According to the Philadelphia Press, the Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or in one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind. During the time of the old Roman empire the dead bodies of all except suicides were burned. The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them in imitation of the Romans. In India, up till within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funera pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes. When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere." The natives of Australia tie the hands of their dead together and pull out their nails. This is for fear that the corpse may scratch its way out of the grave and become a vampire. The primitive Russians place a certificate of character in the dead person's hands.

A Unique Railway President. Otto Mears, the President of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, is a unique chan gr. When a lad of ten years he ran off from Russia as a cabin boy on a lumber sloop in the Gulf of Finland, and a year later be found himself in San Francisco with a single \$2.50 gold piece. He was a soldier in the war in California, Then a burro packer and an ex driver, Afterward he developed into a railroad contractor, and ever since he has been on the high tide of prosperity. He owns farms and cattle ranches and has helped to make and unmake Colorado Congressmen and Senators. Mears is now a wiry, rather dried up looking man of fifty-two.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Navajo Indians are very superstitious. Not one will ever enter a house in which death has been, and the wide domain of this tribe is full of hutsaband-

### THAT TIRED FEELING

aging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla. on "that tired feeling," wheth er caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts a feeling of strength, comfort and self-confidence.

#### Kidney Trouble.

"I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for several years. It had assumed an alarming condition. I commenced the use of Hood's Sar-saparills, and in a short time a change for the better came that seemed almost incredible. I would recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all that are suffering with the same disease, which causes such great suffering." L. M. STANLEY,

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipa-

# JOHNSON'S

UNLIKEANY OTHER FOR INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician, Soothing, HEALING, PENETRATING Drepped on Sugar, Children Love Propped on Sugar, Catalana Love to Jahason Anodro Liniment for Croup, Colda Throat, Tousillin, Colle, Grampe and Pains. By a summer Commissing, Cuts and Brutese like magic stamps, Ashina, Catarah, Bronchille, Choire and Language, Ashina, Catarah, Bronchille, Choire and Childiana, Chain, Soveness in Body or Jimis Musics or Strain. Inhale for buryous Readacha di Pamphiet tipe. Suddeverywhere, Price Weds of Pamphiet tipe. Suddeverywhere, Price Weds

## "German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J. e

Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil is an easy food-it is more than food, if you please; but it is a food-to bring back plumpness to those who have lost it.

Do you know what it is to be plump?

Thinness is poverty, living from hand to mouth. To be plump is to have a little more than enough, a reserve

Do you want a reserve of health? Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

Scorr & Howne, Chemitts, 130 South 5th Avenue, Your druggist everywhere do. \$1.





DUCK! AS SCAVENGERS.

Vegetable trimmings, potato bread scraps and meat, all, if mixed with a little bran, make a dish highly reliahed. It does not matter how much water there is in it. They will fish out all the goodies. They will eat water, and if any grain is fed, throw it into the water also and let them hunt for management .- New York Observer.

TWO VIEWS OF CHECK REINS.

Whether the ordinary check rein is of horses it may be useful. On others it is seems to be but one way to look upon the purposes a developed cow. everhead check. This kind of a rein is a barbarity and ought to be abolished, at once and forever. It keeps the horse in constant pain while it is on and the long after it is removed. In many cases it has caused severe disease. The horse is a noble animal and it is a shame check rein. - American Dairyman.

CUTTING CLOVER EARLY.

This year of ail others in the West the farmers should cut their clover early. Be sure to cut it before the seed has formed. There is a physical law in this that will help the farmer if he is wise enough to observe it. Clover is a biennial—one of those plants that commences to die when once it has produced seed. Here is the point: By cutting before the seed forms you can cut two crops in one season and still keep the root alive. At least it will not die because its purpose has been fulhay we cau get. Skillful management of our clover mealows will give us a large additional yield of hay and have the roots right for the next season. That wise farmer, the late Hiram Smith, once showed us a field of medium clover nine years old, from which he had taken that year fully three tons per acre in three cuttings. But there is another great advantage in early cutting. The hay for milk and butter purposes is worth double

that of the ordinary grade. Now is the time, according to Hoard's Dairyman, which gives the foregoing advice, to make a mistake that will occupy us a whole year in mourning about, Cut the clover before it seeds. Cut two crops. Get more hay per acre. Get hay worth twice as much as the ordinary Preserve your clover meadow for next year. One great reason clover meadows kill out in winter is because they become exhausted in summer by being allowed to stand until the seed has formed before cutting .- New York

BEANS FOR PROFIT.

