of the predatory prowlers. From the 105 counties ninety-six reports were received; nine counties failed or declined to report. Seventythree paid and twenty-three did not pay bounties. In 1890 fifty-two coun-ties paid \$11,910; in 1891 fifty-eight counties paid \$15,233; in 1892, fiftyseven counties paid \$14,931, and in 1893, sixty-five counties paid \$17,594. The total amount paid in the four years by seventy-three counties is **850.868** 

The foregoing figures include the bounties paid on a few fox, wildcat and rabbit scalps, but in the main represent wolves or coyotes. In the various counties the amounts per scalp have been fifty cents for cubs and from one to three dollars for grown wolves. Secretary Coburn says that the assessors last year reported 157,000 dogs in the State, and he thinks if these were what they ought to be and used to the best advantage there would be less need to pay bounties and fewer varmints on which to pay them .-Farm, Field and Fireside

#### How Chinese Do Things.

The men wear skirts and the women

The men wear their hair long and the women wear it short. The men carry on dressmaking and

the women carry burdens. The Chinese begin dinner with des-

sert and end with soup and fish. The Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north. The Chinese launch their vessels

sideways and mount their horses from the off side. Books are read backward, and what we call footnotes are inserted at the

top of the page. The Chinese surname comes first instead of last.

The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they would greet. The written language of China is

not written and the written language The Chinese dress in white at funer-

als and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridemaids. -New York Advertiser.

#### Time and Season.

All things have their time and season, and in the changeful temperature of a closing winter rheumatism flourishes. The best treatment is referred to in a letter from Miss Lina Gunckie, Trenton, O., Feb. 22nd, 1893, who says: "I suffered for several years with rheumatism, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. I am now well and never feel anything of it," Better get the Oil in time and there will be no season of trouble afterwards.

THE world has laid \$3,000,000 tons of iron

Dr. Kilmer's Swahp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

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 DOLLARS for each and every case of Cutarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRED CITE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
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 test menlals, free.

3 Sold by Drusgists, 75c.

Coughs, Hoanseness, Some Throat, etc., quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Tracks." They surpass all other preparations in removing hourseness, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

A postal, a drop of ink, a request for a stalogue 2000 mallable articles—save E to catalogue—200 mailable articles—save 25 to 50c. on \$1. West's Nerva and Brain Treatment, 67c.; Liver Pills, 12c.; Porous Plasters, 12c.; Hat Dye, 10c. E. A. Hati, Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Hexsie's Certain Croup Cure Allays painful breathing, aching bones, and the chills and fever of an acute cold. Use it promptly and save life. 5) cts.

old on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-aption; it is the Best Cough Cure; Sc., Sc., \$1



Mr. Louis A. Wroe

## Nigh Unto Death

Soundasa Dollar After Taking Five Bottles of Hood's.

"In the spring of 1880 I was taken with sever pains in my breast so that I could hardly straighten myself up. I could not sleep at sight and shortly after I was taken with night sweats. I had no appetite and when I did eat I Became Deathly Sick.

Then large lumps the size of a hea's egg formed upon both sides of my nack. I opened them but I grew worse and the hair commenced to fall off my head. Finally, I heard so much talk about Hood's Sarsaparilla i decided to take it. I continued until I took five bottles which cured me as sound as a dollar, and from that tie

## Hood's Cures

not felt the slightest effects of rheumatism." L. A. Whoz, 27 Prospect St., Hagerstown, Md. Hood's Pitts are promot and efficient, yet cary to setten, sold by all druggiets, if cents.



MARKING SHEEP.

The best ear marks for sheep are the metal nickel plated loops, upon which are stamped the owner's name and the to freeze. numbers of the sheep. To distinguish the ewes from the other sheep they horizontally. The numbers are used in the record book of those sheep that are so desired to be distinguished.— New York Times.

