Remarkable Beal in Dentistry,

A most remarkable story of a deal in dentistry is going the rounds. A banker's firm in London the other day made an investment in teeth which was highly satisfactory, and in which the money flowed the other way. It seems that an ancient swindler, who had cheated them out of some money, was caught, convicted and sentenced While in prison he wanted a new set of teeth, those he was wearing not being all that could be desired in dealing with prison fare. The governor of the jail told him that the Government did not provide false teeth for the prisoners. Accordingly he wrote to the bankers and told them that if they would provide him with false teeth he would give them some valuable information. They sent him \$25, he got his teeth, and in return he sent them information that led to the finding of \$7500. All in all, it was a good investment. - Detroit Free Press.

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hauseom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in

STATE OF ORIO, CFTY OF TOLEDO, LECAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes each 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 DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarch that cannot be cured by the use of HALLY CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENSY & Co., Toledo, O.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS UND BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in hores.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Care weld be in every medicine closet. It cures worst of coughs and colds, and does not me nausea. Wets.

For Pneumonia, no other cough syrup equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at druggists. Beecham's Pills are better than mineral wa-ers. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.



NOTHING TO BUILD ON years ago I was taken sick a said I had catarrh of the blad-When I begun taking

Weighed 28 pounds, now I weigh 139 pounds. I weighed 28 pounds, now I weigh 139 pounds I could not stand on my foet long enough to wash my dishes; now I can do all my work, washing included, for five in the family. Mus. E. I. Huoww, Easton, N. H. Hand's Pills our all liver itts, billegeness,

"August Flower"

a Store. Thave kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Young Mothers! We Offer You a Remedy

which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Bisk.

After using one bottland "Morher's Friend" I someost but little part, and did not experience that weathers afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. June Gaus, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 18th, 19th. by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., BOLD BY ALL DRUGG

PISO'S CURE FOR S Willies All fife falls. DNEUMPTION



or spring.

The cuttings that are

gathered in the winter should be tied

in loose bundles, and be set in damp

sand in a frost proof cellar where they

The young shoots of last season

main bushes so that they will be about

one foot long. These are nearly all

buried in the spring in deep, rich soil,

leaving only four inches of the tips

above the ground. The soil must be

trampled down firmly around them.

They will begin to start almost im-

mediately, and a young orchard of

trees or shrubs will soon prove a great

blessing. Not only fruit bearing trees

easiest way of starting young trees

every few years if a good crop is ex-pected annually, and there is no easier,

quicker and surer way than selecting

the cuttings in the winter months,

when there is plenty of time, and then

starting them out early in the spring. Meanwhile, the land on which they

have been started can be planted the

same as usual for a season or two af-

HIGHEST PROFITS IN HIGHEST PERDING.

ning with eight pounds of grain and twelve pounds of hay, and gradually increasing up to as high as nineteen

sounds of hay per day and head, and

then gradually decreasing to the or-

iginal amount. Throughout this test

at the Pennsylvania Experiment Sta-

tion accurate notes were taken of the

amount and cost of the food, the

amount of milk produced by each

animal and its butter value as determ-

Perhaps the most striking lesson is

the demonstration given of the profit

there is in liberal feeding. The cheap-

est ration used cost 18.8 cents per day and produced butter valued at 26.5

cents, making a net profit of 7.7 cents per day per cow. An increase of 2.9

butter 31 cents, and the net profit 9.3

cents per day, or a difference of 1.6

cents per day per cow in favor of the

more costly ration. In other words,

the farmer who attempted to econo

mize by feeding the chesper ration,

would, with a herd of twenty-five cows, save \$217 per year on his feed

bills, but would lose \$337 worth of butter that he might have produced

with the more costly ration, so that

his ill-judged attempt at economy would result in a net loss of \$120.

ined by the Babcock test.

Ten cows were fed a ration begin-

terward. - American Cultivator.