In carrying out a system of rotation seans can often be grown with profit. One advantage with them is that they occupy the ground but a short time, and all the work necessary can be done without hiring much extra help. While beans will grow in almost any

kind of soil, yet to secure the best results a good soil, well prepared, is neces-sary. They should not be planted until sary. They should not be planted until the beef form again appears, and is hard all danger of frost is past, as they do better if they can make a steady growth so that when it develops into a heifer it from the time they are planted until they are matured. Many do not plant until late, but when this is done there is always the risk of hot, dry weather blasting the crop, and in many cases a better yield could be obtained by earlier plant-ing. The soil should be well plowed and thoroughly harrowed. By preparing the soil properly before planting the cultivation can be given earlier and more thoroughly. Mark out the rows three and a half feet apart, running out the feet apart, running out are now expected to calve in October, the furrows reasonably shallow. If the and through the summer each one has planting is done in hills, drop three or four beans every two feet. A better yield, however, can generally be re-ceived by planting in drills four inches apart; do not cover deep; two inches is have had a stimulating effect upon milk plenty. Cultivate often enough to keep production, and at this time it is fair to the weeds down and the soil in a good tilth. Generally it will be necessary to hoe once or twice, depending somewhat upon the condition of the soil.

Clean, thorough cultivation is necessary to get the best growth and yield, and the number of workings that may be necessary will depend upon the character and condition of the soil, and in many cases one more working given at the to build up constitution and vigor, will right time, while not adding much to give us the hardy cow with power to the cost of the crop, will increase the yield and quality.

Especially when planted early it will not always do to wait to harvest the crop until all the plants stop blossoming When the bulk of the pods are ripe the crop should be harvested, as after that there is risk of loss. The vines can be In a few days as soon as the pods and stalks are dry enough they should be bauled in and stored under shelter in

a barn or shed loft where there is a good circulation of air. They should threshed out when the other work will be left to dry out sufficiently to thresh in the field. With an average yield beans can be made a profitable crop.-

St. Louis Republic.

CABE OF THE HEIFER CALP. The idea in past years, by the many, has been that a cow was a cow and, if one was better than another, it was a case of "row luck." This left fine lies is informed that a new use has been breeding in the hands of the few. It found for bananas which will greatly add was called the rich tarmer's "sport," to the value of that fruit. In several which the ordinary farmer could not places in Central America flour is now afford, and bear the extra expense of belog made from bananas, which, under keeping fine cows. A change is now apparent. Only the rich can afford to keep | more nutriment than rice, beans or corn. poor cow. Good breeding and rational A manufactory on a large scale is being care have much to do with the develop- established at Port Limon, Costa Rica .ment of the cow. Let the breed or grade | Washington Star,

be what it may, the calf, if worth raising Ducks are great farm scavengers, eat-ing much that cannot be otherwise util-The idea is here expressed that many a worthless cow to-day, if she had been properly treated when a calf and helfer, cared for and suitably fed, would have made a far better cow, of fine productive powers. For, while all cows have a orn possibility, the owner is responsible shells and gravel, when put in a pail of if this cow is not developed into that ex-

treme limit of production.

To this end the heifer calf should have it. A fine flock of thoroughbreds, fish-ing for grain in a trough of water is a thority says that "cows breed from the novel and interesting sight. There is a blood, not their performance," so that a good deal to learn about ducks and their heifer calf from a milking strain is pre ferable to one that has a promiscuous parentage. The care of a calf and cow is a matter of administering to the office of the cow's motherhood, and all any benefit may, perhaps, be considered of the directing agencies of stable and an open question. There are arguments field should be to enlarge the powers of both for and against its use. On some the animal to increase her milk production, so that when the beifer, at twentyprobably an injury. But, however, this eight or thirty months old, comes into form of the rein may be regarded there | the dairy, she will be to all intents and

The calf, if a spring arrival, should

be taken from the cow in due time, and

put on prepared food. Here the dairyman must face the question whether to discomfort produced by its use remains take the calf off at once, or allow it to run with the mother for a few weeks. A matter of profit comes in, for butter fats are worth twenty-five cents per pound, and disgrace that for the sake of show and the latter practice soon makes the he should be tortured by the wealthy and litter herfer a costly one. Skim milk, aristocratic owners who use this form of even when lavishly fed, is not an ideal food. In the stomach of the young calves it does not readily digest, for, while the butter lats are not in themselves a sustaining food, they are great promoters of digestion and creators of energy. If profit is an object, and growth is insisted upon, a substitute nust be found. Linseed meal, cooked to a jelly and added to skim milk, at the rate of about two pounds to one hundred pounds of milk, makes the ration about equal to the whole milk. Later on, oateal, with the hulls sifted out and then scalded, makes a capital addition to the inseed. Feed the milk sweet and warm. filled. This year we shall need all the Do not let it get sour, and then feed cold. Sour milk has lost about all its sugar element. The sugar, next to the caseln, is the most important thing in skim milk. Think of feeding a baby cold sour milk! What mother would think of feeding it to her own baby, and yet this is, over and over again, a man's judgment of infantile

