

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the dauger. He used the great remedy-Boschee's German Syrup-for lung diseases.



An agreeable Laxative and Negve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free. MO NO The Pavorite TOOTH POWERS

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has morethen three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Surals, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more eco-orting less than one cent a cup, tious, nourishing, and EASILY

Sold by Groeers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



BOILS, CARBUNCLES TORTURING ECZEMA. Completely Cured!

A SARRAPARILLA CO., CATA Grippe"

Extending poisoned my blood or 1

Li [2] had the "Shingles" shortly st-THAT Added to being was house. I had seven pains to right sed day, the sed coal had, constinual headquarte. I count in the sed of the s Dana Sarasparilia Co., Belfest, Meine.

BUCCHES at & Price CART & HARNESS AT PICO CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

KEEP
The Boys and Girls
AT HOME
By Making Home
ATTRACTIVE, SI.MI. come and being point and for entaining of Popular Bulbs for Fall Planting, with a cutions directions full distributed to L. R. BENEDICT, Education, United Country, N. Y.

\$75.00 To State can be made monthly working for it. V. Johnson & Co.





COOL CHURNING IN THE MORNING.

On hot days, it is a good plan to drogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17,31; oxygen, 22,11; ashes, 2.0; sulphur 2.0. in the morning. Set one of the men or boys at it before breakfast, and see the way before the sun gets very high.
Always throw a handful, or more, of ments of nutrition for each pound gins to granulate. It assists in the separation of the butter, and the buttermilk will draw off much more free-Keep the temperature at sixty legrees, using ice in small lumps to accomplish the desired result. Neglect to do this, will surely spoil the butter. — American Agriculturist.

HANDLING OF COLUS. There are many ways of handling colts at weaning time. Some of these methods are good and some are bad, but the one that is most common, and at the same time the worst of all, is to remove it to some back pasture, where it can run with other stock and be out of sight of its dam. There it is de-prived of its prepared food, expected to thrive on grass, fight flies in the sun and get water with the other stock at the spring or trough. The result is that the colt goes into winter quarters thin in flesh, stunted in growth, with drooped ears and a rough coat of hair. It holds its own through the winter if extra feed and care be given it, but good, thrifty growth is out of the ques-tion.—New York World.

GETTING TREES FROM THE WOODS.

Laws against obtaining money under who dig in the woods small or large trees and sell them to unwary village or city residents for transplanting to decorate the streets. The trees may be true to name, but even the most unskilled forester ought to know by looking at them that there is very small chance of any of them making a useful growth. A long pole, the size and length suitable for a hop pole, having at its lower end a few pieces of roots the size of one's thumb or finger, gives the size of one's thumb or finger, gives little promise of making a fine tree. It may be done by carefully leaving signs of injury to the whole animal. three or four buds, not sprigs, at the top where the future branches are to left only slightly trimmed, or else every bud is cut clean out, and the tree takes its chances of nature pushing some buds out of the wood just below the cuts. This is an exhaustive process, and the buds do not make much growth the first season. At the best, a forest tree thus managed is far inferior to the nursery trees that have had the advantages of frequent cultivation, have symmetrical tops and plenty of small roots near the trunk, making transplanting so as to insure rapid growth a comparatively easy matter. - Boston Cultivator.

FRESH AIR FOR RORSES.

A bright scheme is being executed by a New York horseman, who has a out daily. son or two carrying on business in the Poultry country. He buys horses at a low are desired. but are in poor condition, and suffer- in wet weather. boat at small expense to his sons, who use them from a month to two or three months on earth roads, give them if they have damp quarters, abundant green food, and not a great At cloven weeks old a Pe deal of grain, and treat them to every should weigh at least five pounds. liberty and comfort which the country workers, and find it necessary to work the horses, but this does not seem to interfere in any way with their complete restoration. When the horses have improved sufficiently they are returned to the city, and others taken in their place, the father and sons reaping a handsome profit between the purchase and the selling price, as such horses rested, refreshed and in good flesh are sometimes sold for double green or other insecticides. what was paid for them.

