In England the blind form .08 per cent, of the population, in Scotland .07 per cent., and in Ireland .11 per cent.; or, in England and Wales one person in every 1236 is blind, in Scotland one in every 1439 and in Ireland

England has won eighty-two per cent, of the wars she has engaged in.

Electric Wires. Some writer very aptly likens the nerves to electric wires, and the general working of their system to that of electric cars. A man who "alips his trolley" like Mr. Jeremiah Ency, 1812 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. will need something better than even a galvante buttery to set him all right. Mr. Ency found that something in the following way, "I suffered," he says, "a long time with neuralgia in the head, I gave St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial and am entirely cured," In this way the great remedy acts as a motorman to restore broken wires, and set the system to perfect action.

Grass and Claver Seed. The largest grower of Grass and Clover Seea in the world is Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Over Shardy varieties, with lowest pric Special low freight to New York, Pa. and the

TO YOU WILL OUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages grass and clover sorts and his mammoth farm ed catalogue; full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen

An Imperant Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by ing Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that sedence has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional reatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address.

F. J. Chenney & Co., Toledo, O. \$100 Reward. \$100.

A Beautiful Seavenir Speen Will be sent with every bottle of Dr. Horsie's Certain Crosp Cure. Ordered by mail, post-paid, 50 cts. Address, Hexsie, Buffalo, N. Y. As a SIMPLE YET EPPECTIVE REMEDY for Throat Affections, "Brown's Broachial Troches" stand first in public favor. They are absolutely unrivalled for the alleviation of all Throat ir-ritations caused by Colds or use of the voice. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure that cough surprisingly quick. 25 cents. Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PURIFIES THE BLOOD



SALT RHEUM Broke out on our little girl's face. Her hands swelled and blisters formed and later broke open. The itching and burning sensation was terrible. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. It

Hood's sarsarilla Cures

DADWAY'S

Colds, Sore Throat Catarrh Neuraigia

Hoarseness Headache Rheumatism Asthma

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Will Afford Instant Ense.

INTERNALLY-A half to a teas Ill half a lumbler of water will in a few nuties cure Cramps, Spasms, Soar Stomach, sissa, Verniting, Heartburn, Nervousness, explasaness, Sick Headache, Düarrheea, Colle, atulency and all internal pains. There is not a romedial arent in the world at will cure Fever and Agus and all other

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists ." BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk'

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to

Prepared by Scott & Sowns, N. V. All druggists.



TO ESTIMATE HEIGHT.

high; if 151 inches, he will be 151 Farmer. hands high, and so on .- New York

HOW TO FEED MEAL TO A COW. The best way to feed meal to a cow s to cut hay and wet it only as much as to make the meal adhere to it, and chopped onions, or turnips, occasion-mix this with it, adding a small hand-ally varying this diet with short lateis then more completely digested than stalk leaves, if chopped fine. In the if it were given by itself, in which carly spring time, when the ground ease it is apt to pass on to the third first softens from the frost, grain and stomach and miss the rumination, which is necessary to the perfect di-gestion of a cow's food. Five pounds open, they should have a plentiful of cut hay and three quarts of corn-supply of it daily. For young chickmeal will make a full single feed for a ens, nothing is so beneficial and so cow giving ten or twelve quarts of gateful as a run upon newly-grown milk a day. It is not desirable to try grass. Grass torn up by the roots is flesh and fat. Such a cow is not profitable in a dairy. The best milk and fattened, but turns the food to these Times.

HOTBED MAKING. The work of selecting the place for the hotbed and cold-frames for starting early seeds should not be postponed any longer. It takes some time make the beds and fill them with the right soil. The farmer who does not make use of frames for starting his garden vegetables ought not be classed among progressive farmers. The seasons are too short for us to wait until spring before sowing our seeds. By the time the ground is ready for sowing our garden plants are several inches high, and by transplanting them from the frames to the open ground we save a menth or more. In this way raising two good crops in one season on one piece of ground is made easy. The early plants are also the ones that bring the most money, and

those raised in the frames always bring in more returns to the farmer than the ones sown in the open ground during April and May. Many prefer the plants grown in frames first to those planted later in the field, as they have stronger roots and stalks, making it possible for them to resist dry weather. The hotbeds should be constructed right away, for there are some slowgerminating seeds that ought to be put for the beds, and there will be many -New York Independent.

