Hebrews, about 3,400,000 of whom dwell in Russia and 1,700,000 in Aus-

#### Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and ort of all who use it, and with millions it is the liest and only remedy.

We Cave Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price St; by mail, St.18. Hev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says; "Two bottlesof H.dl's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little gire," Sold by Draggists,75c,

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is a Positive cure for Croup. 23 cents at druggists, Impaired direction cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's -no others. 25 cents a box. If afflicted with sore eyes use Pr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. I ruggists rell at 25c per bottle

I VOTE FOR HOOD'S have been a minister of



gests well, and I have gained several pounds.'
REV. W. R. PURERE, Richford, Vt. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES. Hood's Pills cure hillensness. 25 cents a box.

"German Syrup

cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen-"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

# HEED 蓮 WARNING

SSS is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or plupples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles in y face is all clear and smooth as it should be appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel st., Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta, Ga.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta, Ga. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed fre SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

# Best in the World Get the Genuine GREASE

COITRE CURED SEND for PREE Circular Belleville, N. J.

DR. KILMER'S CURED ME.

GRAVEL! GRAVEL! GRAVEL! LARGE AS A GOOSE EGG.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen: "I was under the care of different physicians for nearly two years; tried every dector." doctino until I was a physical wreck.



d me. I send you by this same mult sample of the stone or gravel that was dis-solved and expeded by the use of your SWAMP-ROOT, it must have been as large use a good sized gross egg. I am feeling as well to-day as I ever did, I kept right on using SWAMP-ROOT, and it saved my life. If nny one doubts my statement I will furnish proof." Laboure Bowgasmith, Dec. 26th, 1882. Marywille, Ohio.

Dropsical Swelling, Cold as Ice.

peared. My health is

SWAMP At Bruggists, 50c, A \$1.00, "Guide to Realth" Proc. Con-BUNGSTAMFON, N. Y. ROOT Dr. Klimer's PARILLA LIVER PILLS.
Are the Best 1 & Pills, 25 cents.



LOSS OF FEATHERS PROM HENS.

As hens in confinement often acquire a habit of pulling feathers from each other's heads and necks, the loss of mostly on corn. Now this is neither feathers is probably due to this cause; the most desirable, nor is it by any feathers is probably due to this cause; otherwise it is due to some disease which may result from too free feed-ing with grain. The fowls should be of scalded bran with a little sulphur in it will be good for the fowls, -New York Times.

TREATMENT OF INJURIOUS INSECTS. In general, noxious insects must be combated as soon as their depredations can be seen, but Herbert Osborn and L. H. Pammel of the Iowa station, recommend that as soon as blossome fall, apples and plums should be sprayed for codling moth and plum curculio. Spray strawberry plants if infested with slugs. In early summer, plant lice may be numerous on plums and cherries, which should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion. In July, spray potatoes with London purple or Paris green, if infested with potato beetles. In August and September, cabbage worms may begin to appear, and can be treated by spraying with hot water, or with pyrethrum in water, or as a powder. Cherry slugs and the leafeating caterpillars and other insects on plums and other trees may be sprayed with London purple. Kerosene emul-

Agriculturist.

sion may be used directly on the in-

sects, and will kill all it touches by en-

tering the breathing pores. - American

OFF COLOR OF CHICKS. If you procured eggs of pure-bred fowls, and the chicks seem to differ and appear of various colors, do not be disappointed, as the chicks will be of the proper color when matured. Of the black breeds of fowls, such as the Langshans, Black Minocras and Black Spanish, the chicks nearly always have a with these pigs forty-five pounds of large proportion of white on them when feed will give ten pounds of pork. hatched. It is an old saying that the Now, if the same food be given to pigs more white on the chicks of such breeds the blacker the plumage at maturity. We have often noticed broods of but as with pigs of this size it takes Wyandottes or Indian game chicks, no two in the broods being alike, and differing so greatly as to lead an inexperienced person to suppose that the chicks were mongrels; yet when they came to maturity it was a difficult matter to select the best one in the flock, so far as the plumage was concerned. Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and other breeds may also be classed among the uncertainties until the chicks to make nine pounds of pork. It will be seen that these experiments of Proare well advanced, and for that reason breeders often receive complaints from nance ration, while not exactly in procustomers in regard to their hatches; but the breeders simply advise them to wait a while, when the matter rights took one and one-half pounds to supbut the breeders simply advise them itself. - Mirror and Farmer.