Quince orchards should be started

that can be devised.

will succeed in this way, but nearly all shade trees. It is probably the

YOUNG CALVES MUST BE PROTECTED. The first year of a calf's life determines to a great degree its value as an animal for profit. If it is permitted to run with the cows, steers and will keep until needed in the spring. older cattle, where it will be jostled As soon as the soil dries out in the about and made to stand back from spring they should be planted. the feed until such a time as it can get to take up the refuse left after the should be selected for these cuttings, stronger have their choice, an un. and they should be cleft from the profitable, stunted calf will be the re- main bushes so that they will be about sult. - Western Plowman,

PRIGATION AND TREE CULTURE. The necessity for tree culture is

equally imperative with irrigation, and the arid lands question will never be satisfactorily settled without the recognition of this principle in its solution. America can ill afford to ignore the experience of other Nations in this respect, and forestry should receive equal consideration with irrigation.

It has been estimated that within historic times some seven millions of square miles along the shores of the Mediterranean, once highly fertile, have been changed into worthless deserts, and for nearly two thousand years the inhabitable portion of the earth has decreased at the average rate of 3500 square miles. This has been produced by the direct agency of man, the evil being chiefly due to river floods caused almost exclusively by the destruction of land protecting forests.

It is right that America should set the example of reclaiming desert lands, and thus increase the earth's capacity for supporting the human pounds of grain and twenty-seven race. Irrigation and tree culture must go hand and hand in this work. -Colman's Rural World.

FRUIT GROWING POR PROFIT. The best land for fruit growing is a loam with some gravel in it, but good drainage is indispensable for success. Plums and pears will do better on heavier soils than other fruits. There is no doubt of the profit of either of these two fruits, but both are difficult of culture, and skill and extreme care are necessary to succeed. Both are liable to diseases and attacks of injurious enemies that must be most care-fully guarded against. Then either fruit may pay several times as much lutter 31 cents, and the net profit 9.3 profit as any other common kinds. The spring is the best time to plant these fruits, but apples may be planted in the fall quite as well as in the spring. In choosing varieties it is well to consult the nurserymen from whom the trees are purchased, as they will know the best kinds for the locality and soil. Otherwise any experienced fruit grower of the neighborhood may be consulted. As a rule, it is best to procure the trees from the nearest nursery, and thus avoid the risks of delay in transportation. Pears are set twenty feet apart, and plums need about the same space. It has been found profitable to set out dwarf pears between the rows of the standard trees.

no more profitable agricultural enter-

ESSENTIALS IN STRAWBERRY GROWING.

well on wide areas are usually better

than those which have a more local

Pistillate varieties, when properly

fertilized, are more productive than

The value of a variety for fertiliz-

ing pistillate flowers does not depend

so much upon the amount as upon the

The flowers of pistillate varieties are

Varieties that are neither very early

nor very late in point of maturity, are the most productive and have the

As a rule, varieties that have the most vigorous and healthy follage are

the least productive, while those with

a weaker growth of foliage and a

greater susceptibility to leaf blight

Winter protection may be dispensed

with upon well drained soils, but ap-

pears to be a necessity upon heavier

The leaf blight may be checked by using the Bordeaux mixture, beginning

just as soon as the leaves appear, and

continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season. —Col-

WINTER CUTTINGS.

shrubs and small fruits should be

made for early spring planting. In

this way trees and shrubs can be

greatly increased in numbers, and

new, large orchards can be given an

early start without any expense other

than the labor required to make the

cuttings and plant them. Currents,

gooseberries and ornamental shrubs

should be grown upon nearly all farms.

florists to increase the number of their

shrubs and trees are all simple, such

as the soft wood cuttings in the green-

the summer, but the hardwood propa-

The various methods adopted by

In the winter time cuttings from

are usually the more prolific.

the sorts with perfect flowers.

the flowers of perfect varieties.

potency of its pollen.

longest fruiting season.

man's Rural World.

to be kept in mind:

reputation.

The cheaper ration, moreover, is what would ordinarily be considered a good ration, and the majority of dairymen would be likely to feel less, rather than more, yet the results show conclusively that with such cows as these as they will begin to bear the third the more expensive ration was really year, and by the time the others bethe more economical. gin to bear they will have repaid all A further increase of the cost of the the cost of planting, and, under

favorable circumstances, a respecta-ble profit. When the planter has the gave no further increase in the butter ration, however, to 25.1 cent per day product, and the net profit was thereby experience and skill needed, there is cut down to 4.9 cent per day, or 1.8 cent less than with the cheapest ration prise than fruit growing .- New York of the three. In other words, the experiments indicate that there is certain medium ration for each cow which will give the greatest net profit, and that Professor Lazenby, before the Co-lumbus Horticulture Society gave the less than this will result in a loss any attempt to economize by feeding following summary of essential points | while, on the other hand, it is possible to feed a cow too much as well as too The most profitable varieties for the little. Generally, however, there is commercial grower are those not eas- much more danger of feeding too litily influenced by differences in soil the than too much .- New England and climate. Those which succeed Homestead.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fatten your sheep before selling. Turkeys fret if confined to a coop. It will never pay to feed poor cows.