Here is a feasible oportunity for farmers who desire cheap work horses and do not wish to winter them. Men who know what horses are can buy to advantage animals such as have been described, from early spring to summer, work them judiciously until they are in a salable condition, and let them go for more than enough to compensate for any annoyance they may have made, and for their board, having their | sale. be returned and sold, and perhaps a single one brought back to the farm to use through the winter and sell in the what stiffened and lamed from improper using and excessive pounding on the payements can be completely cured by driving without shoes for a season. By watching the feet for a week or two after removing the shees that the edges are kept filed smooth, almost any horse can be driven most of the year on country roads without that appendage commonly termed a shoe. New York Tribune.

THE WOOL MUST BE PED. per cent.; hydrogen, 7.57; nitrogen, quaintances for at least three weeks.— 15.01; oxygen, 21.87; ashes, 4.23. Chicago Herald.

Taking into account that the wool bow much better it is to get it out of as the flesh, it is easily seen that it resalt into the churn when the cream be- weight as the flesh, and thus, if the weighs seventy-five pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is, perhaps, never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for, so far, it seems to have been completely ignored by all writers upon sheep husbandry; and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutri-ments is, doubtless, the cause why the sheep suffers so much from the exhaustive requirements of the wool. As the fleece must be supplied after the animal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent; and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury by the rains, heat, or cold, this is to be considered as calling for requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as wool contains considerable sulphur, this is also to be provided in the food.

Every time the sheep is underfed, or suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fibre of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these Laws against obtaining money under false pretences might well be enforced at this season of the year against those This weakness in the fibre is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the carding or combing, and thus become too short for the spinner, and fit only for felting. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers "break," and makes it unsalable Consequently, the matter of feeding, and the regularity of it, are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that the wool only suffers; the sheep must

In estimating the amount of food necessary for a sheep, all these points Usually, however, the top is either are to be taken into account, and the gross weight of the animal is to be increased, for estimating the allowance of food by the proportion to be added, on account of the extra dry substance of the fleece. To be on the safe side it will be reasonable to add to the live weight of the sheep fully 100 percent, ; that is, to double the weight, and estimate the ration accordingly. The normal allowance of three per cent. of dry matter 100 pounds of carcass may thus be doubled, without any fear of overfeeding. - American Agriculturist.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Avoid the pruning of large limbs. The water vessels should be cleaned

Poultry requires good food if eggs figure that are young and promising, Be careful to provide dry quarters

ing from heat and harsh treatment on Many young trees are killed every year by overbearing.

Ducks will suffer from rheumatism At cloven weeks old a Pekin duck

Sunshine should be admitted into affords and their suffering natures de- the poultry house whenever possible. mand. At the same time the horses are not left idle. The young men are chickens, but they also bring better

> It is to the interest of the poultry keeper to supply food which will promote laying. Soft shelled eggs, double yolk eggs

> and other irregularities indicate that the hens are too fat. Watch the fruit trees, and when

any insects appear spray with Paris When pruning protect all large wounds with a coat of melted grafting

wax or a coat of coarse paint. A young queen will begin to deposit eggs ten days from birth, and is cred-

ited with laying 3000 eggs daily. It is generally conceded that July is the best time to prune trees, although

many prefer doing it at other times. Sort all fruit before offering for More can be obtained for fruit labor gratis. Two or three horses can of uniform size than for that which is

not graded. Poultry manure is one of the most profitable crops. It should be mixed Many horses that are some- with other manure and spread broadcast through the garden.

Hens that are set during the summer should have their nests made in a cool, quiet place. If there is anything catable to be found, the black Spanish and the Leghorns will find it.

