Mr. Joseph Godfrey

"10,000 Needles

Seemed to be sticking in my legs, when I was suffering with a terrible humor, my legs being a ***mass of running sores*** from knees down. I was urged to take ***HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA*** and in a short time I was

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

perfectly cured. I am an old sailor, aged 71 in the best of health, thanks to Hood's." Jos. Gonyney, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME.

La Grippe! Gripp! Gripp! After Effects Cured.

Mr. Bilger writes:—"I had a bad attack of the Grippe; after a time caught cold and had a second attack, it settled in my **kidneys and liver,** and Oh! such **pain** and misery in my **back** and **legs.**

The physicians' medicine and other things that I used made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck, **and given up to die.** Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's **SWAMP ROOT,** and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and to-day I am just as well as ever. A year has passed and not a trace of the Grippe is left. **SWAMP-ROOT saved my life."**

D. H. BILGER, Hulmeville, Pa. Jan. 15th, 1890.

DROPSY! DROPSY! DROPSY!

Suffered Three Years.

"Respected Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. My wife had suffered for **three years** with **Dropsy,** during that time she was attended by five different **physicians,** none of whom helped her for longer than a few days. We also used besides, more than twenty different remedies, but nothing would help.

MRS. HERMAN BROERING.

Then we used your **SWAMP-ROOT,** and after she had used three bottles **relief** was apparent, hence she continued to take it until she had used twenty-five One dollar bottles. Now she is **healthy and strong,** as she never was before.

She will be forty-one years old on the 9th of next March and next to God she owes her life to **SWAMP-ROOT.** I send you this testimony and enclose herewith a Photograph of my wife. Your true friend, HERMAN BROERING

Feb. 22, 1890. Loramies, Shelby Co., Ohio.

SWAMP-ROOT

At Druggists, 50c. or $1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" and Consultation Free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

U & O Anointment Cures Piles. Trial Free. At Druggists 50c.

N Y N U—24

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver to the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

THE KIND THAT CURES

JOHN KIRKEY, 2ND, Masons, N. Y.

Dyspepsia for 20 Years!

TRIED EVERYTHING, Yet 2 bottles wrought A CURE. NO FICTION, BUT TRUTH

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

GENTS.—I have been a great sufferer for over 20 years with DYSPEPSIA. Have tried everything I could hear of. Have consulted Physicians, but could obtain only temporary relief. I have been UNABLE TO SLEEP WELL for years owing to the disordered condition of my digestive organs. I bought a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and it HELPED ME SO MUCH that I bought the second. It is the first medicine that DYSPEPSIA WAS CURED, and I COULD SLEEP WELL ALL NIGHT. I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN. Yours truly, JOHN KIRKEY, 2nd.

Masons, N. Y.

To whom it may concern:—We are well acquainted with Mr. Kirkey, and know that he would not make any statement unless it was correct. STEARNS & SEARLE, Druggists. Masons, N. Y.

DANA'S LIVER AND KIDNEY PILLS are worth their weight in Gold. They are D. D. D.'s.—DANA'S DISEASE DESTROYERS. Try a bottle at our risk. Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

FARM AND GARDEN

WORKING HORSES WITHOUT GRAIN.

T. B. Terry, of Ohio, who is an excellent farmer, has made his boast that he can, and does, feed his working team on clover hay without grain. The hay is cut at the right time and is as good feed as can be made of hay alone. After all, the more practical question is not whether horses cannot do a fair day's work and keep in good condition without grain, but whether a little grain and less clover would not enable the horses to do enough more to make the grain an economical feed. We have, when farming, plowed with horses without grain, but it was slow work, and we thought then that if a high priced man worked that team, its owner, who was our father, could not afford not to grain them.—Boston Cultivator.

MANAGEMENT OF TULIPS.

Tulips may remain in the ground several years without taking up, but it is a far better plan to cut the flowers as soon as they begin to fade, which hastens the ripening of the bulbs, and as soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow, take the bulbs up, and put them in some shaded place, where they may remain for a few days. Then take them up and store in a cool, dry place, until the time comes for replanting, which should be early in October. One of the objections to leaving tulips in the ground over summer is, that the old skin of the bulbs forms a harbor for insects that sometimes trouble the new bulbs. Tulips grown from seed are selfs—that is, of one color—in the cup, crimson, scarlet, purple, white, or yellow, the base being generally white, or purple. These, after a few years, break or become variegated.—American Agriculturist.

FERTILIZERS FOR POOR LANDS.