HOW TO MAKE CHIESE AT HOME.

the bottom of one end of an ordinary there is less proportionate amount of tin wash boiler which will hold five or exterior surface in the larger pigs, no six patifuls. Fit a movable tin screen growth, and probably less activity. inside about three inches from the But carrying this proportion in the difaucet and extending about the same rection of a pig still smaller than 100 distance above it, which shall hold the pounds, it would probably require curd away from the faucet. This, with a pig weighing twenty-five pounds a long wooden paddle, is all you need at the rate of two pounds per 100 order especially for the work, except pounds, or about one-half pound of cheese cloth, rennet and a cheese food as a maintenace ration. If this be true, it would then only take three

Six pailfuls of sweet milk, with the and one-half pounds with this pig to cream all in it, will make about fifteen grow one pound of pork.

pounds of cheese. It need not be of Further experiments by Professor one milking if it is perfectly sweet.

Henry show very conclusively that
corn or corn meal is, by no means, the and heat it to eighty degrees. Bemove from the stove and add the rennet. The tablets are easiest to use and the directions accompany them. When the milk has coagulated, which will several times repeated, that 200 pounds take place in ten minutes or less, it of corn meal and 1582 pounds of skim must be cut to the bottom of the boiler milk produced as much growth as 500 each way, making about two inch squares. The whey will begin to start almost at once. Sink a small dipper into it slowly, and the whey may be five pounds of skim milk are about removed gradually until two quarts or equal to one pound of meal. The leasmore have been collected. Heat this son for the pig feeder in the experirather hot, not scalding, and pour it ments is to feed young, thrifty pigs, over the curd, stirring it very care- and to feed them on a mixture of corn fully. When at 100 degrees open the meal and wheat middlings, and never faucet and allow the whey to drain to feed them beyond 150 pounds dressed out, dipping it out from the top as be-weight.—American Agriculturist. fore described. When drained, sprinkle half a teacupful of dairy salt on the curd and crumble and mix it thoroughly with the hands. Have a square of strong, loosely woven cloth wet and try. placed in the cheese hoop, which should be the size of a peck measure. Press the curd into the hoop, adjust the cover, after the cloth has been folded on the top of the curd, and sub-

mit the cheese to gentle pressure. Prepare a bandage of cheese cloth large enough to go around the cheese and wide enough to nearly cover the air and sunshine. ends. Lay on the ends another piece and sew to the piece around cheese. Keep at seventy degrees in a dry room. Too much salt or too much scalding when heating the curd hardens the cheese, while careless stirring starts the "white whey" and allows much of the butter fats to escape. -New England Homestead.

With pork at its present price, almost any man can feed his corn, or other grain, to pigs and make a eatisfactory profit, declares S. Woodward, of New York. But times will change; pork will again go down until it will be so low that the very best skill will chickens. be required to get any profit out of its growth. If it be wise, now in the midst of almost universal peace, for the Nations to spend such vast sums as they do, in preparing for war, how much wiser for the farmer during this time of prosperity in pig growing to study the subject so as to be prepared when the evil days of low prices come again. It is surprising to see how not been sprayed.

lighter pigs, yet the great bulk of the pork still coming into the markets is a habit of pulling feathers from each in heavy carcasses which were fed

means the most profitable pork. On a recent visit to the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison, Proomestic purposes.—New York World.

The world contains about 7,000,000

The fowls should be changed and more fresh, green food, as cabbage leaves, cut published results of some already made grass, or clover, or chopped lettuce on the same line of pig feeding for and pea vines, be fed to them. A mess most profit. If the farmers could see what I saw, and realize fully the great importance of the principles that con-trol animal life, and then follow them, they would save very much of what is now ignorantly thrown away, and would more than double the profits of pork making, by reducing to its lowest limit the amount of food now used as a maintenance ration or simply food for

support.

The Professor has demonstrated, beyond doubt, by a series of careful experiments, that the maintenance rapound pig requires one and one-half pounds of food (one pound of wheat middlings and two pounds of corn meal), simply to keep it without gain or loss, a 500-pound pig, under like conditions, requires five pounds of the same food for its support. He further showed that about three pounds of this same food, in addition to either ration, made one pound of pork.

