#### Delitware No Longer Made.

Delftware is a kind of pottery which was manufactured in Deift, Holland, from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century. The industry is now practically extinct in Holland. It closely resembles porcelean in appearance. It was brought to this country by the early Dutch and English settlers. In those days it was not considered par-ticularly valuable. Descendants of the colonial families prize the rare specimens of the ware which still remain in their hands very highly, and it is difficult to purchase any genuine specimens, -New York Sun.

An ordinary piano contains a mile of wire string.

#### 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 britating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, usa Syrup of Figs. We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co. Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15. S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy. Druggists sell it, 75c.

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

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Heecham's no others. 25 cents a box. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, most compt, pleasant and effectual, 25 cents. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

### **HOOD'S CURES**

had an attack of the gravel, and since have been very seriously troubled with my liver and kidneys. I had no appetite and ate nothing but gruet. Had no more color than a marble statue. Af-ter I had taken three bottles of



HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

I could eat anything without distress. I have now fully recovered. I feel well and am well." D. M. JORDAN, Edmeston, N. Y. Hood's Pitte cure all Liver Ills, Billions

# READY RELIEF

Radway's Bendy Reliet is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Spraine, Bruises, Rites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, It was the and is the ONLY PAIN KEMEDY

INTERNALLY, from 30 to at drops in half a turn A CURE FOR ALL

#### SUMMER COMPAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a tempounful of Ready Relief in a half tuntifier of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a fature systemate with Ready Relief, placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford insudable relief and some effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure layer and ages and all other malarious, tilling and other reviews added by Rafla ANYS PILLS, as quickly as RAD wAYS READY RELIEF.

Price, 50c. a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. KILMER'S

## SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME



D. H. BILGER, Esq.

## WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED! La Grippe Baffled!

## The After Effects Cured

Mr. Bilger writes: "I had a bad attack of the Gripper 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 contin-ually grow worse until I was aphysical wreck. and given up to die.

Father bought me a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's

SWAMP-ROOF, and before I had used all of the second bottle I felt better, and to-day I am just as well as ever. A pear has passed and not a trace of the dirippe is left. SWAMP-SWAM P. B. H. Bilgin, Hulmeville, Pa.

Jan. 10th, 1880.

At Druggists, 50c. & \$1.00

Guide to Health "Free. Consultation Free. Dr. Rümer's Co.
Birschamton, N. Y

Dr. Kilmor's PAHILLA LIVER PILLS Are the Best 42 Pills, 25 cents. - All Druggists.



me that if the person adopting such a

like manner; that is, if it refused to

she were to use all the animal force at

her command to make it drink, he

A plan which I have successfully

bring the calf to the milk bucket,

then, taking hold of its head gently,

place two fingers in its mouth, turning

them slightly upwards, and leaving an

open space between them. If the calf

will not bend its head, draw the pail

towards the calf, let it taste the milk,

and it will commence sucking. Now

gradually remove the fingers, and the

for a moment, until it suddenly re-

members that it ought to have some

thing in its mouth besides the milk

and will follow your hand until these

improvised substitutes are again se-

cured. By and by it will get accus-

tomed to sip without any extra help,

plished. I have had a young calf drink alone the first time I tried it, by

adopting the above method; and, to

show how the animal nature will be-

come inured to anything, after the calf had commenced to help himself,

to sooner did he see me come into the

barn where he was, than he at once placed himself in position between my

legs and sipped his daily rations.

Sometimes this was not agreeable,

when he would give me a slight nudge

with his head, indicating that he was

not getting his food fast enough.

Speaking of this reminder in the shape

of a gentle butt with his head, it seems

to me as though the mother cow often

times rebuked the little one for this

have yourself," when it immediately

As to the milk to be given to a suck-

ing calf: For about a week after the

animal had been taken from its

mother, I gave it new milk; after that

I mixed a little of this milk with about

two quarts of skimmed milk, which we

brought back from the creamery, and

on this mixture had no difficulty in

when no milk was necessary and grain

food was given-American Agricul-

tinned too strongly, as if to say

and the work is satisfactorily accou

young animal will continue drinking

would be more gentle in his efforts.

pause a little in his

method would

CONVENIENT FARM TOOLS.