The improvement of poor land is best secured by any means by which clover may be grown. With a crop of clover to be turned under the question of the recovery of worn land is settled affirmatively. But this is the difficulty. The clover must have something to feed upon, and this is provided by a liberal dressing of lime, by which the unavailable fertility of the land is developed and made useful for the crop. Unless the land is exceedingly impoverished by wasteful culture, an application of twenty-five bushels of air-slacked lime will be sufficient to bring a fair yield of clover, and this plowed under will add a large quantity of nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. Then by giving about 300 pounds to the acre of mixed superphosphate and potash salts, a good yield of wheat may be made, and a better crop of clover grown with it than at first. This mowed for hay and then planted with some early kind of potatoes will yield a profitable crop. The best rotation under these circumstances is wheat, clover and potatoes; the next wheat being sowed on the potato ground.—New York Times.

GATHERING THE HAY CROP.

The gathering of the hay crop rapidly approaches, and farmers will do well to see to it that it is cared for in every respect as one of the most economical and valuable of crops produced on the farm. In time gone by too little attention has been given to it. It is important that more interest be taken in this branch of farming, for the reason that it governs the price of milk, meat and stock. Not only does it raise the price of these, but it indirectly has an influence over the wheat and corn prices. The history of agriculture has shown that the original productiveness of farm lands in all civilized countries has suffered, in course of time, a gradual decline. It has been ascribed to the reduction in the area occupied by our natural pastures and meadows. This cutting off of the cultivation of grasses means a gradual reduction of live stock, which in turn causes a falling off in the principal home resources of manurial matter. By experiments it has been shown that the chief cause of less remunerative crops was due to a serious falling off of the fodder crops—grasses. It simply shows that we need more liberal productions of nutritious fodder crops.—Chicago Times.

FATTENING OF SWINE.

Fattening of swine is the subject treated of in the second annual report of Professor J. W. Robertson, Canadian Dairy Commissioner. In view of the great profit secured by swine breeders for their product last season the Professor's experiments are timely. The experiments were carried on at the experiment farm located at Ottawa, Ontario. The experiments covered the following points: First, the different amounts of grain required to produce a pound of increase in live weight when fed steamed and warm in one case and raw and cold in another. Second, a record of the comparative quantities of grain required to produce a pound of increase in live weight during the different stages of the feeding period. The grain was fed wet in both instances. There were twenty-four pigs in the experiment, sixteen being Berkshire grades and eight being Chester White grades. Cold water was given to the pigs to drink in addition to the wet feed already mentioned, and a mixture of wood ashes and salt was provided for them, to which they had free access. The Professor's conclusions are that there is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase of live weight when fed steamed and warm as against that fed raw and cold. He also ascertained that there is a gradual average increase to the quantity of feed consumed for each pound of increase of live weight after the second month of the feeding period and after the average live weight exceeds 100 pounds. He also states that the largest consumption of feed occurred when the increase in live weight was smallest. From this he concludes that it is economical to market swine when their weight is 180 to 200 pounds alive per head. In these experiments the increase of live weight per pound required 4.14 pounds of a mixture of ground peas, barley and rye to produce it.—American Dairyman.

HOW LONG TO MILK COWS.

One of the greatest mistakes which was ever made in the management of milch cows, was to milk them a little over half the year, and allow them to run dry the other half, writes Albert Pringle, of Canada. There is little profit in this. A good animal should be fed well and kept producing all, or nearly all, the time. It is probable that, in a state of nature, the cow would cease to give milk when the time came for the calf to cease to suck. But our domestic animals are not in a state of nature, and they are influenced by surroundings. The object in view would have something to do in this matter of protracted milking. If the aim is the greatest amount of butter and cheese, then keep the cow milking nearly all the time. If the aim is to raise an extra calf, it would, of course, be well to free the cow from the milk pail sooner. The farmer's common sense and observation and the stockman's sagacity must be used here, as everywhere else. Many farmers make a great mistake, not only in drying up the milch cows too soon, but in the time of calving. The cows are usually timed to calve about the time the cheese factories open. The cows are allowed to dry up soon after the cheese factories close in the fall, except, perhaps, one or two of the best, which are milked once a day. This certainly is not the way to make much profit out of the cows.

The vitality of the cow will certainly afford greater results expended in lactation. Dairymen will scarcely have failed to notice that even the new milch cow begins to fail in her milk soon after service. Of course, one invariable rule will not do for all cows and all breeds. Some may not be milked to advantage more than six months after coming in before service. Others may be milked with advantage for a year, others longer. I knew a cow to be milked for six consecutive years, continuously, with profit.