Getting Married in England,

Getting married in England, to people who are not able to buy a lice is a very embarrassing matter. A license is expensive, while a marriage Dropping the wool is a frequent by banns costs only a few shillings, so trouble with sheep. There are many most prefer the banns. You have to different explanations for this annoy-ence to the flock master but few of Sandays, and if a fellow happens to be cried three times on three separate these hint at all at the fact that wool make a mistake and go to church on must be fed, or it cannot grow, and the Sunday when his banns are cried any failure in its nutrition must result | he finds the proclamation of his matriin such a weakness that the fleece fails | monial intentions to be very embarto keep up its connection with the rassing, for, of course, he is unmerciskin, and thus drops off as if it were fully grinned at by the rest of the severed—as it really is—at its root, undience. Couples having their banns The fleece of a hundred-pound sheep cried usually stay away from the morn-makes up ten per cent., or more, of ing service or prevail on the clergythe animal's weight, and it consists of man to proclaim the banns at an aftera far greater proportion of the most noon or evening service, when few are exacting elements of nutrition than the flesh of the sheep does. Flesh has seventy-five per cent. of water in it; as the banns are designed to give publicity to the occasion the most public flesh has in its dry matter the follow- time of proclamation should be chosen, ing elements, and wool has the quan- so the afflicted man and his unfortities set opposite to them. Thus the tunate companion that is to be are composition of flesh s: Carbon, 51.83 forced to bear the gibes of their ac-

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

TRONING WITH THE CLOTHES WHINGER.

An authority on domestic economy An authority on demostic economy advises the housekeeper of limited means to save her fire and strength, and do as much ironing with the clothes wringer as possible. Plain pieces, like towels, pillow cases, sheets, merinoes and stockings put through the wringer will be smooth enough for all practical purposes, if the rellers are tight. Life s too short and flesh and blood are too precious to be wasted sprinkling, fold-ing, unfolding, ironing, refolding and airing a lot of white goods.—Detroit

TATTLE SAVINGS IN THE RITCHEN.

If crackers are stale or moist, sprinkle slightly with salt, and heat in a mod-

Dry the leaves and left over stalks of celery, and keep them in a self-scaling glass fruit jar, to flavor soups with. Don't pay five cents more for flour in a cloth sack, when you can buy more and better cloth for the same amount

Don't throw away a lamp wick as soon as it is short, but wash it, baste a strip of white muslin to the lower end and use it a week or two longer.

If hard soap is taken from its wrap-pings and stood edgewise on a shelf in warm room, or put in a bag and hung behind the kitchen range for a few weeks, it will last decidedly longer than otherwise.

Every ounce of suct, fat, cold mest and bones should be saved and utilized for making croquettes, hash soup, drippings, or soap grease. Break the bones before stewing them for soup, so that the marrow may escape.

A teaspoonful of molasses or soft soap, added to a saucer of blacking, which has been wet with vinegar, makes a first rate stove polish, and the stub of an old broom does better and quicker work than an ordinary blacking brush.

The syrup left from sweet pickles or

canned fruit, should be kept and added to mince meat. The syrup from pickles needs no further preparation, but that from fruit should be scalded, and put in a glass fruit jar. Several kinds can be mixed together.

HOUSEHOLD WASHING.

A few hints in regard to the washing of household articles may not be unacceptable. Of course, the first thing to be considered is the quality of the water; this should be always clear rain water when it can be obtained. If that is not possible, then other means must be taken. Sometimes soft water can be obtained, but is muddy and therefore not suitable. It can be cleansed by putting into a barrelful a tablespoonful of powdered alum. Let it stand a few hours and it will be clear enough for use. A very simple way to make hard water soft is to put to every nine quarts of hard water one ounce of quick lime, and let it stand until it becomes clear. Then pour it off into a barrel, leaving the dregs behind. Most housekeepers, however, have a way of their own.

There are various ways of doing washing in an easy manner. One that has been lately recommended is by the use of what is called water-glass. I do not know personally anything about it, but it is very highly recom-mended. In using this the clothes should be soaked over night in a solu-tion of one part of water-glass to twenty-five parts of moderately hot water. In the morning add more hot water, and stir the clothes thoroughly with a stick; then drain off the liquid. The clothes will be found to be cleansed, but if it should chance that a few spots are visible, put a little soap on them and rub lightly until

they disappear. White flannels should be washed on a clear day in summer, or in a warm room in winter, but they should never be dried where there is any great heat, either natural or artificial. Make a hot suds with white soap and soft wa-Dissolve in each quart of suds a level teaspoonful of powdered borax, and for the second washing use such alone. While in the hot horay water push the finnels about, pressing and squeezing them thoroughly until the general soiling has been removed; then rub all the spots with the hands. Squeeze the water out and do not wring the garments. Put them into the second tab of suds, stirring and shaking them in the same way until cold enough to permit the squeezing of them out of hot water. Lay each piece in soft cotton cloths and wrap it up to absorb the water; then hang it up to dry. White blankets should be washed in this way; then hang them up in some shady place to dry as quickly as possible, pinning one edge to the line and carefully straightening all the others. - American Farmer.

