

A Running Sore out of my toes and fingers. I lost sleep and appetite. I was in bed when I began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla Before I finished the first bottle I could on and sleep well. I continued with the Sarsaca; MARY SPEARNAN, 2725 Latona Street, Phila delphia, Pa. Get only Hood's Sarsaparilla

"German Syrup"

cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCE, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

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 morethan three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starob, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, corting less than one cent a cup. It is delictous, nourishing, and HASILY DIGESTER. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build flesh—there is urgent need of arrestfoods cease to

ing waste-assistance must come quickly, from natural food source.

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is a condensation of the life of all foods-it is cod-liver oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

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THE FAMILY PICTORIAL TO SHORE OF LES

MERGURIAL Mr. J C. Jones, of Futton, Arkansas, sayon fracted a severe case of blood polymor. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after metteries, which I took without any relief.

RHEUMATISM I gave up all remedles and began S. After taking several bottles I. Is the greatest medicine for blood possessing to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed tee. Swift Spuciffu Co., Atlanta, Ga.



If short of hay or fodder, sow rye It will give abundance of pasturage late in the fall, and during winter, if not covered with snow. If not in con-dition next spring for a paying crop as grain, it may be turned under and help cut the corn. Some claim the winter feeding betters it for a crop of grain-causes it to stool out more than it would otherwise. Be that as it may, it makes good pasturage. Sow some.

WASHING OF BUTTER.

The advantages of washed and unvashed butter are being discussed in England. Too much washing is admitted to injure the flavor, but a little water is generally used. The Swedish and Danish butter-makers who supply the English market get all the butter milk from the butter by repeated essure. This requires a good deal work, while washing the butter simplifies the matter greatly. Some of the best English dairy makers never use water. In this country we believe the use of it is universal. Our dairymen may learn something from the discussion, which may give them some new ideas on the subject.

LIGHT SHORS FOR YOUNG HORSES.

The most careful horse breeders are agreed that the lighter the shoe and the less it is worn the better. In a recent address before an English agricultural society, Professor Axe dis-cussed the subject, deprecating the blundering management of the feet of horses. Often fine animals are ruined by being caused to wear their shoes too early and too long. Standing in the stable a long time is liable to cause lameness, and could be avoided by taking off the shoes and substi-tuting soft leather. Red-hot shoes should not be applied to the foot of the horse at any time. the horse at any time.

In plowing, cultivating and many other farm operations a horse will walk ten to twenty miles a day and advances about four feet at a step. At each step the horse lifts half a pound extra on its two feet, 667 pounds in every mile. In a day's work of fifteen miles, the horse would lift 9900 pounds extra or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift this five tons of iron could be expended in the work the horse is doing, much more could be accomplished. In the light of these facts is it any wonder that when young horses begin to wear shoes they soon become leg weary, have their steps shortened and acquire a slow walking

EXPERIMENTS WITH LAYING HENS,

gait?-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Belief in the necessity of keeping a male bird with laying hens is still mand. quite common. In order to settle this point a series of experiments was un-dertaken by the Geneva (N. Y.) Station. The trial was made with four pens, two of which contained cockerels, while the other two were without any. The result showed that a pen of pullets kept without a male produced eggs at about thirty per cent. less cost than an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept.

Another pen without a male gave during the first three months about the same proportionate excess of product over an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. After the development of the feather-eating habit the egg product diminished, but stock ram. A butting ram is a great during eight months the total egg yield for each pen were very nearly

In each of the two pens without male birds some pullets had begun to lay from one to two months earlier than at the rate of nearly 14] miles in eight

male birds were kept.

While "feather-eating" usually appears after feeding for any length of time an unvaried ration deficient in oped from idleness or some unknown at the result. cause among fowls having a ration which gave satisfactory results with other similar pens of fowls fed at the

KEEPING DUCKS AND GEESE.