Have the colfs thoroughly broken to arness when young. Give the young pigs all the skim

ailk they will drink. Cleanliness is as necessary to the less liable to be injured by frost than sheep as food and shelter.

The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb.

Quality rather than quantity should e the motto of all breeders. Narrow door and gate ways are frequent causes of capped hips.

Milk set to cool where smells exist absorb such odors very readily. A small flock of sheep, well cared or, is a source of continual profit. Clean stables will add much to the

health and comfort of your horses. The usual time for weaning is when the foals are four or five months old. Too much corn is the source of many of the disorders to which hogsare sub-

The winter dairy brings in an in-come at the time when the farmer is receiving very little from any other

A little wheat chaff scattered on the floor of the poultry-house will keep it dry and warm, besides forming an exsellent litter for the poultry to scratch in for the grain which should be scat tered about daily.

It is just as necessary to give proper development of bone in the hog as in the horse. When the hog is being made ready for market he has an amount of flesh to carry that cannot be well distributed upon a weak frame. Give such food and exercises as will build bone before the fattening

house in the winter and layering in period begins. The Rhode Island State Experiment gution in fail or spring is the method Station bulletin on fertilizing says that should be considered at this time that the average of all the fertilof the year. If the cuttings are to be izers sold in the State during the seaplanted out in the spring they may be son could have been made by the plantings are made in the fall, winter | what the farmers paid for them, | Democrat.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

A DOSTON DISH. Clean a fish and put it into boiling water with a tablespoonful each of salt and vinegar; boil until the fish will separate from the bone ; remove skin, bones and flake; season highly with salt and Spread it on a platter and pepper. oour over it hot cream and sauce made with one quart of milk, three tablespoons of flour, one-fourth cup of butter. Season sauce with salt, pepper, onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley. Spread over it one cup of bread crumbs moistened in one-fourth cup of melted butter, and brown in oven.

HOW TO MAKE AN OMELET.

"If it were my privilege to examine all the cooks in the city," says Mrs. Rorer, "I should first put them to making omelets, as nothing would be-tray more quickly the skill or ignorance of a cook than the handling of the breakfast omelet." And then she explains how it should be made, Have an omelet pan about eight in-

ches in diameter—one made from sheet iron preferable. The bottom should be as smooth as glass. If not, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and then with a piece of brown paper scour it thoroughly. Do not wash it after, simply turn the salt out and put in a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Break four to six eggs into a bowl, and with a fork give twelve to fifteen vigorous beats, not enough to make the mixture light, but to thoroughly mix the white and the yolks of the eggs. Beating either together or separately robseggs of their flavor, and also makes small air cells, which expand as the pan is heated and cool as the emelet is turned over for the table, thus making a heavy rather than a light and tender one. Do not add salt or pepper to the omelet until it is nearly done. Salt toughens the eggs. Add one teaspoonful of boiling water to each egg as soon as they are beaten. Put in a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. Now put the frying pan over the fire, having already placed in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and as soon as it is melted, not brown, pour in the eggs. Place over a quick fire, shake as soon as the omelet begins to have a set appearance; with a limber knife lift the eggs, allowing the more liquid part to go underneath, thus forming layers, as it were, being very careful not to tear the omelet, or it will have the appearance of scrambled eggs. Now sprinkle the omelet with salt and pepper, and continue lifting until the whole has been put in a jellylike condition. If the pan is perfectly smooth the omelet will not stick. When done and set, not hard, slip a knife under the omelet-that part next the handle of the pan-roll it over, then turn gently on to a heated dish; serve at It is better that you should wait five minutes for your omelet than that your omelet should wait one min-

and aired a few hours, it will be tidy and graceful. Garments and belong ings that smell of nothing are the cleanest and most agreeable.