THE PERFECT PARM HORSE,

The perfect farm horse has not been developed yet, and it is probable that there may not be entire con-

ticulturist of Dayton, Ohio, recently made the following statement with regard to tree planting before the students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University:

"I give special attention to planting. I consider this matter of planting a very important one. It is really very much neglected. I set my trees a little deeper in the orchard than they the weight of the fruit. If your tree has good root., you need have no fear that the cutting of the top will injure

"Have you a plan for keeping your

think do better, when arranged in regular order."

POULTRY FOR RUN-DOWN FARMS. New England has always used the raw material of other States and manufactured goods of all kinds in which her people have excelled. With fewer advantages as an agricultural country, yet she excels in yield, in proportion to area cultivated, in many crops that are grown extensively elsewhere.

Massachusetts produces more corn per should be in every farmhouse in the acre than any other State, but it pays country and be freely and fully conher people better to grow articles that sulted. They not only remind one of bring the highest prices in market. So far as pure breeds of poultry are concerned, New England leads all other ANOTHER vein of coal has been struck at sections, and she derives an enormous making of the garden and the planting sum from that source alone, while her | thereof may come just when all hands farmers also get the best prices for and horses are wanted for other work. dressed carcasses and eggs.

Of late years it has been largely advertised that many farms in some sections of New England no longer pay, and that their owners have ceased to World. take an interest in them, even going so far as to abandon them in cases that have been noticed. The cause assigned is that farm products are grown so cheaply in the West that our farmers cannot compete with the Western farmers. But our farmers can use the cheap foods, however, and change them into more salable products. It may be mentioned that so far as the quality of the soil is concerned, poultry can be made a specialty on the poorest or the best, and the frozen stock of the West has never interfered with prices in the East. Strictly fresh. nearby eggs and choice carcasses cannot be brought East, while consumers will not discard the good for the inferior. - Mirror and Farmer.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Who doesn't love chrysanthemums? Yet comparatively few raise them, the reason usually given being that they are too much trouble. Many others, not knowing that they can be raised from seed, thinking the plants must be purchased from a florist, do not raise them on account of the expense. One nice way to manage them is to fit a lot of egg-shells into a box, fill the shells with sandy soil, and in each one plant a seed, covering them to a depth equal to about twice the thickness of the seed. Care for them as for any other seed. If planted about | be allowed to live longer. the last of February they will be ready to transplant by the time all danger of much food as chicks, but they grow frost is gone. Transplant each plant very rapidly. They should be fed into a five or six inch plot. Sink the four times a day and given all they will pot in the earth in the garden where they will get the morning sun, but will be partially shaded in the after-Water if necessary, but they will require little else. In August they should be trimmed back to twelve or fourteen inches in height so that they will branch out and thus bear

many flowers. In September it is well to begin giving them manure water two or three times a week. Not absolutely necessary, of course, but it will pay any one to go to the trouble, for the blooms will be not only more abundant but larger and more brilliant. They should be removed to the house early enough in the fall to insure against frost, but should be put in a room without fire at first. Indeed, the cooler the plants are kept after they shall always be a number of spring once begin to blossom the longer the calves and a number of autumn calves.

out back so early in the season. Then when brought into the house they should be kept as cool as possible not

Some persons do not sow the seed until the season is so far advanced may be marked in the right ear, the that they may be sown in open ground. others in the left. An easy way to They grow all summer where sown, further distinguish any special sheep but are potted early in the fall, being is to put the marks in perpendicularly trimmed back at that time. They do is to put the marks in perpendicularly trimmed back at that time. They do in the ears, the others being put in not bloom quite so early as where the seed is sown earlier, and the plants not disturbed by fall potting, but some as fine blossoms as I ever saw have been grown on plants so treated.— Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE PARMER'S GARDEN.