Instead of having all the cows calve in the spring, they ought to be timed to come in at different seasons of the year, so that there may be a continuous supply of milk. The cheese factories will take the milk six months, and the creameries the other six. Get the right kind of cows and feed them well, and they will milk eleven months in the year, and sometimes longer, if the cow is well bred.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The light Brahmas are excellent layers.

Green corn ensilage will injure any animal.

Sunflower seed is excellent for chicken feed.

Cooked rice is said to be good for the chicks.

A good dust-box is a valuable aid in destroying lice.

The profit on hens should average $1 per head a year.

In breeding the evidence is strongly in favor of your sires.

The soft-shelled eggs are laid by the hen which is too fat.

The best natured foal can be easily ruined by careless and incompetent handling.

The best milk cows will become poor milkers if they are not properly fed and cared for.

Picking, packing and marketing are points to be attended to in growing berries for profit.

Charcoal is a good purifier, and should be given to the fowls or kept where they can get at it.

The Indian game fowl has come to the front as a remarkable layer and an excellent fowl for the table.

The egg of the black Spanish fowl is generally credited with being much richer than most other kinds.

Don't catch a sheep by the wool. It is not the kindest way to handle them. It hurts the sheep and it hurts the wool also.

Keep the premises up and things looking neat and tidy. The extra amount of labor to do this will never be felt in a year.

If the mature fowls, the sitting hens especially, are entirely freed from vermin, there will be only half the trouble in raising the young chickens.

Work horses want bone, muscle and strength, and not too much fat; better feed oats, bran, good hay and other forage, and not so much corn.

It is time to quit growing weeds and paying out cash for labor to cut them after they have gone to seed. Let the flock at them early and no weed seed will mature.

Tomatoes grown from Australian seed are reported to be more uniform and regular in shape and the plants rather more productive than the same varieties grown from American seed.

A general-purpose sheep has bothered the sheep world quite long enough. The inquiry now is for a special-purpose sheep, and this is in the right direction. What next?

The "nameless bee disease," or bee paralysis, is a disease that may become more troublesome. When bees are so affected they die faster in the night than in the daytime. It is said that combs may be taken from a sick colony, the honey extracted, and the combs be then placed in a healthy colony without creating the disease.

Improvements are constantly going on in the line of garden tools. Where one has sufficient space, cultivation and weeding may be done almost entirely by horse power. By planting in long rows so that a horse may walk between them, and investing in good tools, one may have a garden by no means secondary to other resources of the farm.

TEMPERANCE.

THE RIGHT SHALL PREVAIL.

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
Lo! the right's about to conquer—
Clear the way.
With the right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With this giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us for
Their prey.
Men of thought, and men of action—
Clear the way.

—Robert Mackay.

SAILORS AND GROG.

A Boston paper notes that of all the ships assembled at the late naval parade the Americans were the only ones on which liquor was not regularly served to the sailors. On the British, Russian and German ships a ration of some distilled liquor is served out to each man daily. On the French and Italian vessels, it is said, a cask of light wine stands where every man can help himself whenever he wants it. The foreign officers believe that liquor helps the men withstand cold and fatigue. The Americans do not think so; and their position seems to be maintained by recent experiments on whaling vessels in the Arctic Ocean. A writer, who has just returned from a long whaling voyage, says "One of the curses of life at sea has been the use of grog. Formerly liquor was thought to be necessary for men in the Arctic, but experience has proved it to be harmful instead of beneficial, and only in cases of great distress is it now used. Strong coffee has taken its place, and on every whaler, during times of great exposure or unusual fatigue, strong hot coffee is always at hand, grog never."—Picayune.

TURNS OVER A NEW LEAF.

W. Brox Bankston, editor of the Ringgold (Ga.) New South, published the following as his leading editorial in a recent issue:

"Another milepost has been reached in my life and with its passage I have entered upon a new one. The future I hope will be as full of pleasures as the past, but they must be of a different kind. It must be a life into which the falling sunlight from heaven will awaken a responsive feeling of conscientious satisfaction. What my past life may have been I ask my friends to throw over it a mantle of charity. What my future may reveal and be likened unto, I leave in the hands of an all-wise providence. My reformation is not a fleeting shadow, neither is it the result of the Keeley cure, but a calm determination on my part to live and lead a different life. My reformation may be the result of a woman's bright promise, or meditating over the words of a minister; be that as it may, it is decisive. I have withdrawn from all clubs of which I have been a member for years, and the money I formerly spent in that way will be spent for sweet charity. Notwithstanding my patronage in advertising has been large from the saloons in nearby cities, with this issue they cease. All contracts with those byways are void from this date. If they want patronage they must seek it by other sources than through the columns of the New South. I have no illword to say of the barkeepers, but to the foolish patrons I would repeat this: 'At last it bites like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.' I do not expect to enter the lecture field, neither do I expect to become a minister, but simply a humble worker in the cause of what I believe is right. I shall continue to edit the New South and make Ringgold my permanent home."