Every farmer should own a few carpenter's tools, not necessarily an ex-pensive outfit, but at least a common see a mother using her infant child in hand saw and possibly a rip saw, a brace and a full set of bits, a one-inch | drink out of nature's usual course, and and a two-inch auger, one smoothing plane, one jack plane, a jointer plane, a good steel square, a drawing knife and a claw hammer. There should be a work bench and a substantial iron used, and seen others use with the vice. With these any farmer can save same effect, was to get astride the the cost every year. - American Agri- animal, exercise a little persuasion to

WHEAT FOR YOUNG CHICKENS,

It is surprising that so much soft feed is given to young chickens, and that, too, by those who ought to know better. Whole wheat will be readily esten by chicks old, and before that time the grains pounded or cracked are better than anything clse. Because the chicks are little it does not follow that their digestion is weak. The first twenty-four hours they live on the remains of the yolk of egg, which is extremely hard to digest. Unless their naturally strong digestion has some-thing to work on, the chick soon be-comes sickly, "crop bound," and dies. Wheat is at all times the best feed for making hens lay. In spring if fed to young chickens the hens will thrive so on their wheat that they will often begin egg production before the chicks are old enough to care for themselves. -Boston Cultivator.

RUSTY PLOWS.

To remove rust from plows: Purchase small quantity of sulphuric acid, which may be had from any drug store for a small sum. Pour five ounces into a pint of water, slowly and carefully so as not to come in contact with the hands or clothing, as it will eat into the flesh worse than fire. Apply this to the plow or any other iron or steel implement with a paint brush. As soon as one application of the acid is peculiar cry when this was being condry apply another; usually three or four coats will be enough. Then wash off with clear water.

If any spots remain paint them over again and rub with brick dust. After the iron work is cleaned paint it over with a little coal oil or linseed oil; this will keep it free from rust. Set the implement in a dry place and on a wooden floor. All implements when kept free from rust and bright will our readily in the soil, will do better raising the young stock up to the time work, and with little extra force. A badly rusted plow is very worrying to work with both to the team and plowman. The plow cannot be made to clean, causing frequent stoppages, and the furrow cannot be turned completely over, making very poor work.—Canadian Agriculturist.

BRINGING UP A COLT AS HE SHOULD GO.

meadows, you know how very funny

very crooked and uncertain, for they

robe is strapped upon him, and he is

then let loose to tear up and down the fields and shake it off if he can. Then,

a double blanket is strapped across

him like a saddle, and after a while he

self, and then the weight of a boy.

pleasant for him. But if he is a bright,

three years old. He will then be very

frisky and inclined to be scared at

trifles. But if he is shown just what

they are, he usually changes his mind and behaves in a sensible way. Train-

ing a colt is easier than training any

other animal, because the horse is nat-

urally the most intelligent of all dumb

TEACHING A TOUNG CALF TO DRINK.

calf, substituting milk for water, writes

Alexander Wallace. Gentleness is one

of the most important requisites on a

farm, in so far as the treatment of all

animals found there is concerned.

There are some farm hands who, ap-

parently possessing less sense than the

by brute force what a little persuasion

have in mind was to seize the animal

down the ealf's throat as he possibly

thumb pushed up its nostrils to their

way try to compet the creature to

Naturally, any animal would

animals, -New York Ledger.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Breed only to pure bred sires.

turist.

Aluminum horse shoes are coming to the fore. Cabbage plants for late planting

may be started in the open air. Il you have ever seen a little colt Prices for thoroughbred stock have running after his mother in the evidently fallen off several points. Feed work horses oats, bran, hay

he looks. He has long legs that seem and other forage and not so much point in all four directions at once. He corn. has no mane to speak of, and only a stubby little tail. His coat is very The culture of fruit may be simple and easy, but it must be done thor-

rough, for he has never been rubbed oughly. down with a brush, and though you Just as well have two crops from might look at him a great many times, most of the garden. It helps to make you would never believe that he could the garden pay.

grow into such a big, strong, hand-Plant corn, pess, beans, as well as some horse as his owner tells you that radishes and lettuce, at intervals for a he will become some day.

The most important day in a colt's succession of crops.

life is when he first learns to carry a around a bearing plum tree the better a burden upon his back. A small lap it is, as the tree needs but little culti-The harder and barer the surface vation. Wherever the stock does not hold

the cion firmly the place should be wrapped with cord covered with graftcan bear the weight of the saddle it- ing wax. Sprouts which start to grow on the

Shoeing him is very troublesome, for stock below the graft should be always he often refuses to walk after it, and pinched off and be kept in check. will roll around on his back holding this is not done it saps the vitality of his feet up in the air in the most piti- the growing grafts. ful way, as if he did not know what to Western fruit growers are irrigating

do with his new shoes. Teaching him their orchards with the aid of the to "back" is accomplished by hitching water-wheel. It is expected that fruit a team to the back of the wagon to growing on the dry lands along the which Mr. Colt is harnessed. At the rivers will be revolutionized by the word "back," some one starts up the team from behind and Mr. Colt is use of the water-wheel. A proper selection of food, prepared

"backed" until he learns the use of the word. His training is not very with keeping fowls in the pink of conthe word. His training is not very dition, stimulating the egg organs to intelligent horse, he will learn all there is to learn within a year after he greater activity, and sustaining the strain on the function of egg produchas got his growth or by the time he is tion.

