The Last of a Professional Buelist, "I was standing here yesterday aftermoon," said De Vinne Nicklin, down in the Bowery, "wondering how many tons of swords and pistols and the like I had stacked up in the back of my shop, when a slender figure, robed in black and thickly veiled, entered the door and laid upon the showease in front of mean abony case containing the finest pair of flint-lock dueling pistols I ever saw. Convulsed with sobs, the lady in black, who drew aside her well to let me see that she was of transcendant beauty managed to inform me that the pistels which I saw before me were the last and most sacred relie of a once princely fortune that had belonged to her husband. He was a 'professional duetist,' she said, but had been out of work for a long time and was interly unable to find employment on Manhattan Island. One by one his black conts and beautiful gray trousers-implements of his art-had been pawned, and now there was nothing left but the baby and the pistols. They had prayed for heavenly direction in their decision as to which of these they should hypothecate, and although her heart misgave her sorely as to the result, her good husband had finally decided that the pistols should be 'spouted.' They were something in the nature of a family Bible to her, she said, because the birthday of her in fant boy, the date of her marriage and other interesting domestic events had been neatly nicked with a bowie-knife the ivory handles of their beautiful In the little silver-clasped cavities, always provided in the butt of dueling pistols for caps and the like, she had instead been accustomed to keep a lock of hers and her husband's hair, neatly intertwined. I bought the pistols from her, of course, being nuch moved by her suffering, and she left me with a bright smile upon her face, promising, when these funds ran out, that she would bring 'round the baby."—New York Recorder.

DO YOU READ

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's worthy of confidence as if they came from





Was Civen Up

to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I at once began to get better. At that time I had no appetite and severe headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured me of malaria and head It is also a great help to my stomach, a general blood purifier and an excellent spring medicine." OLIVER LALONE, Glens Falls, N.Y.



SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Hare you catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price Golds. Injector free.

"MOTHER'S ·: FRIEND" .

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, con-taining valuable information and voluntary testimonials. nt by express, charges prepaid, on receipt rice, \$1.50 per bottie.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, 6a.



MES. MILLY FERGUSON,

The following tribute to DANA'S power over OLD CHRONIC COM-PLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Groom of the well-known "GHOOM" S PHAR-MACT," 12th Congress St., Troy, N. Y.,

GESTIEMES - I have been troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPA-TION and DYSPEPSIA for a long time.

Old Chronic Complaints sure hard to care. Their modicine did not as greek. I suppost inking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARTIL LA. Before I had taken but of it I felt better. Place taken three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA!

and an heater than for years. IT HAS BONE WONDERS FOR ME. I can can anything I want and it does not Miss. MP LY FERGUSON.

DANA SARSAPARILLA GO., BELFAST, ME.



PROPIT FROM POULTRY,

Any good hen will lay 200 eggs in year and bring out ten chickens. If, from the produce of these is deducted the value of one bushel of grain, the balance will be the profit. A young hen will last five years in good profit. But to keep a flock of more than fifty iens taxes the skill of experienced poultry men, as a crowd of fowls is skin are essential. A large quantity of very apt to become diseased, without waste matter is thrown off through the the most particular care. - New York pores of the skin and if these are al-Times.

CURE FOR BOARING.

A new operation for the treatment of roaring has been introduced to the public by a prominent English veteri-narian. The principle involved is that, roaring being originally a disease of the nervous system, the proper treatment would be to put the left recur-rent nerve, which had lost its function, on to a sound motor nerve; suture it there, and endeavor to effect thereby a union, and, if possible, to get motor power supplied to the originally paralyzed larvnx.

To this end, the left recurrent nerve, having been divided, was sutured to a branch of the spinal accessory, and as the result of the operation, when the time for exercising the animal arrived the amount of noise was comparatively slight, and in a few weeks the defect in the breathing was so trifling as only to be detected by an expert.—New York World.

BRAN MASHES FOR HORSES.

Bran mashes for horses are the very poetry of physic and feed combined. They are cooling, comforting and slightly laxative, and never do harm, even though they do little or no good. Who shall say that bran mashes do

no good? Who shall say that they are not suitable to the horse when he cats so greedily? If a horse will not ent a bran mush, whether ill or well, then land. there is something wrong with the bran-it is mouldy, mice eaten or something of that sort. Given good bran no horse will refuse it, unless his case is exceedingly bad. Bran mashes are useful to form a vehicle for medicines, but the greatest care should be taken not to give the horse anything nasty in the bran mash, in such a manner as to affect the whole mash, or the chances are that the animal will retain a recollection, however dim, that will enable him to associate an unpleasant taste with the appearance of the mash. -Farming World.