Now, were a man to try to make pork with these pigs, with the one he would get one pound for each four and one-half pounds fed; with the other he would feed eight pounds. For comparison, suppose the mixture were worth \$20 per ton, or one cent per pound in the case of 100-pound pigs, his pork would cost four and one-half cents per pound; in the case of a 500pound pig it would cost eight. Or, to put it in another light, suppose ten pigs be fed four and one-half pounds of feed each, or forty-five pounds in be simply thrown away, so far as fat-tening purposes go. If these nine larger pigs be fed to make one pound of gain each, it would require twentyseven pounds extra. This added to the forty-five pounds, maintenance ration, makes seventy-two pounds of feed fessor Henry show that the mainteportion to the live weight, is approxport the growing 100-pound pig, that one pound per hundred pounds was sufficient with the 500-pound pig. This Have a tinman solder a faucet near is easily accounted for by the fact that

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES, Lettuce is a good food for the poul-

Do not feed the poultry unless they need it.

The eggs should be gathered at least A good dust bath is a necessity for

healthy fowls. Give the chickens plenty of fresh

Milk, either skim or butter, is excellent for chickens. Pigs grow well on grass, clover being especially good for pasturing them

The amount of eggs laid is largely governed by liberal but wise feed

Filthy quarters are responsible for

the greater part of the so-called hog cholers. Give the hogs plenty of pure water and they will not drink out of their

wallows. Cabbage, sunflower seed, millet and orghum are excellent feeds for

Too much care cannot be taken during the warm weather to keep the slop barrel sweet.

From five to seven pounds of evaporated fruit can be secured from one bushel of apples. Apples from sprayed trees will keep longer than those from trees that have

little thought the average pig grower gives to the matter of chean production of pork. Although there is some ing. In the vast majority of cases change in the direction of killing evening is about the best time.

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

The most thorough housekeepers are learning the value of charcoal as a preservative and purifier and absorb-ent of moisture. Many keep a shal-low ressel filled with it broken quite fine in the ice-chest and food cupboards throughout the summer. few pieces of it are often put into poultry or game that has been drawn, when, if wrapped in confectioner's paper and hung in a cool place, they keep sweet several days. Fresh fish may be cleaned, sprinkled with salt, wrapped in paper and then covered with charcoal.—New York Post,

#### DISHWASHING AT THE PAIR.

Every housekeeper who goes to the World's Pair will want to see the dishwashing department in the Machinery Hall. The dishwashing machines are operated by girls and are used in cleaning the tableware of the many restaurants on the grounds. The plant cost \$50,000. The dishes are washed in huge revolving horizontal cylinders. Inside these cylinders, on the outer edges of the wire cages the cups and saucers are placed. Onter revolving attachments carry warm water up and dash it against the soiled dishes, which are afterwards dried by heat, -New York Recorder.

#### MID-SUMMER DAINTIES.

Neat and tasteful sandwiches, which tion is in equal proportion to live weight, or nearly so; that while a 100tea, especially in hot weather. A few hard-boiled eggs make nice sand-wiches. Chop the yolks of six eggs and one of the whites, and mash to paste, with a teaspoonful of melted butter and one of anchovy paste; spread on thin slices of buttered bread, double and trim into shape. Caviare, which may be bought at Italian and French groceries and delicatessen stores, and is packed in little ounce jars, makes good hot weather sandwiches. Any kind of cheese, grated, or mashed to a paste, and spread on buttered bread, with or without the addition of cayenne pepper, makes appetizing sandwiches. Cottage ese is nice, with a leaf of crisp lettuce laid over it/before the top slice is put on.

Sweetbreads - Lamb sweetbreads are almost as good as those of yeal, and are infinitely cheaper. Soak them in cold water for several hours, changing the water twice; throw into boiling water and let them simmer for five minutes after the boiling point is reached, then fry, and serve around a mound of green peas or asparagus tips. They are nice always with brown or tomato sauce.

Roasting a Leg of Lamb-However epicurean rare mutton may be, rare lamb is as unedible as rare broiled chicken. A leg weighing six pounds should be roasted an hour and a half in a good oven. Lay the meat on a rack in the dripping pan and baste every fifteen minutes. Do not remove the fat before roasting, but wrap it around, and skewer it fast.