Some people like to help chickens out of the shell when they hatch with difficulty. It is not safe to do much in this direction; break the shell enough for the chick to get his head out where he can breathe, and leave the rest to nature.

Joseph Arch, the English labor leader, looks for prosperity to farmers in a reversion to old ways-farms to be broken into small holdings, while farm-It is an old saying that "one man ers and their families give personal atmay lead a horse to water, but twenty tention to the details which turn loss cannot make him drink." The same into profit. might be applied with equal force to a

For the planter who looks after his trees and cultivates them carefully a small tree will bear just as early and prove as valuable as the largest. if the trees are to be planted in sodland, without cultivation or attention, big trees will stand the best chance of animals themselves, try to accomplish living.

Chickens, when first hatched, need would do far more effectively. I have no food for twenty-four hours and will seen this more clearly exemplified in not suffer even for thirty-six hours teaching a calf to drink than in any-without it; moreover, there are often hing else. The mehod of a hired man some that hatch a day later than the others. It is, therefore, the best way in both his arms, straddle bis body, tokeep them on the nest or in the in holding the head of the creature becubator for one day after the first ones tween his logs as if it were in a vise, hatch.

and with two fingers thrust as far Turkeys are good farm property if the stock is vigorous and the birds would get them, and the forefinger and heavy. Some of us breed them so long faund pushed up its nostrils to their without changing the male that they all length, endeavor, by all the brute become delicate and difficult to rear, strength that he possessed, to force as well as of light weight. Send away the animal's head into the milk pail, and get a pair or trio of right good until the perspiration was pouring birds this spring, and sell eggs or fall lown his bronzed cheeks, and in this birds to all your neighbors. There is

profit in it. esent such treatment. The calf will In the little village of Clayton, Ind., and be correct into doing anything there are eight men whose united against its will. It often occurred to weight is 2000 pounds. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO PREPARE RADE MACKERED.

Cut off the head and soak over night in a stone jar of cold water. In the morning wash and scrape clean, rinse in fresh water, then place it in a pan of water over the fire until the water comes to a boil, take out and lay on a baking tin in oven until it dries off, then remove to a platter, pour over it a few spoonfuls of melted butter and one-fourth cupful of hot cream : garnish with parsley.-New York Ob-

BAKED TOMATORS.

To prepare baked tomatoes select those which are smooth and medium Make a small aperture at the stalk end, remove the pulp and seeds with a spoon and put into a sieve to drain. Chop equal parts of cold chicken and yeal and one green pepper; add a well beaten egg, half a of grated bread crumbs, a piece of butter, pepper, salt, sage and a suspicion of onion; mix well together, moisten with some of the juice and stuff into the tomatoes. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve each tomato on a lettuce leaf. This makes a pretty as well as a savory entree. - New York

RECIPE POR PEACH SHORTCAKE. Use canned peaches and prepared flour for this dish. Chop quarter of a pound of butter into a quart of prepared flour; quickly stir into it nough sweet milk to make a soft dough; pat this into two round cakes upon buttered tin pie-plates and bake them in a hot oven. Meantime open can of peaches; reserve the finest for the two top layers and cut the rest in small quarters. When the shortcakes in the even are done and cool enough to handle tear them open with the aid of a fork, butter the inside, divide the cut peaches upon the two bottom layers and arrange the fine ones on the others, thickly dust all with sifted powdered sugar, lay the tops upon both under pieces and serve the shortcakes with more sifted sugar and sweet cream. The juice of the cauned peaches, well sweetened with powered sugar, can be used instead of cream.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

CINNAMON BUNS,

Put a pint of milk in double kettle and scald; remove from the fire and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, cut in two small pieces, two cups of sugar and when cool enough add half a yeast cake dissolved in warm water, or half cup of soft yeast, then add two well-beaten eggs, flour enough for a thin batter, mix well and beat three minutes; set in a warm place over night. In the morning add more flour to make a soft dough; knead a little in the bowl; it should be soft, sticky and clastic; now set it to rise again, until it is very light, or twice the quantity you had, then put it on the board and roll thin; spread with butter and sprinkle sugar over it, about three-fourths of a cup; sprinkle with cinnamon; roll the sheet tightly into a roll, then cut off pieces about wo inches long; stand them with one and down in a well-greased tin closely together; when light bake in a quick

oven half an hour; turn them out bottom side up. - Household. HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Always broil beefsteak over a char-

Never roll a glove. Smooth out the fingers and lay them straight in a box

Canned fruit that has been left over should be carefully watched at this season of the year.

