No, Not One.

There is not a human being physically perfect. Much of this imperfection comes from heritage, much more from accident, neglect or ignorance. All of this mass of mortal suffering is manifest in aches and pains of more or less intensity, or in some kind of unnatural distress. Hence all strive for relief. The simplest and surest is of course the best, and true economy demands to have it always at hand. When we know that an ordinary sprain may make a cripple for life, we should seek the best remedy at once, and at once we know that it is found in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Those who in any way doubt this can experiment and be sure of cure. Thousands have done so.

King Leopold of Belgium is perhaps the healthiest ruler in Europe.

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

Three Chicago policemen were routed by a gang of small boys armed with snowballs.

Rudyard Kipling's contribution to the Christmas number of *The Century* is considered one of the most powerful stories that has ever come from his hand. It is called "The Brushwood Boy," and the scene is laid in England, India, and the world of dreams.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich and healthy, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1, 6 for $5.

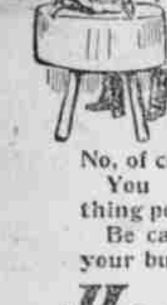
Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Many competing FOODS have come and gone and have been missed by few or none but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.



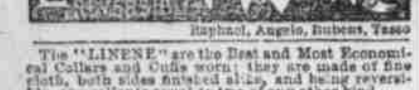
You Never Buy Poor Meat.

No, of course not. You never want anything poor in the food line. Be careful when buying your buckwheat.

Hecker's BUCKWHEAT

Is by far the best and most wholesome

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.



Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

RUPTURE Cured POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE. Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. PATENTED. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G. V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N. Y. City.

N Y N U—51

$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box L8, Detroit, Mich.

I Want Agents to sell and advertise my specialties. Articles used in every family. Big money made for you. FREE SAMPLES furnished. Address with stamp, J. J. FLECK, Tiffin, O.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Arctic Sunburn.

To hear of suffering from heat in the Arctic regions sounds incredible to those who have never been there. Lieutenant Gilder relates the experience of his party from this cause while one summer in King Williams's Land, and declares that probably nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by acute sunburn than in the frigid zone. The heat of ordinary exercise compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, and by thus exposing the head not only his entire face becomes blistered but—especially if be is fashionable enough to wear his hair thin on the top of his head—his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured upon him.

At a later period Lieutenant Schwatka's entire party, while upon a sledge journey from Marble Island to Camp Daly, were so severely burned that not only their faces but their entire heads were swollen to nearly twice their size. And a fine-looking party they were. Some had faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed on awakening from sleep. When one was fortunate enough to be able to see the others he could not refrain from laughing. All dignity was lost. Even the august commander of the party was a laughing-stock, and, though he knew why they laughed at each other, he could not understand why he should excite such mirth. Pretty soon he saw his face in a mirror, and found that when he tried to smile his lips were so thoroughly swollen that the effect was anything but happy. The contortion expressed sentiment, but hardly that of pleasure. He could readily have been taken for a grimacing idiot, or a malicious lunatic, according to the preference of the beholder.—Cassell's Magazine.

First American University.

The University of Virginia did in its early days a great and needful work for the whole United States. For many years there was nowhere on this continent another place where it was the aim, in the words of the founder of this school, "to teach every science in its highest degree." The honor system, which was a natural outcome of the plans of government and instruction proposed by Thomas Jefferson, and which was slowly and painfully developed at the university into its present form by a faculty of rare wisdom in dealing with young men, produced results which are even now incredible to Northern educators.

Nor is the importance of this school simply of the past. She is at this day a center and leader of Southern educational work. If her activities were lessened or crippled, the cause of Southern scholarship would suffer immeasurable damage, and those who care for the higher elements of social and moral life in that great section of the country believe that it would be unwise to let that work cease. If, for no other reason, many friends of the University of Virginia say, its buildings ought to be restored and the institution fostered, because it is the only important material monument to the fame of the great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson gave to the university some of the best thought of his life and the affection of his declining years, and he was active in its service up to his last hour.—New York Times.

Fresh Water From the Pacific Ocean.

On calm days the crew of the lightship anchored three miles off the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, are able at ebb tide to lower a bucket over the side and bring up water fresh enough for drinking purposes. This fresh water spreads out over the surface of the ocean in the shape of a fan, the apex being the mouth of the Columbia. It is only about two feet in depth, and if the bucket is allowed to sink below that depth the water with which it is filled is strong ocean brine. There are not many rivers in the world with strength sufficient to send their waters so far out to sea, the principal exception being the Amazon, which freshens the ocean for twenty miles off its mouth, ships having filled their casks with fresh water from the Amazon when out of sight of land.—New York Tribune.

Expensive Nest.

Among the bills recently presented for redemption at the United States Treasury were ten of $100 denomination, one of $500, one of $1000 and five of $50. They were nibbled around the edges, but enough remained to render them good.