One can test a cake's baking by drawing it to the edge of the oven and listening for the faint, sputtering sound which will continue until it is ready to take out. This is a better trial than the broom splinter thrust into the dough.

There is a false economy, which costs more than it returns, such as saving old medicine bottles, partially used prescriptions, the tacks taken from the carpet, or working days to save or make that which can be bought for a few cents.

Here is the correct way to stone raisins: Free the raisins from the stems, and then put them in a bowl. Cover them with boiling water, and let them stand for two minutes. Pour off the water, open the raisins, and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness.

It is rumored that glossy hair is to become the prevailing style, and to produce the effect many things are re-sorted to. Brushing the hair at night will make it shiny, and it is said that a soft silk cap worn at night will do the same. First of all, however, the hair must be kept perfectly clean and free from oil or "dressings."

Kitchen dado of linoleum is superior to wood, because it does not crack or have spaces for the harboring of bugs, and to tilings, because it is heaper and even more durable. should be glued close to the wall and finished with a plain moulding. may be oiled or varnished or left in its natural condition. In natural wood color it looks well with a wall colored light blue above.

Table fruit will keep twice as long kept in separate lots. Contact hastens decay. One bad apple will spoil a barrel. It will pay the house-One bad apple will wife to have the peaches, plums, oranges lemons and other small fruit wrapped in paper when it comes from the market and to separate the bunches of grapes. Street venders preserve them by langing them up in a cool place. The next best plan is to lay them on a large platter or in kitchen success, with space between.

Healing Power of Egg Oil.

Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of ions' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard and the yolks are then removed, crashed and placed over a fire, there they are carefully stirred until the substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and made any time this winter. Where dark experience and the substance are severe the planting should account the weather the made any time this winter. Where dark increases the planting should account the severe take place antil spring, but cheaper than they were bought. In in general use among the colonists of many cases they could have been made the severe than the severe they could have been made and many cases they could have been made the severe the planting are made to the fernors and for from \$12 to \$16 per ton less than the severe than the severe the planting are made to the fernors and for the severe the planting are made the severe the planting are made to the fernors and for the severe the planting are made the severe the planting are made to the severe the planting are made to the severe the planting are severe than the severe the planting are sever and the second second

TEMPERANCE.

PATE OF A "PITCHER." He's a twirler in the summer,
And of cash he earns a pile,
And he blows it
And he knows it
All for heer and whisky vile.
Thus it is when winter comes
That this pitcher, sad to tell,
Is broke, ah me!

Is broke, an inc.
But not, you see,
But not, you see,
-Buffalo Courier.
-Buffalo Courier.

A PAROUS ATHLETE'S OUTSION.

Mayor Bancroft, of Cambridge, Mass., spoke the other day to the Arlington Boat Club on physical culture. Mayor Bancroft has long been famous as an athlete-first as an oarman at Harvard and later as a coach of the Harvard crews. He remarked that while training as captale of the crew he had begun to abstain from intexicating liquors, and finding that he could get along without them for nine months, had continued the practice ever since, and had found that he was better off without them. A PAMOUS ATBLETE'S OPINION.

PIGHTING AGAINST DEMONS. While we are all talking about the Mata-While we are all talking about the Mata-bele, it is interesting to note, in the above connection, that Khama, whose name has figured once or twice in the Matabele com-plication, said to Sir Sidney Sheppard, in 1888: "It were better for me that I should lose my country than that it should be flood-ed with drink. But to fight against drink is to fight against demons, and not against men; I dread the white man's drink more than all the assegals of the Matabele,"—The Christian.

THE TAINT OF ALCOHOL. Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, in addressing a meeting of the abstaining members of the British Medical Association, said:
"Two patient came into a fever ward, and the physician said of one. Oh, he's sure to pull through, and at the bedside of the other he shook his head. Why? Because the first had no taint of alcohol in his sytem, and in the second the fever was helped by the alcoholic sturnted tissues."

The abstainer in health escapes the peril in sickness of the alcoholic taint.

I leave to society a ruined character, a wretebed example and a memory that will soon rot.

soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as the human heart can bear.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring mean them.

upon them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, poverty and shame, to weep over my untimely death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, disgrace, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

THOUGHTS FROM THE RIPLE ON WINE, Woe Salo them that follow strong drink .-

Woe sind them that follow strong drink.—
Isalah v., 11.