Silk handkerchiefs and ribbons should be washed in salt and water and ironed wet to obtain the best results. All traces of mud can easily be removed from black clothing by rubbing the spots with a raw potato cut in

A sack of the best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or other objectionable odor will absorb the

Never wear a woolen gown in the kitchen. It retains odors and smoke and soon becomes offensive as well as

A poultice made of Indian meal, covered with Young Hyson tea, moistened with hot water and laid on a burn will relieve the pain in five

Molasses rubbed on grass stains on white dresses or undergarments will bring out the stains when the clothing is washed. Soaking in sweet milk will also remove grass stains.

There is nothing like hot water and the rubber bandage for a sprain. The hot water soothes lacerated ligaments; the bandage prevents swelling. Liniments are worse than useless.

For polishing furniture, stained floors and picture frames, melt bees wax, turpentine and sweet oil together and rub it on with a piece of soft cloth.

To make boots waterproof, boil one quart of linseed oil with half a pound of Venice turpentine. While the mixturo is still warm, but not hot, paint the leather until it will absorb no

A blotter can be made that will remove ink spots from paper. Take a thick blotting paper and steep it several times in a solution of oxalic acid. While the ink is moist apply the blot-ter, and the ink will be entirely removed.

To clean ostrich plumes dissolve four ounces of white soap in four pints of hot water. Make a lather and plunge the feathers into it, rubbing them well with the hands for five or six minutes. Wash out in clear, hot water and shake until dry.

Buttermirk has several summer uses. It is a cooling beverage. It is an excellent wash for sunburned hands and faces. And it will bleach clothes, Soak them for several days in buttermilk, then wash, boil and blue in the usual way. After the boiling the clothes will be of the traditional snowy whiteness.

Anniston, Ala., possibly has the youngest girl in the United States who is actually engaged to be married. She is only seven years old, and herself, her mother and the young man have entered into the compact, which is to be ratified when she is fourteen.

TEMPERANCE.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

Two men stopped at a fruit dealer's. Sald one: "What is the price of strawberries?"
"Twenty cents a basket."
"Twenty cents a basket! You'll have to sell then to rich folks. I can't afford them. The old woman will have to do without strawberries this time. Come along, Jerry; let's go and take a drink."

They started off for the barroom, and if they spent any less than the price of two boxes of berries before they went home it was a wonder. A drinker and a "good fellow" can afford to spend money in treating men who don't care a rap about him, when he "can't afford" to spend half the same amount in charity or church dues, or in buying something for the wife and children who have the first and most sacred claim upon him and all that he owns.

ENGLISH LAW AND DRUNKARDS.

The British Parliament has before it the

The British Parliament has before it the report of a committee recommending a much more drastic method of dealing with drunk ards than British iaw now permits. This committee was appointed under the Salisbury government, and has among its members several eminent physicians and the Superintendent of the Broadmore Criminal Insane Asylum. Under an act passed in 1879 there were established some retreats or reformatories for the treatment and care of drunkards who choose to go to them voluntarily. This committee, according to the Springfield Republican, fluids that a considerable portion of the drunkards who enter these reformatories are cured, and that more would be if they would remain longer; therefore, they recommend that Parliament give magistrates the power to send these dissemantaes to these retreats for a period not exceeding two years. This commitment may be made on petition of the relatives of the inebriate or at the discretion of the magistrate, and it subjects the drunkard to a rigorous discipline and close confinement if necessary. A drunkard may still be admitted to these retreats on his own petition, but once in he must stay there until discharged as cured. He may select his own retreat, whether sentenced or voluntarily going there, and such property as he has would be liable for his and his family's maintenance during his confinement. voluntarily going there, and such property as he has would be liable for his and his family's maintenance during his confinement. The poorer classes are to be provided for out of the public treasury or in public asylums. The semi-criminal class of habitual drunkards, with whom the police have to deal, are to be subject to an indeterminate sentence, which shall not be less than a year, upon the third conviction for drunkenness within twelve months, or on being proved guilty of ill-treatment or neglect of their families. It is also proposed to give the police in the large towns and cities the power to arrest without a warrant all persons found drunk on the public streets or in public places and lock them up until they can be tried before a magistrate. These last suggestions of the committee are regarded as bold and almost revolutionary, for the right of the Briton to be drunk on the streets has been regarded as an inalicenable one. Public sentiment is said, however, to approve the recommendations of this committee, which are largely based on the legislation in force in several of our States, and they are likely to be enacted by the Commons and probably by the Lords also.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE DRINE TRAFFIC From whatever standpoint we look on this evil of intemperance we are amazed at its hideousness. Consider simply the economic aspects of it. We meet in congresses of labor. The labor question has become the great question of the day. The millions of teilers demand that they have some part in the privileges and happiness of this world, and the labor question is a great and a mighty one. We need to give to every child of God some rays of the sanshine which is intended for all, and we need to give to every child of God a sufficiency of the fruits of the earth which the Creator gave to the children of men at large and not to a few.