It is probably true that farm gardens, vegetable and fruit gardens, will currence in the ideal drawn. This be more generally cultivated this year summary of its accomplishments, how- than ever before, for the reason that ever, is not beyond attainment. It we are daily learning more of the remust have the size and strength to quirements of life and discover them draw a plow with ease; the style and only in a well supplied table, and that action necessary to make a trip to market and back in the least possible kitchen garden affords the necessary to the detraction of nerve, a most to the detraction of nerve, a most eater; indeed we have learned that necessary qualification of a good farm | with fresh vegetables and fruits from a horse; and, lastly, it must be such a horse as can successfully meet competition in the sale ring.—New York World.

The PLANTING.

Project.

and butter and eggs he is much better off and likely to enjoy better health than with more meat. Less meat and pastry, less high living and a nearer approach to nature's own health giving products will nourish and sustain the animal economy with less irritation of the mental and physical systems, less indigestion and constipation and a heartier, happier tone generally.

A good sized two seres near to the house should be laid off, thoroughly plowed, well manured and put in the finest possible tilth. Then determine what vegetables you want for spring. stand in the nursery. I dig holes for summer, autum and winter use. Take setting twelve or fifteen inches deep, a piece of blank paper, make a map and when I come to the cultivation of showing where the roads through it my trees I throw the earth toward are to be, then where this that and the them. In preparing the trees for other thing is to be planted. Goose-planting, I cut off all bruised or muti-berry, currant and raspberry bushes lated roots. In the peach tree, I cut may be planted in straight rows only the top also, in order to give the tree from end to end, so as not to interfere proper shape, otherwise you will have with the plow; but they should be, if long branches that will break beneath possible, near the road and pathways

or along under the fences. Deep cultivation, perfect tillage and thorough manuring with stable or barn yard manure are the main requi-sites to success. Take, then, one of the trees in line in planting?"

"I have always exercised great care in setting my trees to have them well you are short of help select fewer vaarranged. I use a very simple device rieties, but have them so as to supply of my own. Under proper arrange-ment the orchards look better, and I spring till frost comes, and even then have a store of such as will keep through the winter. The American farmer should be the best fed man in the world, princes and kings not excepted; and he will be if he only lays himself out to produce for his own table fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh milk, butter, eggs and poultry, and fresh meat when it may be convenientbut better employ extra help to make it than not have a garden at all. It should be so planted as to admit of horse cultivation, -- Colman's Rural

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. A good horse is often spoiled by be-

ing worked with a balky one. It is in working the butter that the fine art of butter-making comes in. Eggs from pullets are not apt to hatch as well as those from adult fowls.

In every country school agriculture, horticulture and dairying should be taught. Poultry powders are rarely required

for flocks that are fed and cared for properly. The secret in growing large and fine chickens is to feed often and but little

at a time. There is a better market for small cheeses than for those weighing forty

or fifty pounds. Proper care and feeding are even nore necessary than breeding for early

maturity of stock. Ducks begin to lay at an early age and require liberal feeding to sustain

the drain on their system. It rarely happens that two breeds of chickens or turkeys can be kept on a farm without getting mixed.

able age of a hen, and unless she has particular merit as a layer should not Little ducks require almost twice as

From one to three years is the profit-

eat. It is said that unrendered beef tallow chopped into very small pieces and mixed in the feed for two or three days will put a fine gloss on the plum-

Unless a farmer manages to keep his stock in good appetite he cannot feed at a profit, because loss of appetite necessarily implies that some food eaten has contributed nothing to nutrition.

Cheese kept in a cool place and wrapped in a clean cloth frequently dipped in cold water and wrung out will never suffer from mites, while the moisture will improve the quality of

The Danes divide their cattle into two classes, and provide that there bloom will last, and by a little manage- They are also large exporters of hogs, ment may be kept for Christmas salt meats, eggs and poultry, the byproducts of the dairying industry. To do this they should be more Small farms thoroughly cultivated are shaded than the other plants and not | the rule in Denmark,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO REMOVE WHITE SPOTS.