Be not among wine hibbers—among riotous enters of flesh.—Prov. xxiii., 20.

And the Lord spoke unto Aaron, saying: Do not drink wine, thou nor thy sons with thee.—Lev. x., 8, 9.

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that addest thy venom and makest him dranken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness.—Hab. ii., 15.

Nor thieves, nor extortioners shall inherit the kingdom of God.—I Cor. vi., 19.

Now, therefore, beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine, nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean thing.—Judges xiii., 4.

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY.

that your omelet should wait one minute for you.

You will notice I have used water in preference to milk. Milk contains a small amount of cheese, toughens in cooking and spoils the omelet. Neither should you use thickening of any kind—cornstarch or flour. Simply take the egg and water and you will have a tender, delicious omelet. One more caution, the omelet should not be a dark brown, as it destroys the flavor of the egg.

A cup of cocoa makes a very refreshing drink after one has been shopping all the afternoon.

If, after brushing the coat or gown, it is sprinkled with spirits of camphor and aired a few hours, it will be tidy and several and aired a few hours, it will be tidy and several and stream of the collections of the case of the collection of the case of the collection. She was in a sad plight, poor thing, having slept part of the and bloom and lost her shawl, hat and shoes, and was evidently much concerned about her children, whom she had left alone in a house on Albert street. As she was sent down for a month we went in search of the neglected little ones, and found a beautiful curiy-headed boy of five, asleep on the broad window-sill, his pale, wan check resting against the pane, whilst his little sister had crept into a clothes-basket on the floor which was half full of wet linen, and she, too, was fast asleep. They had evidently been waiting and water-bing for mother until at length they had cried themselves to sleep. We took them to the Home, which was only a short distance away and where they were skept until their unworthy mother's release."—Sacred Heart Review.

Photographing a drunkard.

The Christian Safeguard mentions a bright whins in who has hit upon a new, and what has proved to be an effective, device for the restraint and reformation of a drunken husband. She and her children were only to painfully familiar with his disgusting appearance when intoxicated. She thought he had but a very imperfect idea himself of the sorry picture he presented when in that condition. She resolved that he should know. When he next came home drunk and fell into a mandlin sieep she sent for the photographer, and had him photographed as he sat in the chair. The shotographed as he sat in the chair. The said of him that he experienced a "decidedly new sensation;" there was no need of explanation; the thing explained itself; there was no chance for contradiction, the picture was true to life; there was no room for argument; there was only one thing to do, that was to "quit;" and that he resolved to do, and did. Why may not the photograph "cure," thus approved, be extended and brought into more general use? PHOTOGRAPHING A DRUMKARD.

A PRIGREPUL FICTURE.

Alcohol affects the system in such a variety of ways, says an exchange, perverts the functions of so many organs, invades and corrodes so many tissues, that the physician is often puzzled as to what part of the organism needs treatment first. The poison produces chronic inflammation of the stomach, it gradually inflames the liver, and, to fact, strangles it like an iron hand; it intures the heart, it affects the kidneys, it does harm to the lungs, it produces neurasthenia, delirium tremens, insanity, and eplicipsy by its influence upon the nervous system; it attacks the spinal cord and causes pseudotaxia. Sometimes the physicians treat one of these conditions in a patient, and sometimes many. But the worst condition is that of the vice or disease itself. He may treat and relieve to a certain extent the disorders just enumerated, but the habit offers terrible difficulties to overcome in order to conquer difficulties to overcome in order to conquer it. How shall the habit be cured? For many decades this complex question has commanded the attention not only of physicians, but of lavmen, lawyers, clergymen and statesmen. Either the desire for alcohol must be gor rid of or the alcohol itself must be made unattainable.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Belgium has 150,000 saloons and 5000

No less than 3,000,000,000 gallons of beer were imbiled in Europe last year. The National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, this year. In New York City 633 out of 1007 primaries old in one year were held in saloous.

Statistics show that Russia produces and consumes a smaller quantity of beer than any other Nation.