Julienne Soup-There is no better spring or summer soup. It is very simply made by adding a cupful of finely shredded vegetables, cooked tender, to a quart of any light broth. Simmer ten minutes, and serve. Young carrots, turnips, radishes, string beans, peas, asparagus tips, and minced lettuce, parsley and chives all go to make the complete Julienne. Lamb Chops-An unusual way of

cooking these is as follows: Broil them for two minutes, then spread over them a forcement made of uncooked chicken meat, pounded to a paste, with the same bulk of bread previously soaked in milk. To a halfpint of this mixture add a beaten egg, salt, pepper, and a little melted butter, and moisten with a tablespoonful of cream, chicken gravy, or white stock. Cover the chops on both sides with this, and lay them in a hot oven for six minutes, turning them once. Chopped mushrooms are often added to this forcement, or the chops, prepared as above, may be served with a mushroom sauce.

Clam Chowder - An appetizing chowder is always in order in hot weather. The best chowder maker we have ever known was an old Masschusetts lady. The following is her recipe: Wash twenty-five large clams, and put over the fire with half a pint of water; as soon as the shells open, remove the saucepan, take out the clams, and save all the juice remaining in the shells. Remove the tough parts, and chop the rest. Peel and alice six potatoes and two onions, add a small slice of larding pork, six pilot biscuit, the clam juice, a pint each of milk and water, half a grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of | celery seed, or a couple of stalks of celery minced fine; let this cook slowly for two hours, then add the chopped clams, a cupful of tomato sauce and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and when the chowder is again brought to the boil, it is ready to serve.

New Potatoes-One rarely eats new potatoes at their best in the city, because they should be cooked as soon as possible after being taken from the earth. Hashed with even, they are a dish to make glad the soul of an epicure. Mince a quart of cold boiled potatoes, season them, and add a gill of milk or cream; melt a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, and when hot, turn in the potatoes, distributing them evenly over the surface of the pan; set back on the stove until of a golden brown color on the bottom, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of mineed

parsley, fold like an omelet, and serv.e Potatoes a la Lyonnaise — A nice way to serve potatoes is to slice them, fry a minced onion in a tablespoonful of butter, turn in the potatoes, and as soon as they color, sprinkle with minced parsley, serve very hot.-American Agriculturist.

## Protection Against Poison.

Most ancient kings and noblemen relied, to some extent, at least, on supernatural and magical means to otect themselves against poison. One kept a peacock always near him, because that bird ruffled up its feathers when any kind of poison was brought near; another had a cup and was supposed to turn pale when touched with poison; another a rhinocoros horn, which caused poisonous liquors to effervesce. One wore a ring as a charm, another a bracelet, a third an amulet.—Detroit Free Press. plate set with opals because this gem

## TEMPERANCE.

THE COLD WATER RIED. I was wakened this morning at early dawn By the sweetest, softest singing; From the orelard near and the forest afar Came the bird notes clearly ringing.

As I leaned far out from the window seat, And smolled the breath of the clover, I heard in the cherry tree down by the gate These words sung over and over:

"Cold water! Cold water!"
Twas all;
Not another note did he sing
The whole concert through save these words
I tell you—
Then away on swift cleaving wing.
—Youth's Temperance Banner,

PARRELED DESTRUCTIVENESS, The State of Illinois, with a population of 3,926,351, consumed 3,888,364 barrels of beer during the year 1892. This was more than one barrel to each inhabitant. The city of Cincinnati, Ohio, alone used in 1892 ten barrels of beer to every one that was consumed in the entire State of lowa. In eighteen days the city of Chicago alone uses as much beer as all of the inhabitants of Iowa do in a whole year.—Iowa State Hegister.

A recent number of the London Medical Pioneer devotes much of its space to an extended account of the London Temperanee. Hospital, Its last annual report shows that during the nineteen and a quarter years the hospital has been in existence \$506 in-patients have been admitted; that of these, 503, or sixty-two per cent., have died. This is stated to be a lower death-rate than that of any general hospital in London. Of these, \$506 hi-patients 4500 were registered as abstainers and \$512 as non-abstainers. The hapital has also an out-patient department in which there have been during the whole puriod \$5.642 cases receiving non-alcoholid treatment. The London Temperance Rospital, besides the suffering it has alleviated, has been one of the most valuable object-lessons ever presented in any country for the promotion of the temperance reform.—National Temperance Advocate. LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

A CAUSE FOR IT.