The best way of removing the white spots caused by water drops on creps is an exceedingly simple one. Lay the crepe on a table with a piece of black silk beneath it. Dip a camel's hair brush in ordinary ink and go over the stain. Wipe the ink off with a soft piece of silk. The stain will disappear as soon as the ink dries.—New York Journal.

TO DRAIN THE DISHES.

An appliance that will at once recommend itself as a useful accessory to the kitchen is a table grooved and inclined so that all the water upon it drains to an outlet at the front into the basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed under the outlet. A great many plates, cups, saucers, ugs, decenters and such ware can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the table, all articles placed in the rack are held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is made entirely of wood, so that no part will rust, and the ware placed upon it is not liable to be The rack, legs and all parts can be folded up into a very small space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and can be hung upon the wall if desired .- New York Ad-

REEPING HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS. To one who has never kept an account of the expenses and income of the house it may seem like quite an undertaking, but when it is once begun, one gets so interested in it that it becomes easy. There is such satisfaction in knowing just what the family expenses are and what proportion of them we have paid by our own efforts.

To begin, provide yourself with a firmly bound blank book, not too small; twelve inches long by eight wide is a convenient size. It will cost less than fifty cents. Select one ruled for single entry bookkeeping, as this will give more room on a page of the

Begin a new page each month for both dry goods and groceries, and if you have a large credit account use a separate page for that. I usually make one page do for dry goods and credit by marking a divided line across the page near the middle and using the lower half for credit. Write at the head of each page the name of the month of the year, and the words "Groceries, etc.," and "Dry Goods, etc.," across the pages intended for those entries. Let the "etc." stand for things that are neither one nor the other, but which for convenience may be set down with them, such as things bought for the kitchen in the way of cooking utensils, dishes, and such articles. The dry goods page may also hold entries of furniture, of all kinds of books and papers and such things. Date each entry at the left hand and place the amount paid in the

space provided for it at the right. At the end of each month add the amounts up and set down under their respective columns, and at the end of the year it will be only necessary to look at these figures to see what the expenses for the year have been. Keep the credit account as carefully and foot up each month's credit separately. This account will consist of all income from the cows and the poultry, and from any other source which is under the management of the

women of the household. To avoid the necessity of going to the book each time an entry is necessary, make a "day book" of a common school tablet. Tack it to the kitchen wall, keep a calendar just above it and a pencil hanging beside it. Only a moment is required to set down an item, and the leaf may be torn off and "posted up" on the book each evenor as often as necessary .- Farm, Field and Fireside.

RECIPES.

Veal Kidney Saute-Melt a lump of butter in the chafing dish, have a quarter of an onion chopped fine, and brown it in the butter. Have the kidney ready, cut in thin slices, and put with the onion. Season with salt and red pepper. Cover the dish tightly and let the kidneys cook until tender. Serve with bits of lemon.

Lobster a la Newburg-Have ready two medium-sized lobsters cut into Cook slowly for five minutes. Season with one-half teaspoonful salt, one saltspoonful pepper and a slight coating of nutmeg. Remove the lob-ster to a platter. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of cream, turn into the saucepan and stir until it begins to thicken. Remove before it curdles. Pour it over the lobster and serve at once.

English Monkey-Have ready one cupful of stale bread crumbs which have been soaked in one cupful of milk for fifteen minutes. Put a heaping tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish and when melted add half a cupful of mild cheese, cut fine. Stir until the cheese is melted. Turn slowly into the melted cheese the crumbs, to which have been added one beaten egg, salt and cayenne. Cook three minutes and serve on toast.

Tongue Soup-Put a small tongue into a stew pan with trimmings and bones of fowl or veal and stew gently for four hours; skim carefully. out the tongue, skim and clean it and eave it to cool. Put back the trimmings and the root, with a carrot, a turnip, a head of celery, an onion and half a teaspoonful of red pepper, and let it cook one hour longer. Then strain the soup, and when cold remove the fat and set it on to heat with a turnip and carrot cut in dice and two tablespoonfuls of grated tongue. Let it simmer slowly for an hour and serve with boiled rice.