WATER-CRESS CULTIVATION. In answer to inquiries, the Farmers' Voice gives the following directions for growing water-cress: Water-cress requires a clear running stream and a gravelly soil. The roots should be planted in the spring of the year in slow-running streams, where the water is from three to eight inches deep. When the roots are well established the plants will rapidly increase, and, by their natural process of seed-sowing and spreading of the roots, they and practical observation. will soon cover the surface of the stream. When planted the rows should be planted with the course of the stream and about eighteen inches apart. The plants should always be cut, not broken off, as breaking them off is injurious to the plants. After they have been cut off two or three times they will begin to stock out or thicken out, and then the oftener they are cut the better. When raised from seeds they should be sown on the margin of the stream, and when of suitable size transplanted into it, where it is an inch and a half or two deep. The most suitable time for sowing is in the months of April, May and June. There are said to be three varieties of watercress-namely: the green-leaved, which is considered to be the easiest to cultivate; the small brown-leaved, which is thought to be the hardiest, and the large brown-leaved, which is said to be the best for deep water.

Now it is time to apply manure to blackberries, currants, raspberries and other small fruits. It should be scat-

freezes and puts an end to such opera-To estimate the height a colt will tions. In transplanting remove fully grow to: Take a colt at any time be- one-half the canes and set out well in tween six weeks and one year, put him mellowed soil; cover with deep mulch on a level surface so that he will stand and protect the entire plants as well as naturally, then measure the distance possible. If spring work will not be from the hair of the hoof to his knee too pressing the plant may be secured joint, and for every inch or fraction now and "heeled in" to be in readithereof he measures he will be hands ness for setting early next spring. high when matured. If he measures Really spring is a better season for fifteen inches, he will be fifteen hands transplanting than fall.—Praise

GREEN FEED AND PURE AIR FOR POULTRY. at all seasons of the year. In winter ful of salt with each feed. The meal dried hay. Poultry also relish cornother seeds should be thrown into the

to feed a cow for milk and fat both, as esten by hens, it is true, but not with the food is then apt to be diverted to that advantage or relish as when they fat only, and the milk may decrease can pluck it standing. Some poultry in any but a specially-gifted butter keepers sprout oats in boxes of earth or milk animal. Some cows will shrink in milk as soon as they are fed dry shoots. Rutabagas and carrots are meal or shorts, and turn the food to excellent winter feeds, and about the cheapest to be obtained. It may be that the fowls will not take to them in butter cow is one that is not easily fattened, but turns the food to these cooked, mashed, and mixed with bran most-desired products, and keeps thin and meal. Next to a plentiful supply as long as she is milking .- New York of green food, ventilation is the most important item to be considered in keeping fowls healthy. More fowls have perished for the want of perfect ventilation than from any other cause. One of the best and simplest plans to let pure air into the poultry house is to have a hole in the floor about six inches wide and several feet long, and covered over with wire netting, which is left open in summer and kept covered up in winter. With a corresponding opening at the top, this will admit the fresh air from the bottom, and also allow all heavy gases to escape. It is the most perfect system that can be devised for admitting pure air to poultry houses, and it is, at the same time, the cheapest and most easily arranged. Sunlight, pure air,

culturist.

in the ground very early. It takes A little drive every day time to gather and mix the right soil development of young horses.

SMALL PRUITS. tered broadcast at the roots of these plants, which should run over considerable territory. Autumn and winter are the most favorable seasons for spreading the manure, since the rains with his orehard and other trees the and snows of winter can distribute the more quickly will he observe their fertility through every portion of the wants soir much more cheaply and effectively than man can with the best of tools for the purpose. With the so-called diet will fatten them and ruin them as hardy varieties of fruits winter protection, even in quite northern latitudes, does not appear very general, and yet, without doubt, this is the

If enlivators could but see how their crops are oftentimes diminished by severe winters, even when plants are not killed outright by the changes of temperature, protection would more regularly be given. It is quite a simple thing to cover the roots of plants several inches deep with leaves or hay just after the ground has begun to freeze, and thus prevent the alter- great improvement is possible. nate freezing and thawing which prove harm the canes to a considerable ex-

It should never be forgotten that poultry need some kind of green food there can be given them cabbages, and green food make poultry profitable, but a lack of them brings disease and consequent loss. - American Agri-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Trotters have too much energy for

Horses differ in intelligence almost as much as men do. Drive the colt the first time with a

fast-walking horse. After choosing a place for the bee

stands do not change it. A little drive every day aids the

Don't neglect to replace the roll of days when the ground will be frozen too hard to dig any soil for the beds. Italians produce a larger number of bees than blacks, and so, indirectly, more honey.