The advantage of raising ducks and ocse over turkeys and chickens is, that if they can be given the range of a good pasture with plenty of water, they will need less looking after. They are hardy, easily raised and require less expensive food than other pour-try. To this may be added the fact that in nearly all cases they are healthier, being less subject to disease and free from lice. An additional and free from lice. An additional cast look, become sleepy, lose strength They lay eggs, hatch young fowls, and yield a good quantity of feathers, and can, with good treatment, be made profitable. Of course with either it is always best to have the larger, better the breeds. Embden geese and Pckin ducks cost no more to raise than the conditions make more honey. other kinds, while they return a much larger profit.

Ducks, if provided with comfortable quarters where they can rest at night and are reasonably well fed, will often commence laying the latter part of January or the first of February, and lay very regularly until warm weather sets in. Geese begin to lay early in March and will lay fourteen to eighteen eggs; these should nearly always be set under hens, as it is often the case that the mother will not be-come broody until late. With ducks it is usually best not to attempt to hatch out the first laying of eggs un-less it is done in an incubator. They are less trouble to raise in a brooder than either turkeys or chickens, and with good feeding can be made to grow very rapidly, much faster than who can make any profit by shipping chiekens, so that when three months long distances. old they readily weigh four or five pounds apiece, while chickens will average about two. Both duchs and goese require less grain and more the winter. But it is necessary fully bulky feed than turkeys or chickens, to understand the machine and to give and it is best, and especially so with proper care in order to obtain the best

I picked regularly several times during fill for hatching.

A full either the Toulouse or Embden breed will average a pound of feathers during the season, says a writer in the Husbandman, and that will pay readily for their keep, giving the eggs as in-

crease for profit.

With the Pekin ducks it is a mistake to think that a pond of water is necessary; they will get along very well with what is needed to drink, and this must always be supplied liberally, and be pure and fresh. But geese need plenty of water. So far as possible the better plan is to give them the run of a good pasture, penning up at night. This is especially necessary with the ducks after they commence laying, or a good portion of the eggs will be lost, as they drop them almost anywhere, and it is only by keeping them penned up at night that they can be secured. It is not best to confine them with other fowls; have a separate spartment and see that bedding is applied so that they can be kept lean and comfortable. While they like to swim and play 'n water, it is very important to their health to have the place dry where they rest at night. -Orange Judd Farmer.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Comb honey is more salable than

extracted Aluminum horseshoes are worth a

thorough trial. The objection to fed honey is its tendency to candy.

Bees are fond of salt and are said to make more honey when it is provided. Big horses with style and quality are still commanding remunerative

A horse with a sore mouth will pull harder on the bit than one with a sound month. If the fall is favorable to honey-

gathering the colony will store enough to winter on. A fast walker possesses the essentials of courage, energy and nimble-

ness of action. It is harder to find a first-class road or carriage horse to-day than it has been for many years.

There are said to be four distinct varieties of honey-bees in India. They are all different from the honey-bee of this country.

When a sheep is to be sold put it in the best possible mutton condition. Never think of selling a thin, poor sheep on any account.

A hen that lays a large number of eggs is never sleepy or droopy. She is too busy supplying the different foods that nature and the eggs de-

Feeding too much soft slushy feed is often a factor in bringing on the gapes in young chickens, as the ferpentation taking place tends to create the germs of the disease.

On the farm, at least, the fowls should have a good range, as they will pick up much that would otherwise go to waste, and in this way the cost of feeding be greatly lessened.

Chicks that give promise of proving standard fowls will thrive much better if the culls are removed and more room in the quarters and a freer range given Don't allow the boys to tease the

nuisance as well as a dangerous animal, and the boy that taught him to butt does a mischievous act.

any in the corresponding pens in which | hours. It requires a eleven miles walk

some constituents, more especially ni- or runner to bring out their movetrogenous matter, the habit has devel- ments, the farmer would be astonished

Good draught horses are bringing good prices on their merits, and the scrubs find no market at cost of production. Is it not time we gave up raising scrubs and breed for size, style and beauty.