#### Variable Weight of Woods.

The weight of different kinds of wood is exceedingly variable. White pine is the lightest of the common woods, a cubic foot of it weighing 84 pounds; willow wood 36, red pine 37, cellow pine 88 and pitch pine 48. Poplar weighs 46 and hickory 52. Logwood weighs 57, mahogany 66, live oak 67, and lignum-vite, the heaviest of all, weighs 83 pounds to the cubic foot. A block of liguura-vitæ, thrown into the water, will sink like a stone.—Chicago Herald.

### TEMPERANCE.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. ABBOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, in an address on "Athietic Life," says that abstinence from alcoholic fluid is absolutely necessary. "As long as you are in course of training don't touch the hurtful thing. It will undermine all the qualities on which you depend for success, will injure your precision, your decision, your presence of mind, and your endurance."

BEER AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

At a recent meeting of the Alumni Asso-diation of the Medico-Chirurgical College, in Philadelphia, Professor Morse commented apon the alarming increase of Bright's dis-case, wherever beer is sold and used. He de-dered that: "We are rapidly becoming a nation of beer-drinkers, and the insidious hold gained by that incurable kidney affec-tion known as Bright's disease threatens in time to largely decimate the ranks of the beer-drinkers." He adds that "it has been conclusively proven that beer and lend pols-oning are the principal factors in producing Bright's disease," and says that "beer should not be drank at all, but if used, should never be drawn through a lead pipe." This is a timely scientific warning against the danger involved in beer-drinking which should be proclaimed and beeded throughout the land.

EVILS OF MODERATE DRINKING.

EVILS OF NODERATE DRINKING.

The late George W. Childs was a strong temperance man, and was especially opposed to moderate drinking. On this subject he is reported to have said:

"I cannot lay too great a stress on the matter of strict temperance. Drinking beer, wine or spirits is a useless and dangerous inbit. It does no good, and if the habit is continued it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. Tuste not. Touch not. Handle not. You should have courage to say No if you are asked to drink. In looking back over my life I can recall many of the best and most promising of my companions who were ruined by the habit of drinking, not one of whom ever imagined that he would be wrecked in mind and body, and eventually fill a drunkard's grave. There is no safety in moderate drinking; every one who touches it at all is in danger."

A FASHION OF THE TIME.

Three cases very similar have come to public notice lately in New York City. Taken as isolated facts they are sad enough, but as straws showing which way the wind of custom blows they are of startling significance. In each of these cases the chief figure was a woman of education and culture, moving in refined classes of society and charming a large circle of admiring friends.

The first was taken from a hotel in an unconscious condition, suffering from the effects of a prolonged debauch, to Bellevus Hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness.

onsciousness.

The second was the wife of an artist. In

The second was the wire of an artist. In the police court he told of his long suffering in her repeated yielding to the alcoholic craving, and broke down as he related his devoted attempts to reform her.

The third was found dead in her room. Alcoholism was the cause. These three iso-lated cases, happening almost simultane-ously, indicate a deplorable state of affairs, and speak more than a volume would of ex-isting customs which are becoming the fash-ion of the times.—Exchange.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING. Archbishop Thompson, of England, when a member of the Lords' Committee on In-

a member of the Lords' Committee on Intemperance said:

"There is hardly an organ of the body which does not suffer from habitual drinking. All the witnesses seem to agree that the brain and nervous system are impaired; that the gouty habit is induced, which affects, now the limbs, now the kidneys, and other great organs of the body; that the stomach is inflamed by drinking. Carried somewhat further, that the liver assumes a scirrhous character, and that the kidneys suffer a similar change; that all the tissues degenerate, and become the seat of various allments, such as Bright's disease of the kidneys and fatty degeneration of the heart; that the power of the brain and of the muscles is sensibly impaired, whilst the patient believes he is using, in strong drink, the very best support whether for mental or bodily effort, and that with these structural and functional that with these structural and functional changes, and, as a consequence of them, grows up the fatal craving for stimulants which seems to deprive the patient of the control of the will, and to drive him over the ie which divides the sane and responsible

from the insune.