BUACKBERRIES.

Blackberry Blanc Mange-Mash ripe blackberries, strain off the juice, to a quart add a teacup of sugar, put on to boil; moisten a tablespoonful of moss farine with cold water and stir in the boiling juice, take from the fire, pour in a mold and stand aside to cool; when hard turn out, and serve with whipped cream.

Blackberry Roll-Make rich puff paste, roll out, spread with ripe blackberries, sprinkle with sugar, roll up, put in a long, narrow pan, spread the top with bits of butter and a cup of sugar, dredge with flour, pour a cup of boiling water in the bottom of the pan. Set in the oven and bake brown. Serve hard sauce.

Blackberry Flummery-Put a quart of ripe blackberries in a saucepan with a teacup of boiling water. Let cook ten minutes without stirring, moisten ten tablespoonsful of corn starch in a little cold water, and stir with the boiling blackberries, take from the fire, sweeten, and pour in a deep dish to cool. Serve very cold with sugar and

The Private House "Cold Room,"

The "cold room" is a not uncommon feature of many expensive and convenient new houses. It is in reality a refrigerator of some approved make, as large as a pantry, provided with shelves from floor to ceiling on three sides, and the temperature for most articles is found somewhere between the two extremes. On the fourth side are hooks where meats may be hung. The room is perfectly ventilated and the ice is put in from the outside, so that it is unnecessary for the ice man to outer the house, -New York Post.

TEMPERANCE.

WANTED. Wanted, a water drinker
Who tastes not wine or beer,
But nobly keeps his temperance pledge,
And drinks a beverage clear.

Wanted, an active soldler, To boldly take his stand, And seek to drive our greatest for From our beloved land.

Wanted, new members quickly, To join us on the field: And, thus increasing day by day, The enemy must yield.

Wanted, a tried tectotaler, With courage brave and true. Who never fails when asked to drink, To show his badge of blue.

In this great cause of right, Who bravely works in sunshin Or in the blackest night.

Wanted, a daring David,
To slay the giant drink,
And until this conquest is achieved
Our band will never shrink,
—Kate Kelsey, in Temperance Banner.

THE MARCH OF TEMPERANCE. THE MARCH OF TEMPERANCE.

Ten years ago the cause of temperance was not as respectable as it is to-day, because there were not so many respectable men and women advocating it. It has galated ground, and is secanse men and women who believe in it could not be browbesten or frightened. Neither the hissing of geese nor the throwing of rotten oggs has stopped or even delayed the march of temperance among the workers.—Terence V. Towderty.

WHY TAKE THE PLEDGE?

V. Powderly,

D says: "I took the pledge when I was a toy. I think it has saved me much trouble and pain, and brought me much peace and rajoyment. As I look back I see many of my early acquaintances whose prospects were fully as good as mine were, but who have been overcome by poverty and diagrace because they indulged in a social glass."

E says: "I work for a concern employing many men. I was disappointed in securing promotion a couple of times. I happened to hear the reason was that I sometimes took more than was good for me, so I quit, and lately my pay has been raised."

GERMANY'S "HUBBERGES.

Germany, which a few years ago had an army of 'tramps," estimated at upwards of 200,000, begging from town to town, demoralizing and in many instances terrifying rural communities, has organized anti-beggary societies, whose members agree to give nothing to beggars who apply at their doors, but these societies provide and maintain relief stations, and "Herberges," where, by a few hours of labor, the applicant may earn a ticket which will entitle him to food and lodging at this "herberge," or plain boarding-house, but no liquor can be obtained there. The statistics of 1890 show that there were in that year 1957 relief stations and 364 herberges in operation in Germany, at which 1.662,660 breakfasts, 972,490 dinners, 1,871,591 suppers, and 2,223,600 lodgings were provided. If no liquor could be obtained anywhere in Germany, it is probable that these relief stations, or no-liquor herberges, could be dispensed with altogether,—National Temperance Advocate.

