest

all sorts of fevers, diseases of the clest and lungs, dropsy, consumption, palsy, apoplexy, gout, trembling of the limbs and impurity of the blood, come, for the most part, from excessive drink, and are not apt to be found in temperate men.

The providence of God has wisely ordained that excessive drinking should bring its own punishment, and should cause all those evils, to those who are addicted to it, in order that, if they are still capable of using their reason, and following its dictates, they may be deterred from this evil and ruinous habit of intoxicating drink. intoxicating drink.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. An exchange inquires, "What does a horse know?" He knows more than some men. He knows enough to let whisky alone.

"No member shall be permitted to drink the white man's grog" is the pertinent regu-lation of a newly formed Zulu church in The directors of the Columbian Exposition

have refused to grant space to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the crection of a building in which to ex-hibit the work and progress of the temperance reform.

Eleven gentlemen met at lunch in Shang-hai, and it came out that they had all been life-long abstainers. They had each lived in the trying temperature of North China for periods ranging from twenty-four to thirty-five years, and not one of them had been once sick from climatic causas.

once sick from climatic causas.

Neal Dow has written to the head of W.
C. T. U. in Maine that he will bequeath his
scrap-book to the archives of the new Temperance Temple in Chicago. There are
twenty-three volumes now, very large and
thick and half-bound in strong morocco.
Neal Dow's scrap-books must contain a great
deal of matter of value to the temperance
cause. The Mississippi Legislature has just passed a scientific temperation instruction bill, by which every grade of the public schools is now compelled to teach the subject under

now compensat to teach the subject under exactly the same regulations which govern every other study in the schools. The same Legislature has also passed a law forbidding the sale of tobacco in any form to boys under eighteen years of age. eighteen years of age.

Mr. Charles Booth has made a very careful study of poverty and its causes in England, and of 4001 cases analyzed, finds twenty-seven per cent. attributable to "illness, large families and other misfortunes; fifty-five per cent. to lack of employment," and only feuricen per cent. to drink, Probably drink has much to do with the other causes mentioned.

A MOST GRAPHIC STORY.

It is Taken Direct from Real Life.

CHARRING NEW ENGLAND LADY TELLS HER EXPERIENCE BOTH ABROAD AND IN AMERICA.

The unwritten romances of life are more wonderful and far more interesting than the most vivid works of flotion. The one we are about to relate occurred in real life, and is both interesting and instructive.

Mrs. Jennie Ray formerly lived in Manchester, N. H. Her home was pleasant, her surroundings comfortable. In the year 1880 she visited England, and while in that country began to experience strange sensations. At first she attributed them to the change of climate, but they continued and increased, until finally, like many another woman, she became utterly discouraged. It was while in this condition that Mrs. Ray returned to America and her home. Thousands of women who read this story can appreciate the condition in which Mrs. Ray then was, and sympathize with her suffering. Two prominent physicians were called and endeavored to do all in their power for her relief. In spite, however, of their skill Mrs. Ray grew weaker and more depressed, while the agony she endured seemed to increase, It was at this time that a noted physician who was called declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, said there was no help, and told her friends she could not live more than

It was at this time that a noted physician who was called declared Mrs. Ray was suffering from cancer, said there was no help, and told her friends she could not live more than a week at the farthest.

And here comes the interesting part of the story, which we will endeavor to tell in Mrs. Ray's cwn words. She said:

"Unknown to all these physicians, I had been using a preparation of which I had heard much. I did not tell the physicians because I feared they would ridicule me, and perhaps order its discontinuance. During all the while that the physicians were attending me the preparation was steadily and faithfully doing its own work in its own way, and I had faith in its power. At last the doctor said there was no use of his coming, for he could do me no goo! I had suffered so much that I was quite willing to die, but it seems I was nearer relief than I knew. One week from the day the doctor last called a false growth, as large as a coffecup, and which looked as though it had been very large, left me. I sent for a doctor, and he declared it was a fibroid tumor, but said he had never known one to come away of itself before. I immediately began to gain health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvelous effects of gain health and strength, and I unhesitatingly declare that my rescue from death was due solely to the marvelous effects of Warner's Safe Cure, which was the remedy I took un'mown to the physicians, and which certainly rescued me from the grave. It is my firm belief that many ladies who are said to die of cancer of the womb are cases like mine, and if they could be induced to use Warner's Safe Cure they, like me, might be saved."