> The French stuff their fowls with fresh butter before roasting them, and baste them continually.

> Fertilizers should be applied broadeast around the trees and not in imme diste contact with them.

> To leave the bees a reasonable supply of honey for the winter is better than attempting to feed them. Mating for the best results in vigor and fertility requires careful study

> The goose-raising English and Irish counties are those with very thick eastures with short grass.

> Ducks should never be yarded with other poultry, as they will pollute the

water and cause sickness. young pigs are allowed to run with fattening hoge they will lay on

too much fat to grow well. Feed and shelter the cows well this winter and you will be surprised at the ncressed amount of butter.

The color of the shell is no indication of the quality of the egg, but

simply shows the breed of towl. Experience counts for a good deal in managing poultry. It is on the

little details that success depends. Sell from the young stock, and do not sacrifice fowls and turkeys which have proved satisfactory, unless very

Give the fowls all the skim milk and buttermilk you can spare. They will return it to you in the form of

Rolling or hilly land is the best situ ation for the poultry-house. Sandy and gravelly soils are also to be preferred.

The more familiar a man become

Cocks should not be kept in the pen with the layers, as an egg-producing The Dorking is the most popular

fowl in England. There are three varieties the colored, the silver-gray and the vibile. The moth miller is a much to dreaded enemy of the bees, but if the stock is kept strong they will not allow it to deposit its eggs on the

It pays to keep the best stock of bees, as well as other good stock on the farm, and by careful selection

It doesn't pay to keep a cow for the so injurious. In addition, raspberry chance of a calf alone. Corn and grass vines should be bent down and cov- are milk producers. Butter and cheese ered partially at least. Winter winds factories are the order of the day now.

The highest natural bridge is at Opportunity is offered to establish Rockbridge, Va., 200 feet from the plantations until the ground water to the bottom of the arch,

TEMPERANCE.

Archdeacon Farrar writes as follows: 18, have known boys and girls grow up, because of drink, into felons and bad women. I have known children by from the horror of drunk en parents at midnight to hide themselves in the chimney of a neighbor's house, or to sleep till they are stone cold in a cellar with the rats. I have seen them condemned, because of drink, to childhood without innocence, manhood without salf-respect, and oldage in which the hoary hairs were a crown of infamy."

DAW MEAT JUICE. Raw meat juice is prepared by mineing the best rump steak very fine and then adding cold water in the proportion of one part of water to four of meat. Stir the mixture thor-oughly and let it stand in a cool place half an hour. Press through muslin or a course napkin. This process is recommended by a physician, who gives it as a result of many gxperiments for obtaining meat juice that has the greatest nutritive value. It is one of the foods often found excellent for children four or five years of age, who have not yet learned the art of chewing well enough to get the nutriment from meat. - New York Post,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To broil properly there must be a bed of clear coals. The meat must be

placed in a double broiler and held

the other side. Continue this until the mest is well seared on both sides. Lift the broiler a few inches away

from the great heat. Keep turning until the meat is cooked. -New York

ear the clear coals for about one minute, then be turned and cooked on

BITS OF LAMP LORE.

Lamp wicks should have the charred part rubbed off with a rag kept for that purpose. They should very seldom be cut. They should not be used so long that the webbing becomes tight and non-porous.

Lamps should be kept filled with oil. It is bad for the wick and burner when the oil is left over from one evening's reading and is made to do duty a second time.

The tank should be filled again. About once a month the wick should be removed, the burners unscrewed and boiled in a little water in which common washing sods has been dissolved. This will remove the almost imperceptible coating of dust and grease that forms on the brass.

The lamp chimney should be washed in warm, soapy water each day, a mop made especially for such work being used. When dried it should be polished with soft newspaper or chamois.