If increased yield is the object choose the most persistent layers and mate them with a cockerel of the best egglaying strain to be had. Then give the hens sufficient exercise and plenty of egg-producing food.

The advantage with the Italian bees

over the black is that they are much easier to handle, being much gentler. conditions make more honey. In most localities the use of honey

nothing like so great as it would be if those who keep bees would put up the honey in a more attractive formand take more pains to bring it to the notice of the better class of consum-Foundation is an indispensable

article in the spiary, and every keeper of bees should have a good supply of it on hand. With it we can have nice, straight combs, and save the bees considerable work, as well as consumption of honey. Look for a market for your small

fruit near home. Long shipments seldom pay the smaller growers, as the commission on small shipments are high, and it is only the larger growers

geene, to sell the younger fowls and sesults. Now is a good time to buy keep the older ones for laying and breeding. After they are reasonably plenty of time to get accustomed to well matured, the feathers can be managing it before it is necessary to

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO-DAY? I saw a farmer when the day was done; The setting sun had sought its crims bed.

And the mild stars came forward one by one;
I saw the sturdy farmer and I said;
"What have you done to-day?
O farmer, eay?"
"Oh. I've sown the wheat in yonder field,
And pruned my orchard to increase the yield, And turned the farrow for a patch of

saw the blacksmith in his smithy door. When the day had vanished and the West

This have I done since early morn."

grew red,
And all the weary noise and strife were o'er;
I saw the kindly blacksouth, and I said;
"What have you done to-day?
O blacksmith, say?"
"Oh, I have made two plowshares all complete.

complete, And natled the shoes on many a horse's And oh, my friend, I cannot tell you The man of muscle answered with a laugh.

I saw a miller when the day was gone, And all the sunlight from the hills had fled, And tender shadows had crept across the

lawn:
I saw the dusty miller, and I said:
"What have you done to-day?
O miller gray?"
"Oh, I have watched my mill from morn

till night;
Did you ever see flour so snowy and white? white? And many are the mouths to-day I've The merry miller laughed as this he said,

saw another when the night drew nigh,
And turned each daily toller from his task;
When gold and crimson cloudlets decked the
sky;
A drink seller—and of him I asked;
"What have you done to-day?
Drink seller, say?"
But the drink seller turned with drooping
head.

head, And not a single word in answer said. What had he done? His work, he knew

Was daily plunging souls in deepest hell!

A STABILING QUESTION.

Everybody knows that a large proportion of crime (statisticians claim three-fourths) is the direct result of alcoholism. But now comes a scientific writer in an esteemed contemporary and asks the startling question: "Will our descendants be criminals?" He shows that the pathological conditions conducive of crime are produced or aggravated by the habitual use of liquors. Drinking degenerates nerve tissue, and in particular of the delicate structure of the brain. Hence there is a relation of cause and effect between drinking and epilepsy, and insanity, and morbid nervous conditions generally—which are hereditary.

It cannot be said that crime is the expression of disease that would destroy moral responsibility. But it is certainly true that morbid nervous conditions intensify the difficulty of self-control, and re-enforce temptation.—St. Louis Republic. A STABILING QUESTION.

A DISGUSTED DRUNKARD.

One woman determined that her husband should know how he looked when he was drunk. She knew how he looked well enough, and needed not that any man should tell her. Her childred also knew by sad experience, but the man himself had a very imperfect idea of the state of the case. So once when he came home and fell into a mandfill slumber she sent for the photographer to come forthwith; and on his arrival she set him to work. She ordered the photographer to photograph her husband as he sat in his chair. The photographer did his work and did it well; and when the photograph was finished and laid beside the husbands plate at breakfast it was a revelation, and the sobered gentleman experienced a decidedly new sensation. There was no need of explanation; the thing explained itself. There was no chance for contradiction; the sun tells no lies, There was no room for argument. There was only one thing to do, and that was to quit; and it is very fortunate that the man had courage and sense enough to do it.