The above graphic account is perfectly true in every respect. Mrs. Jennie Ray is now living at 142 West Sixth street, South Boaton, Mass., and if any lady doubts the above statement she can address Mrs. Ray, who will gladly answer all questions or grant an interview of a confidential nature to any la iy who may choose to call upon

grant an interview of a confidential nature to any la ly who may choose to call upon her. It is said that "truth is stranger than flotion," and when the thousands or suffering, helpless women who are upon the road which physicians say leads only to death, consider the story as above given, there is reason for hope and joy, even although they may be now in the depths of despondency and misery. To such ladies the above truthful account is willingly given.

Largest Olive Orchard in the World. The largest olive orchard in the world belongs to Mr. Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara County, California. Mr. Cooper purchased the land occupied by this ammoth grove of Oriental trees away back in 1871, the entire orchard, includiug the portions of it which are devoted to the culture of English walnuts, Japanese persimmons, almonds, etc., comprising 1700 acres. The orchard now has 10,000 olive trees, 8100 in full bearing, the remainder being young trees set out during the past year and a half. Besides the olive tree there are 3000 English walnut trees, 10,000 almond trees and about 4000 other fruit and nut trees. The 10,000 olive trees yielded 40,000 quart bottles of olive oil last year, which found a ready market at \$1.25 per bottle; the nut trees bore thousands of bushels of nuts, to say nothing of the Japanese persimmens. Taken all in all, it has been calculated that Mr. Cooper's orehard brings an inless than \$800 every year .- St. Louis Republican.

Queer Chinese Commodities.

Some curious items are found in the lists of China's trade statistics. For instance the report of exports from Ichang, a large city on the middle Yang tse-Kiang, contains an item of 13,000 ounds of tiger bones, valued at nearly \$3000. Only a Chinese would think of putting tiger bones to any other use than that of a fertilizer, but in China tiger bones are used as a medicine. They impart to the invalid some of the tiger's strength. Another item is 9000 pounds of old deer torns, worth \$1700-another mediciusi agency with whose pecular properties Western medical cience is not yet acquainted .- Boston Transcript.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were nireduced, and their success as a cure to Joids, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has seen unparalieled. THE pleasant coating of Beecham's Pills

completely disguises the taste without impairing their efficiency. 25 cents a box. For a 2c. stamp, sent with address to Lydis E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., ladie will receive free, a beautiful illustrated book.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and actr gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c

and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, VEW YORK W.C. PATENTS E. T. PENWICK.

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

F. J. Chener & Co., Props., Toledo, Q. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm, were & Thuax, Wholessle Drugglats, Toledo, O.

WALDING, RINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. A. B. Laforme, Boston, Mass., says: "! ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles Bradycrofine among my friends afflicted with headache, and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief." Fifty cents,

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous curos. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline. 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Young mothers who regain strength bu slowly, should bear in mind that nature greatest assistant is Lydia E. Pinkham' Vegetable Compound. It has no rival a thousands testify.



Rather risky

-the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Risky for them. For you, if you have Catarrh, it's a certainty. You're certain to be cured of it, or to be paid \$500. That's what they offer, and in good faith-they cure you, or pay you, no matter how bad your case, or of how long standing.

But-is it so much of a risk? They have a medicine that cures Catarrh, not for a time, but for all time. They've watched it for years, curing the most hopeless cases. They know that in your case there's every chance of success, almost no chance of failure.

Wouldn't any one take such a risk with such a medicine?

The only question is - are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the



Rheumatism,

Disordered Liver.

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache, SWAMP-HOOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

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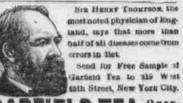
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