THE ART OF PATCHING. How many patch clothes, ticularly children's clothes, with little regard to the stripe and check, and sometimes to the shade of the garment patched. Then some seem to think the larger the patch the better. Of course the thinness of the cloth near the hole will have something to do with the size of the patch, but when a three-cornered tear is mended take a piece exactly matching the check or stripe of the garment, and just large enough to leave a space equal to the fell taken on the other side between the hem and the run; then on the right side make a cut in each corner equal to the depth of the fell, and a much squarer, nester patch is made. If a woolen garment, it should be dampened and the fell thoroughly pressed with a moderately hot iron. A patch should never be put on the right side of a garment. If the rent or wear is near a seam insert a side of the patch into this, and sometimes two seams are so near that the patch can scarcely be noticed. Generally people fasten the patch on the wrong side by running a thread along near the edge. A better way is to catstitch the patch on to the garment.

POTATO COOKERY. It seems a pity to the New York World that when there are so many delicions ways of serving potatoes, they are ever sent to the table in the unappetizing lump form which is most prevalent. Here are a few substitutes for the everlasting "boiled" potato.

Potatoes in Jackets-Bake as many potatoes as are needed. Cut a small piece from one end and a larger one from the other. Remove the inside and rub through a sieve. Put on the fire with half an ounce of butter and one ounce of grated cheese for every four potatoes. Add boiling milk, salt and pepper as for mashed potatoes. Fill the skins with this paste, sprinkle tops with grated bread crumbs and

cheese and put in the oven to brown. Potato Souffle-Boil six good-sized mealy potatoes. Rub through a sieve. Scald a teacup of sweet milk and three teaspoons of butter. Add a little salt and pepper and mix with the potatoes. Beat to a cream. Add one at a time the well-beaten yolks of six eggs. Beat the whites to a froth and stir lightly into the mixture. Pour into a wellbuttered baking dish and bake for about half an hour in a quick oven.

Potato Balls—Mash some potatoes with salt, pepper, butter and a little chopped parsley. Roll into balls, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry for a few minutes in hot but-

Texas Baked Potatoes-Mash and season with pepper and salt some good Irish potatoes. Mince a large onion fine, mix thoroughly with the potatoes and bake in a brisk oven.

Transparent Leather.

According to the Magasia Pittoresque, transparent leather can now be made. Before the hide is absolutely dry it is placed in a room which the rays of the sun do not penetrate, and is saturated with a solution of bichromate of potash. When the hide is very dry there is applied to its surface an accomplie solution of tortoise shell, and a transparent aspect is thus obtained. This leather is exceedingly flexible. It is used for the manufacture of toilet articles, but there is nothing to prevent it from being used for footgear, and perhaps, with fancy stockings, shoes made of it would not prove unpleasant to the sight. They would, at teast, have the advantage of originality.

A Church Made of Paper,

There is a church at Bergen, Norway, made of paper, which can accommodate nearly 1000 persons. Its ex-terior is octagonal, while in the in-terior it is circular in form. The relievos without and the decorative statues within, as well as the vaulted roof, nave and Corinthian capitals, are made of papier mache, which has been made waterproof by soaking in a solution of quicklime, curdled milk and white of egg. -San Francisco

BECAUSE OF DRINE.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance and exercise are the best means of preserving health. Murray. Temperance is health; intemperance is rather a disease than a crime, but the world

does not excuse it, and only dogs and angels pity. Salmon P. Chase.

Temperance in eating and drinking is a cardinal virtue; the majority of mankind saturate their own doubt warrants with their cups and dig their graves with their teeth.—

Marcon.

Magoon.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite and temperance prevents him from indulging in excess.—Houseau.

Health, temperance and repose slam the door on the doctor's nose.—Longfellow.

There is no difference between knowledge and temperance, for he who knows what good and embraces it, who knows what bad and avoids it, is learned and temperate, but they who know well what ought to be done and yet do otherwise are ignorant and stupid.—Socrates

A BANQUET WITHOUT WINE.

A BANQUET WITHOUT WINE.