A FATHER'S PATHETIC LETTER.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, is deeply prostrated over the sad suicide of his son at Chicago and has furnished the following statement for the public:

"It is hard that the silence which befits the presence of death should be broken and that the veil should be lifted which belongs to the sacredness of the family and its relations. But in this awful extremity no other course seems open that the only earthly possession left me, a good name, should be preserved. My son, Fletcher Harper Milburn, who would have been forty years of age in September, was for a long time the victim of the alcohol disease. But last summer spent some time at a retreat in Denver and was pronounced by its authorities perfectly cured and himself assured that he had lost all taste for liquor and gave me the pledge of his honor that he would never use it again.

"These assurances gave me immeasurable happiness. His frequent draughts upon my narrow income of later years had always been promptly and kindly met; not seldom was the last cent I then possessed remitted to him or for his use, but now that he was restored to a sound mind and body he promised to support himself. From that day, believing in his thorough cure and the steadfastness of his will, I have used every means in my power, confident that I was justified in doing so by truth and honor, to enable him to regain the position in the world he had lost and to which his energy, business talents and accomplishments entitled him. And my heart glowed with the hope of seeing my son surviving son filling an honorable place among men.

"My efforts have been unsparing to secure him a position under the Government with the hope of success, and meanwhile I tried to find a situation in Chicago to tide over the period of waiting for a better place, at the same time urging him to remain in Denver until my friends and myself could secure for him such a position. Against my earnest and repeated advice he started, was two weeks on the way and seems to have fallen into temptation and yielded. I had given him a letter of strong recommendation, addressed to a number of friends in Chicago, and when there at the opening of the World's Fair I had interested others in his behalf.

"When his telegram came on Friday evening last, asking to come here my heart failed me, having no money of my own with which to care for him, and I saw what must have happened. I wired and also wrote immediately, stating the condition of the house and family here—my only brother's widow and children—and telling him of my own circumstances—narrow and hard, informing him at the same time that a number of my letters awaited him in care of my friend, W. Quincey.

"He said nothing about being penniless, but on the contrary wrote just before leaving Denver that he saved a considerable sum of money, which I supposed was still in his hands.

"Then came the terrible news an hour or two after midnight. I have bowed with reverent submission to the will of Him whose ways are past finding out, and from the fourfold darkness in which I stand—age, poverty, blindness and sorrow—with lifted hand declare before God and the world that I have used my best intelligence to rescue and redeem my son, and in the unmistakable anguish of this affliction I appeal to the kind judgment and sympathy of all sorts and conditions of men throughout the land.

[Signed] "W. H. MILBURN."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Belgium has 150,000 "schnapps" houses, and only 5000 schools.

Lord Randolph Churchill, it is announced, has become a strict total abstainer.

In Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms, London, 3675 persons signed the pledge during the year 1892.

The Old Colony Railroad refuses transportation to passengers under the influence of liquor.

Chinese wine, made from a liquor distilled from rice, has been found by analysis to contain 38.32 per cent. of alcohol.

In 1891, the arrests for drunkenness in Ireland amounted to 100,528, an increase of over 26 per cent. since 1887, when the number stood at 79,000.

The total quantity of wine exported from the champagne districts of Europe the first three months of this year, amounted to 21,988,213 bottles.

Senator Stanford, of California, has made arrangements for the erection of a great wine-cellar and brandy bonded warehouse at Port Costa, in that State.

The Bavarian Government levies $9,000,000 a year on the breweries, while the income of all the North German States from the same source is only $6,000,000.

Ensign Frye was recently tried by court-martial in New York City on a charge of drunkenness, and sentenced, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of three years on furlough pay.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, now its senior physician, at the recent annual public meeting of the London Temperance Hospital, stated that during all the time of his connection with the place he had never occasion to prescribe alcohol to a patient in any form, no matter how serious the cause.

The Process of Coating Mirrors.