HOW TO RAISE FINE CARNATIONS.

Many amateurs complain of difficulty in flowering the carnation well in the living-room. I am confident that the chief cause of trouble is too warm and dry an atmosphere. Shower the plants all over at least once a day, keep water evaporating from stove or register all the time, let in a liberal amount of fresh air, and you can grow fine carnations in the house; and a really good flower is worth a good deal of care, because of its beauty, its ing. delightful fragrance, and its lasting qualities. Give a somewhat heavy soil, with not enough sand to make it very friable. Drain the pots well. Do not use large ones. Six and seven inch pots are quite large enough for place the soil firmly about the roots. Do not over-water, and do not keep in too warm a room. The best place for them is in a room off one in which there is a fire. If the temperature falls to tifty degrees at night, no harm given the cow. is done. Aim to keep them free from frost. If you succeed in doing this you ought to be rewarded by having some fine flowers. Showering is of great importance, as it keeps the red spider down.-Demorest.

CALVES IN WINTER.

Give a calf a proper start the first year. It poorly fed and housed no after care will ever make up the loss from the unthrifty habits of body and poor digestion which wrong treatment at that stage is sure to bring on. The housing should be good and warm, without being stuffy and ill ventilated, and above all things chinks and drafts are to be avoided. A large stall in which about ten can move around freely is best and most convenient every

The best fodder on the farm is none to good for them. A handful of oats or chop at present prices will add to the future profit of the calf. Salt a cold day to a water hole will bring do it. certain harm and they will go faster A man who takes pains to have his back than forward. The shed or house fruit of uniform quality throughout in which they are kept should face the gets more for his wares than he who south and have plenty of light, for mixes the different grades and sells sunshine is as essential to animal as to plant life.

If the cuives are of equal size they should be sorted into different lots, and if any show signs of unthriftiness, they should be separated and have exicine, and if at all within reach every

farmer should lay in a ton every fall. It an acre of flax is grown at home and a little of it souked in hot water for an alling beast of any kind it will for an atling beast of any kind it will ing more. They are always spend-be found a good investment. Cut when thrifts. Misers do not live a mile the seed is green, unthreshed flux will do quite as well, and keep money at toxicates, and a hysteria of hope dishome. There is nothing very new, perhaps, in this advice, but it is still worth thinking over, and putting in practice all along. —Canadian Agricul-

STATULE CONVENIENCES. It will save time in feeding and caring for the horses during the winter if The horses can be groomed much more easily, while they will enjoy their than the dining-room of the conventight's rest much better, if they can be carefully cleaned when they are first brought into the stables. To do

on hand, and when the horses come in at night their feet and legs can carefully washed and dried. If this work is done while the dirt is soft, it will be much easier than if delayed until the next morning when it will have become dry and hard. A good supply of curry combs and brushes with which to cleanse the hair and lowed to become closed up, the health of the animal is affected.

Good bedding, properly supplied, adds much to the comfort of the horses and at the same time aids in keeping them clean. So it is an important item to have all of the bedding lry. It will be the best to lay a supply and store it under shelter so as to have it on hand when needed. Good mangers for feeding hay, and tight, onvenient boxes for feeding grain will lessen the waste. Closets should be arranged in which

to hang harness as having it behind the horse in the stables is, to say the least, very injurious. In arranging their closets care should always be taken to have them near by in order to save time. As the feeding must be done two or three times daily, and as on many farms the horses are harnessed once or twice every day, convenience in arranging is an important item. Every horse should have its place, with a halter and a convenient place to tie to. Making the horses com-fortable will lessen materially the quantity of feed necessary to keep them in good condition.—St. Louis

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Rushes are degraded lilies. Soapsuds are excellent manure. Stunted animals never fully recover.

Corn can be fed cattle without shucking.

Starving the animals is starving the

A coat of manure is one of the best mulches for anything of a tender character. If a fruit tree is of full size for bear-

ing and does not do so it should be root-pruned. Care in all the details is required in handling stock in order to make a

profit on them. Clear up all the trash in the garden and burn it if you would keep free

from cut worms. Hogs which are being fattened should not be overfed or allowed to get sour stomachs.