"Such being the opinion of the great authorities in the medical profession, and such being the popular practice, it is very much to be wished that the education of the public on this subject could be carried somewhat further.

"A large number of persons, whatever the eight that they attach to higher motives, "A large number of persons, whatever the weight that they attach to higher motives, desire to regulate their food and habits according to the rules of good sense. They do not intend to court disease in their drink or to imbite a poison, quiek or slow. If they could be convinced that the draught from which they expect warmth will chill thom in the next stage; if they could know that the exhilaration of the moment left the exhilarated organ with a permanent loss, that the stimulants which enabled them to dash off the poem or essay in a night would derange stimulatis which enabled them to dash our the poem or essay in a night would derange for future nights the most delicate organ, and unfit it for other efforts in the future; if they were aware that the use of alcohol as a food was sure to be followed, in a greater or less degree, according to the resisting power, by impairment of the chief organs of the body, whilst other foods, quite as beneficial for the combustion by which the bodily heat is sustained, are not liable to the same charge, is sustained, are not liable to the same charge, it may well be supposed they would modify their system of diet in conformity with their new knowledge—as, indeed, many well-informed persons have already begun to do. The young would find, on experiment, that they were able, with advantage, to dispense with alcohol altogether; the old and middle-aged would draw much closer the limit of wholesome drinking which their time of life might seem to require, and those who have the charge of children would take the benefit of the opinion of the medical witnesses that of the opinion of the medical witnesses that children who have not known the use of al-cohol, for good or for evil, would do well to keep clear of it altogether, as needless at the best."



#### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better 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 medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-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, Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

Threatened by a River. "Our city is just now in great dan-

ger of losing the Missouri River," said George Henderson, of Atchison, Kan., at the St. James. "And not only that, but the iron bridge over the river and the railroads reaching Atchison from the East are pretty sure to be cut off, too. For several years the river has been cutting away the bank above the railroads on the Missouri side to such an extent that several valuable farms have been washed away. This year since the river began to rise the bank has been nally the shore line was over a mile has 28.62 per 1000. Dublin is next, from the railroad tracks; now it is less with 27.05. Then comes New York, than a hundred yards, and the rail- with 26.47, and Vienna, with 25.07. road men are ready to tear up the Paris has 23,61, tracks at the shortest possible notice. If the river cuts through, as it is feared it will, it will throw the Mis- tensive as its branche

souri kiver fully a mile from the east bank of its present bed, leave the big iron bridge spanning a lake and out off all rail communication with the East. Then, also, every house of every sort, including a valuable pork packing plant in East Atchison, will be swept away. Should the worst happen, \$1,-500,000 would not cover the loss. Only Providence can prevent the river cutting through, as the river is too high now to admit of work being two or three thousand acres of land done, even if there was plenty of have been carried away, as well as a good deal of the site of East Atchison. The Government spent \$75,000 in protecting the bank, but the work was improperly done, and last June a freshet came along and swept all the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Rock Island. improvements out. Since then the and. Each will lose a mile of track at river has resumed its warfare, and least, bosides yards and sidings."-Washington Star.

Rheims has the highest death rate caving in at an alarming rate. Origi- of any town in the civilized world. It

The roots of a tree are often as ex-



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed clitzen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,623 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Florce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lange stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to

the Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weelse before I was taken after I was well." These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperilled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayotte Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, size got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the Golden Medical Discovery and Lung Discease; also including Astuma, and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and polnting out stamps, to pay postage.



covery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the post six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy." Yours very truly,

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spend nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulaning Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, five bottles of your "Golden Modical Discovery," and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and cut heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them. Yours truly,

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