The father of thirteen children said to Dr. Lees: "Doctor, how is it all my children die in define when young? None of them resched more than twenty. My wife was not unhealthy, and see what a stout man I am." The doctor informed him that drink had destroyed the beginnings of life, so that he had transmitted a corrupt type to his children. This is nature's law, and when it is violated she exacts fearful penalty. The god of the wine-cup is an old deceiver. He promises pleasure, but brings pain. What tears and sorrows, what pains and penalties, what blood and bane, what fightings and frights, what misery and madness, what wees and weepings follow in his train. Alcohol in all its combinations is devoid of nutritious characteristics, and is found to be interested. A CAUSE FOR IT. nutritious characteristics, and is found to be inimical to the healthy functions of the ani-mal economy, but productive of unatural in-jurious excitement, physical disorder and morbid debility.

words of Archestof Heliand.

Archbishop Ireland in his great address at the opening of the World's Temperance Congress in Chicago, said among other things. "My theory about the different methods of temperance work is this: There is the enemy before us, menacing our homes, our souls, society and religion, and I say to the friends of temperance, go at the enemy. One with a gun, another with a Krupp cannon, it you like, but hit him. I may have my own special ideas and my own methods, but I have made it a rule in my temperance work never to speak an unkind word of other methods. As a matter of fact we need all those methods. We need moral sussion, for without moral sussion laws are of no account. Men make laws and observe laws and enforce laws when they are themselves convinced. We must speak to the feelings and to the reason of man. Then we need religion. We need that moral strength which only comes from the skies to build up and awake the poor trembling victim of intemperance. And we need laws, because they are the expression of the moral and intellectual convictions of our souls. Where there are no laws against evil there is the danger that we do not comprehend the evil hand of the enemy from individual and social victue. We need the laws as a protest against iniquity. We need the laws to defend the bulwarks of society. When we unite and go forth from this temperance congress with a resolve to live with a cordinal amity and to deal, as well as can each and every one of us, the heaviest blows against alcohol, immense results shall have been obtained." WORDS OF ARCHBISHOP INSLAND

## THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

"When we remember," says Dr. Ridge, "that alcoholic liquors are not known to have been used till centuries after the appearance of man on the globe; that all animate creation below man lives and thrives without them; and that there have been, and still are, millions of our fellow-creatures of both sexes and of all ages, who live and move and have their being without any such liquors. I think we are justified in saying that they are in no sense necessary to healthy life."

that they are in no sense necessary to healthy life."

It is a fact that no living animal or plant can be supported on such fluids; on the contrary, they all become sickly, and perish under such influence; thus, for example, if you put a few ounces of alcohol into a pail of water in which are living fish, you will find that the fish will die in a very short time.

"My opinion," says Sir John Hall, "is that neither spirits, wine, nor malt liquor is necessary for health. The healthlest army I ever served with had not a single drop of any of them."

Having now seen that alcohol is neither a food nor an aid to digestion, nor a necessary of life, the question may naturally be asked, what is alcohol? Alcohol is nothing more or less than a dangerous irritant and fatal poison. And just as other deadly poisons, such as arsenic, may in certain cases be used in small quantities as reading to the color of the

such as arsenic, may in certain cases be used in small quantities as medicine so also, if it has any use at all, the only legitimate use of alcohol is as a medicine. We learn from all standard books which treat on chemistry, that alcohol is regarded and classed me a

"It is a dangerous poison," says Dr. Car-

"It is a dangerous poison," says Dr. Carpenter.
"It constitutes a powerful narcotic poison," nays Professor Christion.
It is described as a poison in "Materia Medica," and as an "irritant and fatal poison," by Pereira.

The French, English and American dispensatories, the highest authorities we have on such matters, describe alcohol as "a powerful irritant poison, rapidly causing intoxication, and, in large quantities, death."
"Alcohol," says Sir Andrew Clarke, "is a poison; so is strychnine, so is opium; it ranks with all these agents."
Sir Astley Cooper says, "I naver suffer ar-

Sir Astley Cooper says, "I never suffer ar-dent spirits in my boase, thinking them evil spirits, spirits and poisons are synonymous terms—that is, they mean the same thing." We are assured by Dr. Gordon that "it would be difficult to find a more destructive poison than ardent spirits."

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The Catholic temperance societies of the United States have more than 100,000 mem-

"The best drunken mechanic I know never did a stroke of good work when drunk."—T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor. Temperance is not simply prohibition, it is not simply total abstinence; but it is a trained will, an obedient spirit, and a life pure and

recent meeting that a special time should be set apart every month for systematic teach-ing of the subject of temperance. The ideal temperance is that of a sound mird in a sound body. Temperance means purity, chastity, and abstinence. It means health of body, clearness of mind, fidelity of conscience. In the family it implies love; in society, brotherhood; in the State, loyalty.