WOMEN INEBRIATES. Dector Hugh Bichard Ker, who at one time kept a retreat for women inebrintes, also told the Committee that the curative process with women is especially difficult. They are very inventive and resourceful in their determination to get something to drink. Doctor Ker nsible for the illustrative story of the curling tongs. The women in his retreat first got their curling tongs. Then, as curl-ing tongs must be made hot, they got some methylated spirit for the lamp. Next, by various devices, hot water, sugar and lemon juice were obtained from one of the maids. And so out of curling tongs came grog and a state of intoxication shocking and startling to the proprietor of the retreat. Here a member of the Committee resol-

a state of intoxication shocking and startling to the proprietor of the retreat.

Here a member of the Committee recollected that a doctor had told the members of Parliament who inquired into this subject in 1872 of a woman patient who drank blacking because there was alcohol in it rather than not have something alcoholic. "I quite believe it," said Doctor Ker: but surely some one will say that there is too much blacking in this story of women drunkards. Another Doctor Ker: a Doctor Norman Kerr—referred to cases in his practice of ladies well weaned from alcoholism, and did not argue for the detention of women longer than men. Doctor Street, who has also had experience of women in retreats, accounts for the inequality of men and women in regard to the drinking habit by the fact that the women are screened for a longer time and have become very bad before their cases are brought to the notice of a physician while their curs is more difficult because they have fewer occupations to divert their thoughts than men. This harmonizes with Sir Andrew Clark's view that occupation is a part of the curative process, as the want of it is very often the reason of the disease.—London News.

THE GREEDY BOTTLE.

A poor, under-sized boy named Tim, sitting by a bottle, and looking in, said, "I wonder if there can be a pair of shoes in it?" He wanted to go to a Sunday-school pienic, but he had no shoes. His mother had mended his clothes, but said his shoes were so bad he must go barefoot. Then he took a brick and broke the bottle, but there were no shoes in it, and he was fright-med, for it was his father's bottle. Tim sat down again and sobbed so hard that he did not hear a step beside him, until a voice said: "Well! what's all this?"

He sprang up in great alarm; it was his father.

tather.

"Who broke my bottle?" he asked.
"I did," said Tim, catching his breath, half in terror and half between his sobs.

"Why did you?"

Tim looked up. The voice did not sound so terrible as he had expected. The truth was his father had been touched at the sight of the forlorn figure, so very small and so sorrowful, which had bent over the broken bottle.

sorrowful, which had bent over the broken bettle.

"Why," he said, "I was looking for a pair of new shoes; I want a pair of shoes awful had to wear to the plente—all the other chaps wear shoes."

"How came you to think you'd fird shoes in a bottle?" the father asked.

"Why mother said so; I asked her for some new shoes and she said they had gone into the black bottle, and that lots of other things had gone late it, too—coals and hais, and bread and meats and things; and I thought if I broke it I'd find 'em all, and there ain't a thing in it." And Tim sat down again and cried harder than ever. His father scated himself on a box in the disorderly yard and remained quiet for so long a time that Tim at last looked cautiously up.

"I'm real sorry I broke your bottle, father; I'll never do it again."

"No, I guess you won't," he said, laying a hand on the rough little head as he went away, leaving The overcame with astonialment that father had not been angry with him. Two days afterward, on the very evening before the pieue, he handed Tim a parcel, telling him to open it.

"No, my boy, there isn't going to be a new bottle. Your mother was right—the things.

"No, my boy, there isn't going to be a new bottle. Your mother was right—the things all went into the bottle, but you see getting them cut is no easy matter; so, God holping me, I am going to keep them out after this."



Ivory white moire is immensely pop

Stylish hats are still in plateau

The bell skirt still maintains its Hard times have notably affected the

attendance at Vassar College. Epaulettes appear to be quite as much a feature of fashion as ever.