The process of coating mirrors with mercury does not materially differ now from that of three hundred years ago. A large stone table ground perfectly smooth is so arranged as to be easily canted a little on one side by means of a screw set beneath it. Around the edges of the table is a groove, in which mercury may flow and drop from one corner into bowls. The table is first made perfectly horizontal, and then tin foil is carefully laid over it, covering a greater space than the glass to be coated. A strip of glass is placed along each of the three sides of the foil to prevent the mercury from flowing off. The metal is then poured from ladles upon the foil till it is nearly a quarter of an inch deep, and its tendency to flow is checked by its affinity for the tin foil, and the mechanical obstruction of the slips of glass. The plate of glass, cleaned with especial care, is dexterously slid on from the open side, and its advancing edge is kept in the mercury, so that no air or floating oxide of the metal or other impurities can get between the glass and the clean surface of the mercury. When exactly in its place it is held till one edge of the table has been elevated ten or twelve degrees, and the superfluous mercury has run off. Heavy weights are placed on the glass, and it is left for several hours. It is then turned over and placed on a frame, the side covered with the amalgam which adheres to it being uppermost. In this position the amalgam becomes hard and the plate can then be set on edge; but for several weeks it is necessary to guard against turning it over, as until the amalgam is thoroughly dried the coating is easily injured. The process is attended with many serious difficulties. The health of workmen is affected by the fumes of mercury; the glass plates are frequently broken by the weight placed upon them, and the coating of amalgam is frequently spoiled by drops of mercury removing portions of it as they trickle down, or by its crystallizing, or by mechanical abrasion.—Courier-Journal.

Interesting Scenes in Tangier.

Tangier's beauty lies in so many different things—in the monklike garb of the men and in the white muffled figures of the women; in the brilliancy of its sky, and of the sea dashing upon the rocks and tossing the felueeas with their three-cornered sails from side to side; and in the green towers of the mosques, and the listless leaves of the palms rising from the centre of a mass of white roofs; and, above all, in the color and movement of the bazars and streets. The streets represent absolute equality. They are at the widest but three yards across, and every one pushes, and apparently every one has something to sell, or at least something to say, for they all talk and shout at once and cry at their donkeys or abuse whoever touches them. A water-carrier, with his goat-skin bag on his back and his finger on the tube through which the water comes, jostles you on one side, and a slave as black and shiny as a patent-leather boot shoves you on the other as he makes way for his master on a fine white Arabian horse with brilliant trappings and a huge contempt for the donkeys in his way. It is worth going to Tangier if for no other reason than to see a slave, and to grasp the fact that he costs anywhere from a hundred to five hundred dollars. To the older generation this may not seem worth while, but to the present generation—those of it who were born after Richmond was taken—it is a new and momentous sensation to look at a man as fine and stalwart and human as one of your own people, and feel that he cannot strike for higher wages, or even serve as a parlor car porter or own a barber shop, but must work out for life the $200 his owner paid for him at Fez.—Harper's Weekly.

Novel Way to Banish Flies.

The Boston Transcript tells of a summer resort landlord who will get rid of the flies in his house in a novel way. He will offer prizes to the boarders who shall catch the most flies. There will be a first prize, consisting, say, of some such rare object as a lithograph of Bishop Brooks; a second prize, a beautifully illustrated souvenir circular advertising the hotel, and so on. The effect of these prizes will be to set all the boarders to catching flies, and the dining-room will be regularly cleared of them by the same persons who have been accustomed to complain of the insects.

Inventors of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Wm. Mattison, Box 3179, New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Buy stock in the Bassick Gold Mine. See adv.

The forests of Germany cover about 34,350,000 acres, or one-fourth of the whole area of the empire, of which about 12,000,000 acres are crown property, 5,350,000 acres belong to communities and corporations and 17,000,000 acres are owned by private persons.

When foot and mouth disease made its appearance in Barcelona, Spain, at the end of last year, such a thorough system of inspection was put into operation that the disease was soon brought under control.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Why so hoarse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, 25 cents at druggists.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sence Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

Florida shipped her first phosphate in 1889 and in 1891 mined 181,548 tons. Algiers and Tunis have newly found phosphate deposits away from rail or water communication estimated at 15,000,000 tons, and Nelson County, Virginia, has a small area of high grade phosphate ten miles from rail.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of S.S.S. M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of relapse or return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. S. did the work. PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT purifies the BLOOD from the Liver. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND A CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. $50 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

THE BASSICK GOLD MINE, COLORADO.

Solid body of ore 50 ft. wide; average value, $129 per ton; 1 shaft 600 ft. deep, the other 1400 ft. deep; 2 engines giving 1200 horse power; also electric light plant; machinery on the surface cost $130,000; the mine paid $2,200,000 in three years; I have for sale 10,000 shares of this stock at $2.50 per share, full paid (par value $5 per share); have personally inspected this mine, and think the stock will bring par within 6 months besides dividends; order at once if you wish stock or send for prospectus. W. E. WATERMAN, 410 Kirk Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

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DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER. TRY IT! USE THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED **CLINCH RIVETS.**

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