THE LONG CANAL'S VICTIMS.

Have you never heard of that canal that runs through this country fifty miles long, forty feet wide and ten feet deep? No? How strange! Why, it is not only one of the wonders of earth but a wonder to the inhabitants of heaven as well. It is filled with liquor—a new supply every year—and down cach bank is a line of corpses and another line down the middle—nearly 150 miles of corpses. They are the yearly victims of the Greatest Robber on Earth. He is through robbing them; he has taken everything, including them; he has taken everything, including them. He is at work on others. Look at a map and you will see imaginary lines running from one side of the United States to the other, lines of latitude; but there is one line which the geographers have forgotten to put in, and it runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, clear across the continent. What is it? A line of recling, staggering, maudlin humanity, 2,500,000 drankards by a close estimate, robbed of everything almost except life by this same Greatest Robber on Earth.—Voice.

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE. "But," cry out the champions of alcohol, "If it is neither a food nor a heat-giver, at

"But," cry out the champions of alcohol, "if it is neither a food nor a heat-giver, at least it aids in the digrestion of food." Some people are never tired of telling their neighbors that they find a great benefit from a glass of beer or wine taken at dinner. It would be more correct for such people to say that they find great benefit from their dinner, for it is the dinner that strengthens them, and not the beer or wine. As a matter of fact alcohol in any form actually retards the digestion of food, and it is unfortunately an every-day occurrence for drunkards to vomit half digested or wholly undigested food hours and even days after partaking of it.

The peculiar case of Alexis St. Martin, who was wounded during the American war, has afforded a splendid opportunity of studying this important point. The injury which the ball inflicted on him was such that a hole was made in the stomach, which remained open and was used "as a door by which to introduce substance into the stomach, and a window through which to look in and examine effects." Dr. Beaumont, the army surgeon at the time, brought St. Martin to his own home and kept him there for three years, during which a series of most careful experiments were made which have proved of inestimable value ever since. Now, among the substances introduced into the stomach of St. Martin was alconed, the effects of which Dr. Beaumont carefully watched and noted down. It was found that when this was given to the patient the stomach became covered with inflamatory and ulcerous given to the patient the stomach became covered with inflamatory and ulcerous patches, the secretions were vitiated and the gastrie juice diminished in quantity, and of an unnatural viscidity; and yet, notwith-standing this, he described himself as per-

an unnatural viscidity; and yet, notwithstanding this, he described himself as perfectly well, and complained of nothing. Evidently, therefore, from the testimony of 8t.
Martin, great harm may result from the introdustion of alcohol into the system, although the person who indulges, even in
small quantities, may be altogether unconscious of its injurious results.

An eminent Edinburgh physician, Dr.
Figg, tells us that he has been frequently
called in to prescribe for patients after their
drunken debauch of Saturday night, and
that a "mustard emetic has always invariably brought up the substance of the dinner
of the previous day, with little or no change,
anve that produced by mastication." It is
scarcely necessary to remark that had these

save that produced by mastication." It is scarcely necessary to remark that had these persons not been drinking, all traces of their dinner would have disappeared from their stomach in the course of a few hours.

Here is one of the examples he produces to prove that alcohol does not aid in the digestion of food. "An intemperate, irreclaimable woman partook of a little barley broth for her midday ment, previous to joining a festive party in the house of a sailor's wife. Having an unlimited supply of spirits she drank herself to sleep at 4 a. m., and was found dead at 6. On opening the body the barley broth was found intact, the grains and vegetables unreduced."

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleas ant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

It is a great thing for a young man to get out a little and come in contact with other people and see how they live. B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., are giving man young men a chance to do this, and at the same time to put money in bank repidity. Try them and see.