This $2750 constituted a mouse's nest. The bills had been laid away in a trunk and when the owner went to look for them, they were gone. Search was instituted, but no trace of them could be found. Finally a mouse's hole was noticed through the bottom of the trunk, leading under the floor. The boards were taken up and a mouse scampered away, leaving five little pink and white creatures too young to walk lying on the pile of greenbacks.—Washington Star.

Drs. Maybe and Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor *may* be experienced. But the old doctor *must* be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers,—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy *may* be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy *must* be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing Ayer's Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—**So years of cures.** If others *may be* good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla *must be.* You take no chances when you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

BUTTER LOSES IN WEIGHT.

The best time to sell butter is when it is first made. The longer it is kept the larger its deterioration both in quality and quantity. It may surprise some persons to know that butter loses in weight, and if much exposed to the air this loss is a material one when the price is high. There is some water in all butter and as the air evaporates its place is filled by air. This introduces germs into the butter and injures its keeping qualities.—Boston Cultivator.

SALT AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Many people imagine that the only way to keep butter any length of time is to salt it. This is a mistake. Salt is undoubtedly a preservative, but not to the extent generally believed. The keeping qualities of butter depend chiefly upon the mode of manufacture, the salt being added to bring out the flavor the butter already possesses. So well is this fact recognized that the dairy associations abroad are including in their prize-lists a class for the best keeping butter, the distinction being made that while two supplies are often equally good when fresh, yet one will be way off flavor if consumed long after making.—New York World.

APPLE POMACE.

Apple pomace is a useful feed, provided it comes from modern presses where straw is not used, so that it can be packed tightly in silos or pits and thus be preserved without waste. It is quite acid, and therefore not relished at first. At the Illinois Station pigs ate very little of it for that reason. If allowed to heat up to ninety degrees before the silo is covered and weighted, this acidity seems to be arrested. Milch cows become very fond of such silage; at the Vermont Station, the cows have five pounds of it night and morning, or ten pounds a day, and prefer it to dry fodder; flow of milk is not decreased, and the station declares that "probably the full feeding value indicated by chemical analysis is obtained." At this rate a cow would eat about a ton of pomace during the winter season, and dairymen "should put up as many tons of pomace as they have cows." The tests at the Vermont Station were repeated and indicated that for cows "corn silage and apple pomace have about the same feeding value pound for pound." The actual food in apple pomace depends upon the amount of dry matter it contains, varying from twelve to twenty-six per cent., and averaging seventeen per cent.—American Agriculturist.

THE COMBING WOOL MERINO.

The so-called Rambouillet sheep is a large-bodied, long-wool sheep, for a merino, that was originally brought here from France, where at the village of Rambouillet the French Government established a flock of Spanish merinos more than a hundred years ago. Since that time the sheep has been quite changed in character, and instead of having the short wool of the original sheep, it has wool from three to four inches long, and has increased in size of body more than double. It is an instance of the effect of feeding upon an animal, by which ample food of the best kind and breeding have thus altered an ancient race of sheep. These sheep were brought into the United States in 1842 by a Mr. Collins, of Connecticut, and gradually became popular and spread into the State of New York, where they were carefully bred for some years, and are now kept in almost every State in the Union. This large-bodied sheep is excellent for mutton; the carcass reaches a size of 300 pounds for the males, and 200 pounds for the ewes. The fleece weighs frequently twenty-four pounds or more, and has much less yolk and grease than the small merino. The body is also smoother and less wrinkled. There are now many breeders of these sheep all over the States, and they are gradually becoming more and more popular as they become known. The wool is fine and long enough to be combed, when it is woven into a class of goods known as delaines. These are printed as calicos are and are largely used.—New York Times.

FAMILY HORSES.

The price of horses has of late been so reduced that farmers are discouraged in horse raising. The low price now prevailing is due to a want of demand, on account of the electric car system which has been so generally established throughout the cities and some parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in some part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause which will be found in over production. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, and there was scarcely any one who was not breeding either first-class roadsters or blooded drivers.

For these for a few years, first-class prices were obtained, and the demand which was at the time a fictitious one, produced by a sort of boom in horse-flesh, produced an over-supply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric lines.

But good horses are always desirable, and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need and for a while, perhaps the supply will be short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses. Good family horses will always be in demand in the cities and in the prosperous villages. Cars may carry men to business and women to do their shopping, but there is a demand, in hours not spent in business, for a carriage horse to supply a need, felt by almost every well-to-do family, that may have a restful airing in the country or in the parks and suburbs of the city. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising horses to supply this want. Horses should be raised of the best blood, not for the turf, but for the carriage, and as much more should be taken in their training for this purpose as is necessary to produce good conditioned, quiet, trusty horses suited to driving through all the bustle and noises of the city.

This will require time and care in the trainer, but such horses will always have a good sale, and can be profitably raised.