All bearing apple orchards should be given a broadcast mulching with barnvard manure. In the fall it is always best to unite

all weak colonies and get all as strong as possible for winter. Generally at this time empty combs and section boxes should be removed and preparations be made for winter-

Black bees may be changed to Italians by removing the black queen and introducing an Italian queen in her

At the close of the honey season every colony should be inspected to see if it is supplied with a laying

queen. It is well to remember that the flavor of the butter depends largely on the sweetness and the flavor of the food

Tainted milk does not always have a bad odor. It is in this respect like | will last. In the winter, when flowers sewer gas. The more imperceptible it is the more deadly.

An experimental shipment of oaten hay-oats cut when rather green and unthreshed—has recently been made from Australia to England. If your animals once run down it

will cost much trouble to get them thrifty again, and it will also cost double to make up the lost gain. Parent stocks that have swarmed must depend upon young queens alone for their existence. If anything

happens to them they cannot raise an-When you see a nest of caterpillars destroy them. That is the time, and that is what you are there for. Waiting for some special time does not

With the present demand for lean meat, instead of a carcase loaded with should be provided in some form and fat, it is comparatively easy to keep water as often as they care to drink, pigs in condition to market at any To drive calves a quarter of a mile on time. A little grain with the grass will

for them.

Hardy Mountaineers.

There is in Denver a peculiar class of men. They are essentially men of tra care, and if possible a bit of oil the mountains. They may have their cake. Oil cake is both food and med-weaknesses, but cowardice is never one weaknesses, but cowardice is never one of them. They are men with a pecuhar development of certain faculties. They handle money as a farmer handles seedcorn-only as a means of producabove sea-level, where the ether inturbs the emotions of even the best poised. Physically, these men of the mountains are remarkable. Their chests average four inches more in breadth than those of the men of the East. They do not become giddy. They can climb anywhere. They can walk all day. They can sleep anywhere and they can est anything, but necessary conveniences are provided. are naturally luxurious, and the miner's cabin frequently knows finer viands

The Hebrew Talmud says that when for washing the feet and legs are nectime to good foot tubs for washing the feet and legs The Hebrew Talmud says that when

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO WASH PLANNILS. Flannels should always be washed

by themselves in a suds prepared for them; on no account be rubbed on the board, unless very dirty. The suds should be pleasantly warm to the hands, not too hot, and no hot or cold water be added while the flannels are in the tub. They should be rinsed in clean water of the same temperature as the washing suds, and as many waters used as may be necessary to take all the soap out, as the flanuels will never be soft with the soap left in them. They should never be blued. They should be pulled in shape before hanging, undershirts being hung from the shoulders. They should never be hung out of doors in freezing weather, out quickly dried before the fire, or, better, over the register, and pressed s soon as dry enough.-New York Advertiser.

ICING WITHOUT EGGS.

A recent newspaper article called atention to an excellent recipe for makng icing without eggs. It is a conrenient thing to know at this time of the year when we are entering upon the days of scarce and expensive eggs. The recipe in question directs the stirring of confectionary sugar-not merely pulverized—into orange juice. A still better way of making eggless icing is the following, which has been in use in some households for a long time, and has entirely superseded the usual method: Put over a bright fire a cup of granulated sugar to a quarter up of water. Shake together first, out do not stir once after they have been set on the stove. When it drops into a soft ball in water take off and et on the ice or in a dish of cold When it has partially cooled begin to stir with a fork. It will be come a creamy pliable mass, if all is well, that after flavoring is added can be spread at once on the cake. If it should harden too much, or be at all rough, add more water and cook it over. The final result is perfection for loing or for hard pudding sauce. -New York World.

ABBANGING CUT FLOWERS.

With very few exceptions, every ower looks best when arranged with the foliage Dame Nature bestows upon Flowers should not be crowded. Each one should have a fair chance, therefore do not use a dozen flowers when six would look far better. Buds and foliage are as important in flower arrangements as the flowers themselves. Dame Nature always arranges her flowers in this manner, and we cannot do better than to copy her as nearly as we can.