But at the very threshold of this labor question comes this temperance question. It is fearful to think of it, but in this Nation of the United States over \$1,000,000,000 annually is spent in the direct traffic of intoxicating liquors, besides its being the direct cause From whatever standpoint we look on this

the United States over \$1,000,000,000 annually is spent in the direct traffic of intoxicating liquors, besides its being the direct cause of the waste of much more money. Men are unable to work because of injury done to their appetites by drink. Time is absorbed in drinking, the country's resources are scattered to the wind. It would be much better if the money given to drink were taken and cast into the lake. At least it would then leave behind it no harm.

But here, in this beginning of the Twentieth Century in civilization, we are taking the riches of the country and using them to purchase tears, mourning and misery. We are using them so that our families will be demolished, so that the very social fabric be endangered. And not only this, but we sit still. We look on—we Christians, we who have an interest in the country and in humanity—and we see the armies of the liquor interests forming in serried ranks defying even the very Nation. Is it not a shame and a disgrace that in any civilized Christian community laws are made and guarded sacredly on the statute books, and yet the liquor interests throughout the country are able to laugh these laws to seen and to say to other interests: "Observe these laws as you will. We, the liquor dealers, are above law."—Bishop Ireland.

STRONG DRINK A PAILURE.

Even with the present large per capita consumption of infoxicants, about sixteen gallons annually, the popular verdiet against strong drink is steadily forming and in due time will be effectively proclaimed. The Washington Evening News in a recent thoughtful article says:

"The sad truth must be coming home to the man who drinks that his place in the world is an uncertain and disagreeable one. Not many years ago a moderate indulgence in the flowing bowl was not considered as a disqualification when a man of good abilities applied for a situation, but times have changed, and to-day the individual who goes forth to seek a position with his breath impregnated with the essential oil of barloy is engaged in a hopeless errand.

"The business man must necessarily place a good deal of reliance in his assistants, and he can only do that when they are distinguished for sobriety rather than as natural absorients. No ambitious merchant likes to conduct an inchriate asylum in the guise of a trade emporium. The meyespaper publisher

onduct an inebriate asylum in the guise of a trade emporium. The newspaper publisher desires to maintain the reputation and dignity of his journal, and hence will not have it represented by gentlemen who have registered a vow to consume the products of several facilitations.

tored a vow to consume the products of several distilleries.

"The same spirit prevails in every branch of business, and even in the political world it is growing, stronger year after year; time was, within the memory of men who are still young, when the ability of an effici-holder to do this share of the drinking was considered highly creditable to himself and his constituents, but if he endeavored to demonstrate his capacity in that direction nowadays would be pained to notice that he excited disgust rather than admiration.

"The feeling against drinking as an institution is growing and will be permanent, and should be the best sort of a temperance lecture to the young man who hopes to accomplish saything in the world; he can do nothing that will more hopelessly handleap him than to swear allegiance to the cup that inobriates, but does not obser."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The devil knows too much to waste his time in trying to make a drunkard out of a Consider the enormous amount of valuable

time wasted in and around saloons, fully one-half as much as is spent in useful effort. You can generally tell by a man's tracks which way he is going. If they point toward the saloon he is not on his way to

Consider that nine-tenths of all the money consider that nine-tenths of all the money spent for drink comes from the pockets of the laboring men, and that this is a large part of all the money they carra.