At a banquet given in honor of Bishop Watterson, a Roman Catholic Bishop, a cousin of Henry Watterson, a distinguished journalist, at Columbus, Ohio, and attended by Governor McKinley, the Mayor of Columbus and others, no wine was served. Explaining the absence of wine from the ment, the Bishop fook occasion to say:

"I will say in reference to the banquet tonight that it was the only thing in the celebration of the silver jubice that I was at all consulted about, and I was consulted only about what we should not have at the banquet. I, as you know, have tried to be a consistent advocate of the virtue of temperance, even going so far as to advocate the propriety and the need of total abstinence on the part of our elergy and our people for the sake of example at least, even though the practice of total abstinence might not be altogether necessary for their individual welfare. I am not a fanatic on that point, but I asked the committee that there should be no wine or intoxicating liquors at this banquet, and I did that in order that I might in some way or other preserve the consistency of my police and my teaching for the last thirteen years."

All honor to the Bishon for his praise.

All honor to the Bishop for his praise-worthy and timely precedent and example.— National Temperance Advocate. SOW THE HABIT OROWS.

During the prevalence of cholera in Cincinnati a gentleman, a member of a church, and, up to that time, a rigid teetotaler, desired his wife to put a tablespoonful of brandy in his glass every day at dinner. The wife was surprised; but deeming it the result of a wise professional council, she complied, and the husband filled up the glass with water and drank it. A week passed by, and he said to his wife while at dinner, "My dear, you have been cutting off my supply of brandy. This has lost its taste! It does not produce the same effect as at first."

His wife assured him she had given the full amount, and he said no more.

Another week passed by, and he repeated

Another week passed by, and he repeated to his wife the conviction that she had leas-ened the quantity of brandy. It did not pro-duce the same effect as at first. He could scarcely taste it, and the effects on his stom-

ach were not perceptible.

"My dear," said his wife. "you have been taking two tablespoonfuls every day, for a week past, since you found fault with me for Me was thunderstruck. He sat a few mo

ments in deep thought; then desired the de-canter of brandy to be brought to him. He seized it and shook if, as much as to say, "I am your master," and then hurled it from the window.

He had been playing with a serpent which was fast winding its deadly coils about him. He did not suspect his danger at the beginning, but fortunately for himself, he saw it before it was too late. A little is sure to lead

EAD AND SUGGESTIVE STORY. A sad and suggestive story of the evils re-sulting from the presence of the drinkshops in this city is thus related for us by a well-known mission worker. A Greek by the known mission worker. A Greek by the name of Theodore Leonis arrived in New York from Pittsburg, where he had accumulated about five hundred dollars, and engaged passage on board of a steamer for Athens, where he has a wife and four children. During the day he met with two Italians with whom he visited a saloon and took a social glass. While under the influence of the day has been applied to the control of t lians with whom he visited a saloon and took a social glass. While under the influence of the drink, or possibly some drug which was given him, they succeed in relieving him of \$480 in gold which he had strapped about his body. When he came to himself and discovered that his money was gone and that the steamer with his baggage on board had salled, the poor fellow was almost insane with grief and excitement, and made his case known to the officers, but with very little prospect of recovering his lost freasure. He linally disposed of his ticket to procure lodgings and meals. In the course of two or three weeks, through the kindness of parties to whom his misfortunes were made known, means were provided for his return to Pittsburg, where he said he could again obtain employment. His case is one of the saddest we have ever met with, and is a striking illustration of the evils of the saloon, and of the dangers to which men are exposed through that system of highway robbery which is so prevalent in all large cities, known as the "confidence game."—Christian at Work.

WHAT CIDER IS MADE OF. "Them's good cider apples" said the cider diller. "Ain't nothin the matter with

"But they are windfalls, for the most part all knotty and dried up. Miserable things.

"Make tiptop elder, them applies will,
persisted the miller.

"But look at the rotten ones. Half of the applies that I can see are touched with de-cay, while a great many of them are rotten from skin to skin. Look at that," said the correspondent, poking his cane into one of the apples. "There isn't a sound spot in

"That don't hurt 'em none for elder," an-rered the miller. "Makes the elder all the swered the miller. "Mal better, some folks says." "How about wormy apples? Are they fit to make into cider?"

The miller had talked long enough, and so one of the hangers-on about the place vol-universed a realy.

unisered a reply.

"Guess you wasn't even into a cider mill
'fore to-day, was ye? If you had been I
reckon you wouldn't ask no questions about
worms. Worms don't hurt cider none."

worms. Worms don't hurt cider none."