Different flowers need different surroundings. Tall flowers like gladiolus, lilies, dahlias, chrysanthemums, need large, tall vases, while sweet peas, nasturtiums, pansies and other short-stemmed flowers need low vases, bowls or baskets. In whatever we arrange our flowers, let it be secondary to the flowers themselves. It should not be highly colored, so as to "kill" the coloring of the flowers, or o elaborate as to draw attention from

We are not compelled, as in former years, to put our flowers in the regulation vase, says Good Housekeeping, or use a glass preserve dish. There are many beautiful receptacles for flowers, American cut glass, cut into innumerable facets, reflecting myriad rainbows of colors; in bowls, baskets, and dishes of various forms. There are bowls and jugs of crystalline white, amber color, delicate yellow, turquoise blue, apple green and a thousand and one conceits of various kinds.

Cut flowers should be taken from the vases each morning and a bit of the stems cut off, all decaying leaves and flowers taken out, and replaced in fresh water. Soft water is better than hard; if the latter is used, a few drops, of ammonia may be added. The cooler the flowers are kept the longer they are scarce, it is a good plan to take cut flowers from the vases at night and place them in a washbowl, keeping the flowers above water. Put them in the cellar, or a cool room where they will not chill. They will freshen up and keep much longer than if left all night in a hot room. Never leave flowers at night in a sick room. It is hurtful for the sick person and the flowers.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Potato Salad-Slice in a salad dish one-half dozen large, cold, boiled potatoes and season with two tablespoon fuls salad oil, a half teaspoonful of sugar, pepper, mustard, salt, and a half teaspoonful of celery salt. Rub to a smooth paste, and whip in a teaspoonful at a time, five tablespoonfuls of strong vinegar; mix thoroughly, pour over the salad, and place on fee to cool.

Corn Muffins—One pint corn meal, one pint flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon lard, two eggs, one pint milk; sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in cold lard, eggs besten and milk; mix into a batter of the consistency of cup cake; muffin pans to be cold and well-greased; then fill twothirds. Pour in hot muffin rings. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes.

Jam Puffs-One cup flour, one cup of dry mashed potato, one level tea-spoon of baking powder and a pinch of Then rub in three tablespoon fuls of beef dripping; mix with enough cold water to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin, cut into rounds, wet the edges, put a spoonful of jam on each Fold over and press the edges together, lay them on a greased tin and bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Making Imitation Stones, The manufacture of imitation stones of various kinds is a rapidly growing industry in this country. It is en-couraged by the demand for a great variety of rock materials in the building of modern cities. Architects are always looking for new substances to create variety and lend ornamentation in construction. The production of artificial stones is one of the most important of the indirect results of the evelopment of geological science.-Washington Star.

The Persians did not punish murderers for the first offense.

TEMPERANCE.

THE CURSE OF DRINK. Would ye shrink from the vile haunts of And see not the agony in friend's loving Would ye turn from the dens of infamy and

And mingle not with the degraded and Then shun the cup, and turn from the brink Where others fall through the curse of drink.

Would ye sook honest face and feature Nould ye seek nonest race and teature
And most admired be by fellow creature?
Would ye be lithe of limb, bright of eye
And fearless stand before great and high?
Then shun the cup, and turn from the brink
Where others fall through the curse of
drink.

Would ye be pure, and free and great, Crowned with honor's high estate? Would ye strive to other's burdens bear, And rescue them from the tempter's snare? Then shun the cup, and turn from the brink Where others fall through the curse of drink.

Won's ye save from deep and dark despair A mother's heart, and her sweetest bless-ings share? Would ye hear a father's noblest praise

Ever ringing to your latest days? hen shun the cup, and turn from the brink Where others fall through the curse of drink. Would ye serve your home, your God, your race, And share in the rewards of infinite grace? Would ye care to have a part in the endless

Of God and angols in the realms above? Then shun the cup, and turn from the brink Where others fall through the curse of

Would ve wish a mansion in the city of gold,

Would ye wish a mansion in the city of gold,
Prepared by the Master with grandeur untold?
Would ye rest 'neath the shade of life's tree,
Clothed in the robes of 'immortality'?
Then shun the cup, and turn from the brink
Where others fall through the curse of
drink.

Would ye wish a kingly jewel to wear, A scepter to wield, a crown to bear? Would ye dwell in the realms bright and fair, Of which we're told, "No drunkard is there?"

there?"
Then shun the cup, and turn from the brink
Where others fall through the curse of drink,
- H. S. Irwin, in Ladies' Home Companion.