> wants. When the calf has developed its fourth stomach and begins to chew its cud, solids may be fed along with the fluids, but the milk or mush must not be aban doned for some months. I am inclined to think that the calf should be stabled the first summer; not tied up, but given the freedom of the stable, well bedded, and not be compelled to undergo the life of a "grasser." It costs as much to keep the brood of flies that subsist upon the summer calf as the calf itwith the additional disadvantage that the calf is compelled to prepare this food for the flies. It the stable will enable the calf to retain the flies' share, the gain in worth will be surprising. There is no reason why the heifer calf should be so poorly kept that, when six months old, it will sell for less than a veal calf of four weeks. When the time of stomach development ceases, clover, whole oats, and similar food, may be fed, but the feeding should not be so lavish as to induce a beef forming habit. Feed so as to make good growth and thrift. If we so feed as to fatten the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, will have cow habits. Make her life as cow like as possible. Do not f ol with her, but handle her; go through with the milking motions, at least, so that when she takes her place in the dairy she will not have to be subjected to the

> "breaking" ordeal. The two-year-old heifers had best run not only her own life and growth to provide for, but another life must be supported, bone and muscle provided for Nitrogenous foods, like oats and clover, suppose also a developing effect upon the udder itself.

> This, with good stable life in the winter, flesh making foods rather than fattening ones, and those to some extent of a somewhat succulent character, regular feeding and comfortable warmth, absence of the "toughening" process, with plenty of pure air and abundant sunlight transmit her good qualities to her daugh ters .- American Agriculturist,

> > "Madam, She am I."

There are strange chamber-maids at Sheapherd's Hotel in Cairo, Egypt. A lady declares that the one who waited on her room and attended to all the duties gulled up or cut off close to the ground of the calling, even to making the beds, and put loosely into small piles to cure was a Freuchman, dressed as if for a din ner party, with white waistcoat and dress coat, and having the air of a refined and educated gentleman. It was really embarrassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One lady, on arriving at the stel, rang for the chamber-maid, and permit. If the weather is dry they can this gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor, at the very least, she said, "I wish to see the chamber-maid." "Madam," said he politely, in the very best English he could muster, "Madam, she am II"-Argonaut.

Flour From Bananas.

### TEMPERANCE.

AN INAPPROPRIATE PRESENT. AN INAPPROPRIATE PRESENT.

The City Council of Detroit, Mich., by a gnanimous vote, decided to present to the new cruiser, the Detroit, a handsome aliver punchbowl and tray, costing \$5500. It is all very well for the Detroit Councilmen to make some sort of a recognition of the name which the new cruiser bears, but no vessel in the public service should have any use for a punch-bowl. Intoxicante are mischlevous, and peril attends their time every, where, but they are especially dangerous on shipboarl,—National Temperancy Advocate.

THE HOME AND THE DRINKSHOP,

We cannot serve two master. Which, then, will you serve? There is no affinity—no common ten iency and helpfulness—between the home and the drinkshop. Put them side by side, watch their aims, their means, their ends, and you will see that they are as different as light frost darkness, as hostile as virtue to vice, as antagonistic as food to poison. Home is the cradle of innocence, the temple of truth, the nursery of affection. The deinkshop is the fountain of demoralization, the nest of disease, the sepulchre of hope? Over the home, the angels of love and purity preside—in the brawery and beerbones, in the distillery and dramshop, the evil spirits of appetite and avarios rule and reign supreme.—Sacred Heart Review. THE HOME AND THE DRINKSHOP,

DANGER TO HARD DRINKERS.

A really terrible danger to hard drinkers seems to be becoming rapidly more an imore prevalent. It is congestion of the lungs, says the Washington Post. Unless an autopsy is made the victim of this disease is frequently thought to have died from heart bease, the outward symptoms being not calike. But a post mortem examination re-

uslike. But a post mortem examination reveals the truth.

One day recently two men, one white, the other colored, died this silont, ined those death, but a few hours apart. The white man came home hale, very drink, and either fell dead on the floor or lay on the floor in a drinker slumber with his clothes on, and died as he slept. The circumstances of the colored man's death were almost identical. In each man of the colored man's death were almost identical. case a post moreon examination was made by Deputy Corone: Schaeffer, and loth deaths were found to have been from con-

deaths were found to have been from con-gestion of the lungs.