We Care Rupture. No master of how lone standing. Writs for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co. Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1; by mail, \$1.15.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will care that cough surprisingly quick. 25 couts. Beecham's Pills cure indignation and consti-pation, Beecham's—no others, 25 cts, a box. ₿₳₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱₱

Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

current divides into two at Cape St. widens and becomes fan shaped. America as far as Newfoundland, whence it travels right across the North

The Earth's Rotation and the Ocean, | south as the orange groves of Fiorida, In the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Cocans, in the torrid zones, a continually extends from the New World to the Old; but their contention seems nous movement of surface water takes merely a matter of nomenclature, and place from east to west as a result of the rotation of the earth from west to the time-tried theory until more defieast. The South Atlantic equatorial As the Gulf Stream nears Europe it Roque, the northeast corner of Brazil, upper edge tends toward Norway, the flows northward, meets the waters im- central portion moves toward the Britpelled by the northeast trade wind to the westward, enters the Caribbean Sea, passes around the Gulf of Mexico, and, as the Gulf Stream, follows the and, as the Gulf Stream, follows the even to the equator, partly to the north trend of the cast coast of North southwestward, past the Canary Islands and the Cape Verdes, reaching in the course of time that portion of the Atlantic in an easterly direction. The | equatorial drift due to the northeast Gulf Stream, however, does not wash trade winds, and thus completing the the American coast. A cold current comes ereeping down from Baffin's rection similar to the hands of a watch.

Bay, and hugs the land closely as far

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME

And Made Life More Enjoyable. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—"It affords me pleasure to give
you a recommendation for Dr. Kilmer's



fect of the Rheumatism of about 7 years
etanding, also a severe
weakness of my back
and kidneys of about
10 years' standing
and has belped a severe
attack of inflammation of the bladder,
which I am sure which I am sure

w. B. CHILSON, will entirely cure me of in a short time. I purchased the medicine of S. G. Stone, the Druggist here in Butler, Ind." March, 7, 3%. W. H. Chilson.

great doal with

great deal without realizing any benefit. Two years ago my attention was called to Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-HOOT, which was highly recommended to me. I thought I would try a bottle and I used fourteen bottles. It has done bottles. It has done
me more good
than all the Doctors
and all the other medicines I had ever
taken in the past
twenty years. The
past year has been
one of comfort in
place of suffering, A
great many are using

MRS. CALVIN FARLEY

the Great Blood Medicine-At Brugglets, 50c. or \$1.00 Size.
"Invalide Guide to Health" and
Consultation Free.
The Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. No. T U & O Anointment Cures Piles.
Trial Free. At Druggists 50c.

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

FF Observe the following symptoms following from diseases of the dignetive organs: Constipation, lawrard piles, fullness at the blood to the head, nealthy of the stomach, natures, beartburn, dispara of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, shuking or fluttering of the heart, choking or sufficiality sensation when in a lying posture, dimensa of vision, done or webs before the sight, fever and dull poin in the head, deficiency of purspiration, yellowace of the skis and eyes, join in the sleet, cheer, limbs and suides flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

the Besh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PHAS will free the
grater of all the above-named disorders.
Frice, 25c. a Hox. Sold by Drugglate.
Sond to thi, BADWAY & CO., Sc. 21 Warren Street,
New York, fig. Book of Advice.

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BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.

Bide potassium, exceptrille or Hot Springer 12, we ranted a care a cure the most obstands once in 20 to 85 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reside littly. Our mancial backing is
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ide potassium, exceptrille or Hot Springer fall, we
remote a cure—and our Marie Cyplitions is the only
guided free floor lixes for Co., Chicago, II.

GOITRE CURED SEND for PICES Circular

NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY THE HEARTS

2THE HIGHLY TEMPERED STEEL WIREZ



In a short time. I purchased the medicine of S. G. Stone, the Druggist here in Butter, Ind." March, 7, 78.

March, 7, 78.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

Swamp-Root Cures.

Dr. Rilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"For the bust twenty years! had been troubled with Rheumatism and doctored a great deal without realisting any houself. The street of the control o

Arius Tuck Corporation.

Warmorsus - Boston, New York, Puttatelphia,
Chicago, Hattimore, San Francisco, Lyno,
Patroness - Faunton, Muss.; Patroness - Faunton, Muss.; Patroness - Faunton, Muss.; Piymoutu
Waltman, Mass.; Duxbury, Mass.; Plymoutu

Sommonomonomono

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S

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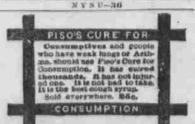
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