TOO MUCH OF ALCOHOL. At a recent "experience meeting," held at one of the missions in New York City, many testimonies were given by reformed drunkards converning the causes which led them to drunkenness. They were varied, and all had had too much or too little of something. Of one thing (aicobol) all had had too much. No one is ever led to drunkenness by abstinence.

—Natural Temperance Advocate.

INSIDE OR OUT?

A boy who had been brought up a staunch testotaler was about to be apprenticed. The foreman offered him a glass of beer. The little follow said, "I never touch that stuñ." "Halloa, youngster," replied the foreman. "we never have tectotalers here." 'If you have me, you'il have one," returned the boy. The foreman was trritated, and, holding up the glass of beer, he said, "Now, my boy, there's only one master here. You'll either have this inside or outside." The little fellow said, "Well, you can please yourself. I brought my clean jacket with me and a good character. You may spoil my jacket, but you sha'n't spoil my character?"—Youth's Temperance Banner.

TEN YEARS FOR A DRINK.

James Lyssight, of Rochester, N. T., will have to go to prison ten years for taking one drink of whisky.

It seems that Lyssight had served three years of a thirteen years' sentence in the penitentiary, when the Governor pardoned him on condition that he should forfeit his freedom if he drank intoxicating liquors. The man got along very well for six months The man got along very well for six months and then violated the condition. When the case was tried it was proved that he had not been intoxicated, and his lawyer argued that he had a Constitutional right to take a drink and that the Governor could not take it away from him.

Iron him.

The court sided with the Governor, and ordered the defendant to be turned over to the prison warden to serve out the remaining ten years of his sentence. Lysaight will pay a fancy price for his tipple, and his case will furnish one more illustration for the temperance lecturers. But many a man has lost more than his liberty for the same thing—sometimes a man losses his life for a tew drops of liquor.—Atlanta Constitution. drops of liquor, -Atlanta Constitution.

There is a common belief that alcohol gives new strength and energy after fatigue sets in. The sensation of fatigue is one of the safety valves of our machine; to stiffe the feeling of fatigue, in order to do more work, is like closing the safety valve so that the boiler may be overboated and explosion result. It is commonly thought that alcoholic drinks aid digestion, but in reality the contrary would appear to be the case, for if has been proven that a meal without alcohol is more quickly followed by hunger than a meal with alcohol. In connection with the sanitation of armies thousands of experiments upon large bodies of men have been made, and have led to the result that, in peace or war, in every climate—in heat, cold or min—soldiers are better able to endure fatigue of the most exhausting marches when they are not allowed any alcohol at all. That mental exertions of all kinds are butter under the patter westless of all kinds are butter unertal exertions of the more exertions of all kinds are butter unertal exertions of the more exertions of the more exertions of all kinds are butter unertal exertions of all kinds are butter unertal exertions of the more exertions of the more exertions of all kinds are butter unertal exertions of the more exertio MISTAKES ABOUT ALCOHOL. fatigue of the most exhausting marches when they are not allowed any alcohol at all. That mental exertions of all kinds are better un-dergone without alcohol is generally admit-ted by most people who have made the trial. It appears certain that from seventy to eighty per cent, of crime, eighty to ninety per cent, of all poverty and from ten to forty per cent, of the suicides in most civilized coun-tries are to be ascribed to alcohol.—Washing-ton-theology.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The Bishop of Zululand is a Good Tem-

Scotland has a band of 30,411 Juvenile Templars.

You can sometimes tell where a man stands by his broath. There are now 1015 Heensed places for the sale of liquor in Jersey City, N. J.

There are in the world 51,000 breweries, Germany leading the list with 26,240. Putting screens in the saloon doors is the devil's way of saying that he is ashamed or

There are people who claim not to believe in a hell who live in pials sight of a drunkard's home. Nine drankards out of ten are so to scause they did not resolve in youth to lead

France now has 448,000 places for the sale f liquor, an increase of nearly 90,000 in tenty years. a sober life.

traffic with all his weight is in favor of giv-ing the devil a license to do business of The Pall Mail Gazette says 3,000,000,000 gallons of beer were imbibed in Europe last year, of which Germany consumed 1,051.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the well-known statistician, recently stated that facts show that "for every dollar the people receive from the saloon they pay out twenty-one."

The W. C. T. U. roffee bouse in Menomonee. Wis., is now the only patient cating place in the city without a "bar" attachment. It is gaining favor and dollar a good business.