Girls, have nothing to do with any young man who drinks. He will love his beer and whisky more than he loves his wife and chil-

We often hear it said that the best mo-chanics are those who druk. This is not true; the best workmen do not druk, or are not drukkards.—T. V. Powderly. Sir Heary Thompson, the famous English surgeon, says that out of every ten patients who came under his knife, ulim would never have done so had it not been for errors of ting and drinking.

Every strong advocate for temperance is a fireside reformer, a domestic patriot. The money saved from the saloon must go somewhere. It may us to the fact that and baker, and depend upon it a taste for broad and best is no bat indocument to make men persevers in good resolutions to abstain from alcoholic stimulants.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Govit Report.

Baking Powder

Bread Making Machines.

In the manufacture of the breadmaking machines of the last few years the great object has been to obviate, as far as possible, the handling of the dough. The materials themselves, having a sort of life imparted to them entirely different treatment from that to which other materials are subjected, ing them, but without rubbing them | land (Oregon) Telegram. against the side of the trough. The nachine has two speeds-one breaking the sponge and for quickly mixing the materials, and the other for the kneading operation. The gearing for producing these speeds is actuated by means of a hand-wheel, which acts quite independently, without stopping the machine. The arms of the machine upon one side are made to set in the opposite direction to those upon the other side, or to work in the same direction by the simple movement of a hand lever. The trough can be tilted while the beaters are either in motion or at rest. All the shafts revolve in split gun-metal bearings, and the kneading arms are provided with cone bearings of special construction. The gearing and working parts are earefully covered so as to prevent any danger of accident while working the machine. - Chicago Rec-

KNOWLEDGE

and permanently curing constipation.

gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

ufactured 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.

ABSOLUTELY PURE New Solution of the Tramp Problem. Salem has originated a novel scheme. With the citizens of the capital city the tramp problem is on a fair road toward being solved. A hage rock pile has been formed on the vacant ground just south of the intersection in the process of fermentation, require of Liberty and Ferry streets. A large shed has also been built. Hammers are in abundance. while necessitating machinery of aid is asked for by the tramps they powerful construction to obtain thorough and rapid mixing and the known firm, who will issue to the stretching and folding motions essent tramp or tramps a ticket admitting tial to the increase in elasticity of the them to this rock pile free of charge. dough and the development of the Each of these tickets will be signed by gluten in the flour. An improved the person issuing it. At the pile is machine possessing all these features stationed a man who is overseer and has been constructed. Its various who collects the tickets issued. When movements are controlled by the turn of a hand wheel. In the working of pile he is supplied with a hammer and the mixers the materials are brought obliged to put in his best licks on the from each of the four corners of the rocks. After an hour's labor, the time receiving trough to the centre of the designated by the board, the overseer machine, incorporating the flour and signs the ticket and the tramp is entiquor thoroughly by evenly intermix-

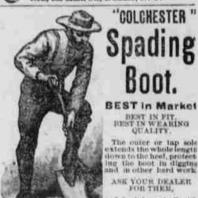
> A SURGEON'S KHIFE gives you a feeling of borror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly re-garded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery la well illustrated by the fact that
RUPTURE or Breach, is now radiknife and without pain. Clums, charing trusses can be thrown away! They
never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death.
TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine)
and many others, are now
removed without the perils of cutting operations.

Pile TUMORS, bowever large, PILE TUMORS, Figure and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the kuife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter to the kwife, is crushed, pulvarized, washed out and perfectly removed without sutting.

STRICTURE of Prinary Passage is STRICTURE also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pumphlet, references and all particu-lars, send in cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Associa-tion, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.



ind don't be put off with

Brings comfort and improvement and Colchester Rubber Co. 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 EARN MONAY remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-MINITO ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers

It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-

Book Publishing House

PENSION Washington, B. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Radinier U. B. Ponsion Bureau. Syrain has were 18 selludicating claims, atty since SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST! J9HN ... SALZER SEED @ LACR?SSE WIS TO SPECULATE IN

STOCKS.

WHEN? Note: it is the only time you are sure of-life is fleeting

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION CO. 51 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

One bottle for fifteen cents, by mail. Twelve bottles for one dollar,

 $R \cdot I \cdot P \cdot A \cdot N \cdot S$

Ripans Tabules are the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for any

disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels. they of any druggler anywhere, or send price to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, to Senter Sv., New York.

It Was Before the Day of SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Bone,"