The Edinburgh School Board agreed at

The total estimated strength of the juvenil temperance movement in the United Kingdom is 19,903 societies, with 2,664,602 members. This children's work is one of the great factors in the making of a sober England. The same is true of the Loyal Temperance Legion work in this country.

The belt of the sword of state of Scotland has been restored to its place m the regalia of Scotland in Edinburgh Castle by the Marquise of Breadal-bane, the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. After the battle of Dunbar it became necessary to place the regalia of Scotland in a place of greater safety than Edinburgh Castle, and it was removed to the strong Castle of Dunnottar, where Sir G. Ogilvy defended it. He had, howremove the regalia from the castle. It 1 painters.

was then buried underneath the stones in Kinneff Church, where it lay for several years. When it was restored Sir G. Ogilvy, for some cause not explained, retained the sword belt. It was discovered in 1700 built into the garden wall of the house of Barras, near Stonehaven, and since then it had been handed down from father to son as a precious relic. - Picayune.

The British school of water color painting is deemed the best in the world.

ever, only forty men and could not Salvator Rosa was one of the ear-hold out, and he allowed his wife to liest and most vigorous landscape

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



"A Handful of Dirt May be a Houseful of Shame." Keep Your House Clean With

# SAPOLIO

LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE. INDICESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA.

two Observe the following symptoms following from diseases of the digestive organs: Constitution in ward piles, futthese of the blood in the head, actifity of the stomach, natures, hearthure, disgues of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eractations shking or futtering of the heart, choking or suffocating sequential when in a lying posture, dispussion, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the heast, deficiency of perspiration yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning it the flesh. A few deses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the estem of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25c, a Bax. Sold by Druggista.
Send to DR RADWAY & CO. No. 32 Warren Street York, the Bax Sold Bay Sold Bay



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



MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER,

On Crutches 10 Years! EATING SORES THAT WOULD NOT HEAL CURED! CURED!

DANA SERSAPARTILA CO.:

GRYTLERINK — I wish to toutly to the efficacy of DANA SEARSAPARTILLA.

For several years I have been suffering from a band Blood Disarder called by different sames by the several Physicians who stiended method the hardest be shall either all. It also be shall either all. It also that the hardest be shall either a persistent remaining accret, which several properties also been out so my Humber a FEVER SOURE. For months I was confined to my hed said have been unable to walk without curieries for over ten years.

Last Fail I purchased them belies of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA f Devis Bens. It helped me from the first, took is fasthally, and I can now attend to be year, and I can now attend to y household duties and walk as well ever. I am sure that my case is so now a mirracle as gothing that nappens at the person day. ingularing that trappers at the review day.

Into very discount points.

Maloon, N. Y. MHS. OLIVER CHERRIEN.

GENTLEVER'S—We enclose bestimewhet of your valuable compound. We believe her statement to your valuable compound. We believe her statement to be frue in every respects.

We no very respectably yours.

Maloos, N. Y. Wholloude a Retail Druggists.

Maloos, N. Wholloude a Retail Druggists.

Malone, N. Y. Wholessie a Retail Druggins Dana Saraspariila Co., Beitast, Maine. AXLON

TRUSS

Perfect Abuternary.

Sow Fat Improvements for a few property of the few propert







tess, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tie or glass package with every purchase.

HARD TO FIGHT

Pilgrim Spring Bed

It is made of highly tempered steel wire, is the FRFECTION of FASE, and will last a LIFE IME. Beware of cheap made common wire ultations, " for they are not what they seem." Exhibited at No. 21 Warren Street, New York, to, 2 Hamilton Place, Boston. For sale by all reliable Denicra.



Fee Bruss Tag Registered Tratemark on chaine Pilgrims, bend for Money Saving Primer, Free.

Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston,

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS THOMSON'S SLOTTED WITH CLINCH RIVETS

engths, uniform or assurted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in tamps for a box of 100, asserted sizes. Man'fd by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,



1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circuiars. They will be sent to you

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

WORN NICHT AND DAY YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR

own way,
even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle fowls judiciously, you must know
something about them. To meet this want we are
selling a book giving the experience (Only 25c,
of a protein poultry raiser for (Only 25c,
twenty-five years, it was written by aman who put
oil bis mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a passine, but as a
justiness—and if you will prait by his trenty-five
years' work, you can save many Chicks amountly,



Book Publishing House, 134 Leonand St. N. Y. Chy.