The correspondent looked incredulous.
"Don't you b'lieve it. Well, I tell ye what
it' do. When you go home to-night, just try
an experiment. Wait till it's dark, an' then
take two apples an' go down int' the cellar
an' see if you kin tell the diffrence 'twixt the
one with a worm into it an' t'other one?"

"What do you mean? Why do you tell me
to go down into the cellar?"

"Why, that's the most darkish place 'hout
the house, ain't if? Don't take no light with
yo."

ye."
"But how am I to examine the apples in the dark? Of course, I shouldn't know which was which just by feeling of them."
"You didn't sposs I wanted yet go down there an' set round a-feelin of the apples, did ye? That want what I meant. What I meant was this: You just take a wormy apple an' a sound one an' go down in! the celinr an' est 'em, an' I'll bet ye a shillin' you won't know when you eat the worm."
The correspondent shuddered.

when you eat the worm."

The correspondent shuddered.
"Don' that prove it?" ran on the man.
"Course it does. We put the worms right
int the grater, long with the rest. How many
of 'em they is we don't know. All we know is
that they ail turn into cider, an the man ain'tlivin' that kin tell when he's drinkin' the
cider what part's apple juice an' what part's
worm juice.

worm julce,

"Then, a gin, we couldn't do diff rent if
we tried. We couldn't send every wormy appie to a hospital and doctor it with vermitage till we'd killed off the live stock. No,
sir, the worms has to go, an' they'll keep on
goin', I s'pose, till one of them eracity to animile fellers shuts down on it an' makes us
'greete does the worms with chlory form fore
we grind 'em up."—New York Times.

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Legal Recipe for Treating a Burglar. Wellington's Charger Was a Chesinut. The story of a great man and a very learned judge is related by an earwit-ness to the following effect: Justice Willes was asked, "If I look into my The reason for the incongruity has drawing-room and see a burglar packing up the clock, and he cannot see just been disclosed. It seems that Lady Charles Wellesley, who at one time owned the picture, had a strong me, what ought I to do?"

He replied, as nearly as may be: 'My advice to you, which I give as a man, as a lawyer and as an English judge is as follows: 'In the supposed | nut to her favorite gray. And this is circumstances, that is what you have a right to do, and I am by no means sure that it is not your duty to do it. Take a double-barreled gun, carefully load both barrels, and then, without attracting the burglar's attention, aim steadily at his heart and shoot him lation than any other work in twenty-dead.

Police Magistrate Clark, of Boise, Idaho, fines street "mashers" \$48 a piece.

CURES OTHERS To purify, curich and vitalize the blood, and thereby invigorate the liver and digestive organs, brace up the nerves, and put the system in order generally, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal.

BYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORM.

BYSPEPSIA IN IIS WUNST FURM.

REQUIREMENT, ESQ., of Gettysburgh, Pa., writes: "Only those who have had dyspepsia in its worst forms know what it really can be. What such a case needs I have found in your kindly encouragement, and your 'Golden Medical Discovery."

Although I can now claim, if any one can, that I have a cant from atomach, I always keep your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pellets' on hand when settling down from an ac-

E. Dierenty, Esq. to quiet at WHY NOT YOU?

Your YOUR Strength RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REORGANIZED.

A few bottles of S. S. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and needs purifying.

Will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.

"I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel and in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world."

Fig. II. GIBSON, Batesville, Ark.
Our Treating on blood and Skin descare mobiled fees.



GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER, COCOA BUTTER, For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS. 1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the Saint Paul A DULUTH RAILROAD COMPART in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circu-

SOLD BY CROCERS EVERYWHERE.

ars. They will be sent to you FREE. HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn IMPROVED So to Sin per acre; predictive lands best climate in America.

Better than

down to the heel, protect ing the boot in diggina and in other hard work ASE YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

md don't be put off with

BEST in Market

COLCHESTER "

Colchester Rubber Co.

The celebrated charger ridden by

the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo

was a chestnut, but it figured in Sir

Elwin Landscer's picture as a gray.

feminine fancy for gray horses, and

employed an artist to change the chest-

why the popular engravings of the horse and ducal rider display a gray

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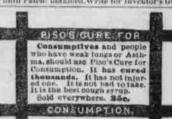






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