M. Pasteur states that, when bitten by a mad dog, a man who habitually uses intoxicating spirits is more difficult to care than a temporate man. Yes, and when bitten by any other disease.

General Booth has 380 men, mostly broken down drunkards at one time, working on his farm a few miles out of London; and they are described as a decent, industrious, useful and enthusiastic lot of people now.

The midnight attempt to blow up, by dynamits, the houses of citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, who had tried to caferce the laws against liquor-seiling, reveals a malignity such as no legitimate business could evoke. The liquor traffic not only destroys men, but it tends to make those who conduct it dangerous to society.—Independent.

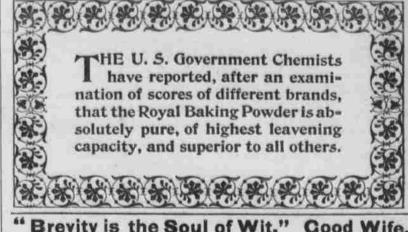
A Sad Story of Real Life.

A pitiful story in real life is that of Frederick Walters, an old German lens polisher of Philadelphia, and his old crazy wife. The old man, after suffering tortures from cancer of the stomach, died two weeks ago while sitting in a chair near a window. From the moment of his death until the discovery was made a few days ago that he The old woman's mind became impaired a few years ago, at the death of her only daughter, and she spent Sun. her time sitting at an open window waiting for her child to come back. A

have been that of the old hughand dead, sitting at one window with un touched meal beside him, and the old wife sitting at the other window, gaz ing out wistfully for the back coming of her dead daughter.—Philadelphia News.

Honey in a Petrified Tree. The hollow trunk of a petrified tree, the same plate of victuals on the table before him day after day. When in the end she was told that her husband the day after day after day after day. When in the end she was told that her husband only on the outside, the vein being only on the outside, the vein being that two inches thick. The honey which contained a quantity of honey was soft and sticky and tasted like the fresh product of the hive.—New York

There are said to be 1,000,000 square rewsome and pathetic picture must miles of unexplored territory in Canada.



Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

German RISING SUN Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medi-cine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. 1 had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.



An agreeable Laxative and Negyr Toxic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Samples free. KO NO The Favorite 20078 POWDER

THE KIND THAT CURES

A MARVEL IN COHOES!

Kidney and Liver Disease FOR 15 WEARS, CURED BY 3 BOTTLES!

ANA SARSAPABILLA CO., GENTLEMEN:—Having been restored to guard calch by the use of your Sarapaths I feel it by duty by let others know the great benefit I For I.S years I have been troubled with acveree pains in the Stoomach, she Kidney and Liver Placenae, so bady that for weeks at allied I had to say in bed.

I have used three bottles of DANA'S

SARSAPARILLA and I feel like a new man. I recom-Cohoes, N. Y. CHARLES SIMMONS. The truth of the store is certified to by 2AMES S. CALKING, Druggist of Cohors,

Never purchase of a " SUBSTITUTER, " (a person who tries to sell you somethin else when you call for Dana's.) Our bo ies are being filled with a COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE by "Substitutors." Buy of the HONEST DEALER who sells you what you ask for, and if you receive no benefit he Dans Saranparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

WIFT'S SPECIFIC . . For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scroftlous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

S.S.S. MIR "For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tengue. I was but obtained no relief it he sore on gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."

C. B. McLemone, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Dis-cases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta, Ga. Money in Chickens

For 25c, in stamps we send a 100 FAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practicul Fourier linker—sol on amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—jurner is CO. 114 LOURNADIVECT. NEW YORK.

GALIFORNIA INSECT TABLETS IS OF O cross, education does not unjure hands, furniture, fabric aminal or what the r. He all moset. One boy, it should be a Date a boxes, at he bend wroney neder. Plant-Duna Co., 72 East 18th St., N. Y. Chy-



ACENTS Send fic in stamps for sooping flustrated catalogue of bicycles, gun and sporting goods of every description John P. Levell Arms Co. Boston, Mass MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

THOMSON'S CLINCH RIVETS ough and durable. Milliont now in use. All



1,000,000 AGRES OF LAND
for sale by the Salet PAUL
A DULUTH RAILROAD
COMPANY IN Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circus-

FREE. Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Pant. Min



LEND YOUR

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE. 134 Leonard St., New York City. WORN NIGHT AND DAY. AXIGNA Porfect Cal and tries for elements and the first state of the first st

BIG MONEY made by setting an

THE PALS LETTER CO., 15 and 17 Hammond St., Clarinnati, Ohio GOITRE CURED MEND for PRIE Chronia