The heart, slimutated beyond its capacity by bard drinking, weakens as the effects of the stimulant wear of, and at last becomes mable to pump the blood. The stagmant blood congulates, and the victim is smooth-

red.
All this may come from other causes, no tably when the heart's action is checked by excessive call. But extreme continual al-cohote intextection is sucer.

It is a great pity that the case of every drunken woman that comes before the different charitable and philanthropic associations of New Orleans, to say nothing of the police courts, could not be referred to the Woman's Christian Tamperance Union for kind treatment, good influence, sympathy and settlement. Every good, moral woman, of whatever station in life, exerts over a certain circle an immense influence for good, and when suca a woman, in a wise, kind and sisterly way, reaches out to save or protect one of her own sex, the work never goes waslly unrewarded. It has been sail by experts who ought to know the truth that the most irrevocable and hopeless human object is a woman who drinks. Then the more need to protect such a woman from her own vice, and to rescue her children from its consequences. Intemperate women frequent the shy neighborhoods of a great city. They are pariabs even there, hooted at by boys and men, and shunned by other women. No one helps them or gives them a chance, and the only recognition of them is when they are arrested and sent to jail for ten days. Not long since there was reported at a meeting of the Society for the Prevent on of Crueity to Children the case of a drunken mother found in a gin shop, while her five little calidren were huidled on a door step during a dreadful rain. Finally the oldest girl succeeded in coaxing the wretched, reeling woman into the street and to the poor place they called home. Here, indeed, was a case for the temperance union or the splendid Catholic Total Abstinence Society. As for the Woman's Temperance Union, its strength and influence lie largely in the list of its members. In matters of morality what good women think specific processes. THE W. C. P. U. It is a great pity that the case of every In matters of morality what good women think specifity becomes public opinion, and the ladies who compose this union could not possibly do better than to pledge themselves individually to bring in each a list of teachers. twelve new signers of the pledge. The twelve should be women, and each one of the twelve should also pledge herself to secure in turn twelve other signers.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE DRIVE CURSE IN FRANCE.

"The great black spot on the horizon is alcoholism. No doubt its influence is felt among all classes of society, but it is especially a popular plague—a recent plague that has made itself sensible with in the past thirty or forty years. Alcoholism is a parvenue of the last hour, and a parvenue cosmopolite. It specifity acclimates 'tself everywhere. Since by heredity, it has entered into the blood and marrow of the people, and has spread itself in the country as it has in the city, not only physicians have become alarmed but also men of the law and by degrees all intelligent and reflecting persons. alarmed but also men of the law and by degrees all intelligent and reflecting persons. At the present moment it increases and assumes the proportions of a universal danger. The race is struck in its vitals. The hospitals, almshouses and prisons hear testimony to its progress. In certain districts one no longer counts the drunkards, but those who are not. That which is now drank is infinitely different from that which was formerly consumed. It is a cheap kind of liquor, adulterated with branty made from the best-root and potato, with which unprincipled manufacturers are flooding the world, and this poison is alike destructive of intellectual, moral and physical life. It may be truthfully said of him who drinks it, that he drinks his own death and that of his children. It poisons the future and predestinates coming generations to physical weakness, imbedility and crime. It is impossible for any one to fully estimate the moral, political, social and hygienic effects of alcoholism.

In nine-tenths of the maladies, the accidents, the crimes and the ruin, in much of the uncontrolled passions and popular dis-orders, one can well say, 'Cherchoz Pal-

"The ravages of alcohol among the youth of the common clauses are frightful. There is scarcely any longer on amusement or recreation with which it does not mix itself. recreation with which it does not mix itself. It interferes with or destroys every rational enjoyment. It prevents proper physical developments, it neutralizes the good effects of reunions for social pleasure and relaxation. Every assembly, every excursion for whatever-object, is in danger of terminating in a drunken debauch. Manners become coarse and the language as well as the songs brutal.

coarse and the language as well as the songs brutal.

"Formerly the large cities depended upon the country for the purification of the life blood. The source itself is now thate! In the lovely valleys that roll back among the Volges, springs of crystal water abound, the air is pure, and within the memory of man, eposemic has never reigned. But alcohol now reigns there as master. The number of feeble children constants increases. Discontinuous constants increases. feeble children constantly increases. Dis-order is in the manners, in the purse and in the household. The truits of a lifetime of

oil disappear.
"Alcohol is more terrible than war, than pestilence, or no matter what natural calamity. One can repair the external disasters—one can rebuild the world of ideas. But what can remedy the evil that destroys the blood, the brain, the nervous system—that destroys the foundations of life?