Lady Isabel Morgesson has devised a woman's pocket that, she says, cannot be picked. The English Queen's Scoth journeys cost her \$25,000 a year for trav-

eling expenses. Five men and a woman recently ran a foot race of 200 yards in Henderson

County, North Carolina. The woman Edward Terry, an English musical editor, says that women compose some

of the finest dance music and some of the best songs. The number of unmarried women in England and Wales exceeds the num-

ber of unmarried men by the majority of nearly 200,000. At Ferneliffe, Mrs. John Jacob As-

tor's place at Rhinebeck, N. Y., the fair chatelaine is often seen riding about her grounds on a tricycle. When Queen Elizabeth of Austria entered Paris in 1751 she dragged after her a train seventy feet in length.

It was borne by thirty-five pages. It was after Miss Martha Lumpkin, now Mrs. Campton, that Atlanta, Ga., was first named "Marthasville," in 1843. Her father was Governor of the

Birds of paradise will be worn on the most costly and fashionable hats, and ostrich plumes will still be regarded as one of the most effective trim-

State.

Velvet is to be much used as a trimming for hats. Black jetted wings will also be popular. In combination with black, sapphire and peacock-blue will

Queen Victoria is a skilful and indefatigable knitter. She and her ladies in waiting have knitted many quilts for the use of soldiers in the hospitals. For autumn hats and bonnets the

prevailing colors will be black and white. Eminence shading from the darkest to the palest shade of lavender will also be proper, The new winter coats are thirtythree inches long, made with a very tight waist, and tremendous sleeves.

Nearly all have cape effects about the collar and shoulders. The most beautiful silk which has appeared to tempt womankind this season is of heavy satin, with a Bayadere stripe in velvet. The combinations of colors are simply exquisite.

Soft, rich tartans of all wool, finished with a corded silk blouse-waist, completed by bretelles, sleeve-puffs, and collar of velvet, are among the pretty dresses designed for misses' best wear.

The autumn tints in dress take their hues from the dying woods. Browns, reds and yellows, with modifications of sea greens, are the tints of fall. Such are seen in the gowns, such in the

An old-time-looking dress has the skirt finished with seven ruffles, the lower one about five inches deep, and each one growing narrower, the upper very slightly over-lapping the lower

George Pullman's daughters give the names to the palace cars which their father has built-very pretty names they are, too—and the very pretty little sum of \$100 is the fee for

Mme. Scalchi, the operatic singer, has a collection of eleven parrots in her home at Turin, Italy. The par-rots are accomplished birds, and among them speak all the languages of modern Europe.

The Albanian girl puts all her fortune into gold and silver coins and mounts these on her high cap, that not only the groom but all the assembled company can discern her value at a glance.

There seems to be a reaction in favor of high cut dresses for dinner and evening wear. Some of the most exquisite importations of the year have been dresses with square necks or those alightly out away in V shape.

The will of Esther Pomeroy, which has been filed for probate at Spring field, Mass., is a peculiar document. It specifies with great detail how each article of personal property is be-queathed, and even gives direction to the executor to finish quilting a bedquilt, that it may be in good condition to give to a relative.

Tight-fitting velvet coats are to be worn in black, dark green; also in plum color. The skirts, or basques, onger than short, but certainly not reaching to the knees; the new basque is close-fitting round the waist, but being cut out of material folded crosswise, there is very considerable fulness at and near the edge of the basque.

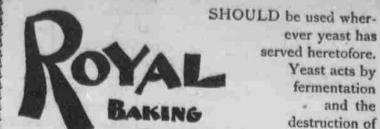
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With local applications, as they cannot reach
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In Olden Times People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied

with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed propie will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the yatem. A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every tottle of Dr. Horie Certain Crosp Core. Ordered by mail, post paid, 20 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Huffalo, N. Y. Rescham's Pills cure indigestion and consti-pation. Beecham's—no others. Si ets. a box, For Paeumonia, no other cough syrup equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at drugglats. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Drugglate sell at 25c per bottle.



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destruction of part of the gluten of the flour to pro-

Toothache Robbed of Its Terrors,

thing to treat, and can now be stopped

in the course of two or three minutes

at the outside, and often in half a

minute. The method is very simple.