Miss Alys Pearsoll Smith, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, has just been ap-pointed General Secretary of the Young We-man's Branch of the British Woman's Tem-perance Association.

Alcohol is a poison. So is strychuine; so is arsenic; so is opiny. It ranks with these agents. Houlth is always in some way or other injured by it, benefited by it, never,—Sir Andrew Clark, M. P.

Alcoholic inscally is twice as sommon in France now as it was fifteen years ago, and the number of persons placed ander restraint on account of it has increased twenty-five per cent, in the last three years.

The thirty-lifth Report of the Reformatory and Refuge Union states that in Great Britain and Ireland 145,000 persons are every year committed to present as firminards, of year committed to prison as drunkers, of whom 112,000 are mon and the rest women Bartering for Furs.

The system of trading at all the posts of the Hudson Bay Company is entirely one of barter. The standard of value throughout all the territories of the company is still as for cen-turies past—the skin of the beaver, by which the price of all other furs is regulated. Any service rendered by the Indian is paid for in skins, the beaver skin being the unit of computation. To explain this system, let it be assumed that four beavers are equivalent in value to a silver fox skin, two martens to a beaver, twenty muskrats to a marten, and so on. Indian wishing to purchase a blanket or gun from the company would give say three silver foxes or twenty beaver skins, or 200 muskrats, or other furs, according to their proper relative po-sitions of worth in the tariff.

For a very evident reason the trapper price paid for fura is not fixed in strict accordance with their intrinsic value; if this were so all the valuable fur-bearing animals would soon become extinct, as no Indian would bother to trap a cheap fur while a high-priced one remained uncaught. He may pos sibly have to pay five silver fox skins for blankets worth about \$15, the value of the skins paid representing \$200, still be can if he chooses buy the same article by paying for it in musk-rat, yellow fox, or other furs of in-ferior worth.—Chicago Times.

Power. The recent record breaking perfornances of ocean-going steamships have been done on American coal from Poenhontas, Va.

It would take 720,030 rowers, working at their oars in eight-hour shifts, to develop as much power as the steamship Lucania's engines.

The first electric railroad for coal carrying purposes has just been com-pleted from Buck Mountain to Eckley, Penn.

The initial installation of the Niagara electric power arrangements provides for 15,000 horse power. More can be obtained almost beyond limit.

The Tivoli waterfall, which provides light and power for transmission to the Rome of the dead Cæsars, inrnishes as yet only 2600 horse power. — New York Recorder.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the
senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY &
Co., doing business in the City of Toledo,
County and State aforesaid, and that said firm
will pay the sum of ONE. HUNDRED BOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that
cannot be carred by the use of HALL'S CATABURE
CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 8th day of December. A. D. 1886.

SEAL!

Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and act directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. Chescay & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Drugglats, 75c.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTRMATIC AND PULMONA-RY COMPLAINTS, "Brown's Bronchial Trocks," baye remarkable curative properties, Sold point in brown. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Crosp Cure remedy so good for colds. 50 cts. A. P. xsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'Pr.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral wa-ters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medica profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak ening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Don't Forget



BAKING POWDER that makes the delicious biscuit, griddle cake and doughnut.

Bengal Peasant Proverbs.

The wisdom of the Bengal peasant ultivators finds expression in proverbs, of which a collection has been made by a Babu in the Agricultural Department of that province. His appreciation of the outwardly revered Brahmin betrays itself incidentally in the maxim. "Rain and inundation disappear when south winds blow, like the Brahmin as soon as he has received his

Other Bengal rural aphorisms are: 'Have the land which receives the washings of the village, and the bullock which walks fast, and marry the girl whose mother is good." "He who works in the field himself with the laborers gets the full profit; he who, being unable to work himself, supervises the workings of the laborers, gets half the profit; he who orders the laborers from his house does not get enough to eat."—London News.

'August Flower'

Right doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomrch distressed me. 1 could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J Cox, Defiance, O. .

N Y N L-47



THE HOME SAFETY RAZOR

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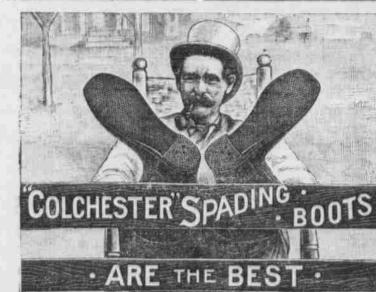
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