"In contempolating our present civilience of the contempolating our present civilience."

"In contemplating our present civiliza-tion, it might be asked, what is there that tion, it might be asked, what is there that could seriously menace it? It could not, as in antiquity, succamb to an invasion of harbariane. Its enemies, however, are not far away. They do not first make their apprarance in the distant horizon like their apprarance in the distant horizon like the Huns and the Vandals. They are in our own beson, and the most terrible of them all is alcohol. What hope is took for to-morrow with the youth of to-day saturated with alcohol? Hemogracy rest on the intelligence, on the wisdom and energy of the citizen, on the spirit of order, of in invery, of economy. For all these one may well fear, in proportion as irranity and abiath progresses. Our harbarians our ourse, ves, behold them? "EVERY WORD TRUE!"

So pays the Writer of That Famous Letter HE REITENATES HIS STATEMENTS, PRODUCES ADDITIONAL PROOF AND CLEARLY DE-FINES HIS POSITION.

(N. Y. Sun.) It would be difficu't to measure the in terest and comment, not to say excitement, which the published letter of Dr. R. A.Gunn, which appeared in the paper yesterday, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the unusual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of the town.

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence,
No. 124 West Porty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. I found the reception foom
crowded, and it was only after an hour's
waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an in-

brview.

Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man, and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of sincerity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said:

"Are you aware, doctor, of the commotion your letter has cause!"

Dr. Gunn smiled an i replied: "Things out of the conjugary sayally cause comment. It Dr. Gunn smiled and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to inderse and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the Materia Medica. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to lay. I hope I have the manhood and cour be true to my convictions, and that it is openly and unhesitatingly independent of the property of the property of the course of the property of the unhesitatingly indeas being the greater for the cure of disassible highest skill of the med cal profession.

I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.
"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor!" I asked. remedy, doctor? I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since covered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen pa-tients recover from inflammation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles."

"Can you specify any particular cases, doc-tor!" I asked.

tor!" I saked

"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied; "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate you."

Thereupon the doctor openel his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer of inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consuited a number of physicians without benefit. When first consuited I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured." Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured." The doctor turned a few pages further and

then said:

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of remaicalculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suidenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suidenly exclaimed:
"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became enciente, and about the fourth month suidenly became blind, had convulsions and finally fell into a state of coma, caused by uremic or kidney poison. Several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I stid, as a last resort, that they might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered. She has since given birth to a living child, and is perfectly well."

"Those are certainly most wonderful cases, doctor," I said, "and while I do not for a moment question their authenticity, I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it."

"In the interest of other sufferers I think you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, after a moment's thought. "Both the lady and her husband are so repliced, so grateful, over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear of it. The lady is Mrs. Eaves, wide of the well known costumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day."

stars. Eave, while of the well shown cos-tumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day."

I thanked the doctor for his courteous re-ception, for the valuable information im-parted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this inter-view published for the benefit of suffering humanity.

The Woolsack's Connection With Law.

The woolsack is a large square bag of wool, covered with red cloth, and having neither legs nor arms. In England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of National wealth might be kept constantly in mind woolsacks, on which the judges sat, were placed in the House of Peers. Hence the Lord Chancellor of England, who presides in the House of Lords, is said to be "appointed to the woolsack."—Courier-Journal.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to my wife Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Mains to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not falled to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine. All druggists fifty cents.

Do not send your daughter away for chang of air till you understand her ails of air till you understand her ailment. Send two 2c. stamps for "Guide to Health," to Lydia



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and 81 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will pro-cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, M.Y.

Benfness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deathese, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deathese is caused by an inflamed condition of the ameous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give Ous Hundred Poliars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Chenser & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, No.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. BEECHAN's PTLES act like magic on the vitz frgans, restore lost complexion and bring bac the keen edge of appetite.

Thousands of cases of female disease have been treated by Mrs. Pinkham, and every facrecorded. Those records are available to suf-



A spell of sickness is due when the system's weakened, and the blood impure. It's what you must expect.

But it's what you must prevent, too. And Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents as well as ource. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, purifies and enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and restores health and strength. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and every form of Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases, as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint, it's an unequaled remedy.

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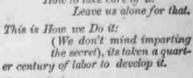
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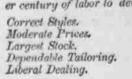
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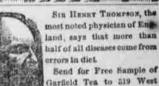


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