Thoroughly clean out the cavity, take

the effect will be instantaneous. Every

throb will cease, and the suffer will

think in a few moments he never had

The Americans are generally agreed

to have surpassed all other Nations in

the invention and use of rapid-firing

Cura Coughs, Hoarseness, Sor. Throat, Cro \(\) hoopist Cough and Ashma. For Consist \(\) feet the so rive!; has cured thousands will \(\) deterate the will cure you if taken in it \(\) old ty I ruggists on a guarantee. For In \(\) But the Cless was SHILOH'S PLASTER, as

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Spading Boots

Ever invented for Farmers, Miners, R.

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tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging and other work. Best quality throughout.

Thousands of pairs worn in 1892. Un-

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are cheapest in the end. ASK YOUR DEALER for them, and don't be put off

with something said to be just as good.

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THE GREAT

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Toothache is no longer a serious

ever yeast has

Yeast acts by

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- and the

served heretofore.

wholesome properties of the flour unimpaired. It is not possible with any other leavening agent to make such wholesome and delicious bread, biscuit, rolls, cake, pastry, griddle-cakes, doughnuts, etc.

I saw a crowd collected around a carriage in front of a doctor's office. Poshing my way into the crowd I saw a very a small piece of cotton, twist it into a small roll so that it will enter the ing from nose-bleed, holding out the forefingers of each hand to a gentleengaged in tying them together with a string placed around the last joint of each finger. I asked him if the into the hole up against the nerve and cure the nose-bleed, and he answered curtly, 'Yes.' I waited a few minutes the toothache. derstand, but it set me thinking. Last fainting. I tied up their finger joints with strings, telling them that it would cure them, and it did."

sportance it held in all oriental armies antil the introduction of European

ALL RUN DOWN. Tired, Sleepless, Discouraged.

Amsterdam, N. Y. June 9, 1803. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Disordered Stomach, Inactive Liver, Pain in the Back

Mest Marce Suits down, had no ambition do anything; in fact, my life was a burden; puld not sleep nights, was completely dis-suraged and gave up of ever being any bet-er. I took SWAMP-ROOT and am now able to do most of the work as usual and feel like a different porson. Dr. Kilmer's

It has helped me more than any other medicine I have ever used and I beg of you to accout my sincere thanks for the wonderful benefit I have derived. Mrs. H. Mabee Suits.

N Y N U-44

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duce the leavening gas. Royal Baking Powder, through the action of its ingredients upon each other in the loaf while baking, itself produces the necessary gas and leaves the

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Hypnotism for Nose-Bleed.

"A few weeks ago," says a corres-condent in the Philadelphia Record, pale young man in the carriage sufferand saw the cure effected. A few days later I tried the remedy on my office boy, who had a severe case of nosebleed, and it cured him almost immediately. I asked a regular physician about it and he replied gruffly 'Hypnotism.' This I did not quite un Thursday evening a couple of young ladies, the daughters of my next-door neighbor, who had been attending a church entertainment, returned home in a state of laughing hysteria—the 'giggler' in Mrs. Jarley's wax works had been too much for them. I was called in as a friend to see what could be done for them. It was no laughing matter, for they were having spells of

The Persians first gave cavalry the

Swamp-Root Cured Me.

Gentlemen: I ought to have written you lonago of the great good your Swamp-Root has done for me. For a long time I had been troubled with a

and across the kidneys and was generally run

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DANA'S SARSAPARILLA a WEN on her bend has broken and discharged until almost extraly gone. Habitusi Continuous also greatly relieved.

We have hestedore used a variety of remedies with bit little result, but DANAS SABIRAPA, BILLA has proved so effectual to relieving my wide of ECCEDMA and SCREPTIA. In the thick that I must say it is a grand combination of remedies agents, and that my wife is great on a kind Providence upon is use. I have taken one bottle impair and find it a Splendid Alterative.

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