Give us good family horses and the demand will be sufficient to pay the producer a good profit.—Atlanta Journal.

FARM OWNERSHIP.

It does not require the compilation of figures to show that there is a change gradually working itself through the ownership of farm lands. It is a fact open to general observation that the farms of the country are gradually dropping into the hands of tenants, and in our opinion it is that much worse for the country. No one will dispute that the farmer has many advantages in working land owned by himself that can never accrue to him while the land is owned by another. One of the leading causes to be assigned for this state of things is the fact of a desire to overreach one's self in the possession of lands. To make use of a significant Western expression, it comes of biting off more than one can "chaw." We have long advocated as the best policy for farmers to pursue in this matter that of cutting down their possessions in lands rather than that of extending them. To illustrate: Any farmer in Eastern Nebraska ought to be able to work to the very best advantage on 100 acres. We know of a great many who do good work and never feel cramped for room with this acreage at their command. They would prefer to sell than buy. When the farmer makes up his mind to this order of things it will be some time before the Sheriff closes him out. In the course of the next ten years we look for a stronger pressure than ever before to be brought to bear upon this matter of reducing the size of the farm. A new style of farming is gradually to come into vogue that will necessitate it. The extension of irrigation systems and the growth and expansion of the subsoiling idea are destined to lead in the direction of intensive farming in the West. We are aware that it used to be fashionable to spread one's self over a large area in his farming operations with a view of reducing the cost of production of crops. This day has passed. Things have changed, and if the farmer of to-day expects to continue to own his own land he must give more attention to each individual acre and see that it does its share.—Nebraska Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never "break" an animal; educate it.

Oats and peas make good pasture for pigs.

Who opposes the the general purpose hog?

Don't let the noon hour eat up the other ten.

Rats in the crib give the teams pains in the rib.

A little salt on the farm helps to put salt in the dish.

A big farm sets too many chairs to the dinner table.

A few choice sheep on the farm are always profitable.

A broken window pane may bring the doctor again.

Little seeds make tall weeds, but tall weeds make short corn.

The farmer that burns much gunpowder will soon find a hole in his pocketbook.

If all that is wasted in the kitchen could get back to the farm the farmer would become rich.

If you have a jumping cow fix a pickle barrel for her to jump into, and she won't jump long.

If your pullets are not laying yet, it should be a warning to you to hustle them out a month earlier next year.

The old hens are now nearly through moulting, but it will require a few weeks for them to brace up to the laying point.

Pour the corn into any pens that you want to fatten. But be sure and separate them from the others, for fat hens can't lay well.

Make as little noise as possible when milking. Yelling at a cow during milking never increases the flow of milk, but tends to decrease.

Don't let the stable be dark. Animals are unhappy in dark stables, and when coming out the sudden change from darkness to light is injurious to the eyes.

A good flow of water on the farm is a blessing that cannot be rated too high. This we know by actual experience, for we have learned what it is to "miss the water when the well runs dry."

If you are to have any eggs this winter you must have everything favorable for the hens. If your house needs attention in the way of stopping leaks, and knotholes and crevices, attend to it now, for when the snow covers all, you surely won't do it, and you as surely won't get any eggs.

The directors of the North Carolina Station say in one of their bulletins that as a whole the crop season in North Carolina has been a prosperous one. Farmers have worked on less borrowed money than usual; and now, receiving good prices for their products, they are probably more free from debt than for many years.

"Horseshoeing Parlors" is the sign over a blacksmith's shop in Traverse City, Mich. And culture, not facetiousness, caused the inscription.

TEMPERANCE.

NO ARGUMENT IN ITS FAVOR.

If a man, says a leading advocate of total abstinence, steps up to me and says that alcohol is good for heat, I remember the terribly hot weather when the thermometer at St. Louis went up to 102 degrees in the shade, and there were 100 sunstrokes in the city in one day, and ninety-five of them were beer-drinkers. If men say that alcohol is good for cold, I reply that the three men who went farthest in the search for Sir John Franklin were cold water drinkers.

The cold water drinkers can stand more hot and cold weather, do more hard work, have better health, and make better fathers, citizens and Christians than the liquor drinkers of this land.

The fleet deer, when heated in the chase, pants for the water brooks, and bounds with joy to the cooling stream, slakes its thirst and is away, challenging the huntsman's courage and the speed of the bullet. The cattle from a thousand hills seek nature's treasure with a delight that only the faithful herdsmen can describe. The rose and lily drink in the refreshing dew, and breathe their fragrant gratitude upon the air of summer. The blossoms of the orchard trees hold their painted colors towards the clouds of spring, to catch the magic pearls of life that turn the blossoms to fruit. Meadows sip from the silver-rimmed goblets of the sky, from the crystal rills, and smile with verdure and flowers. The broad fields of the husbandman drink in the generous showers, and their sides shake with rustling harvests. All life, all health, all development in nature demand nature's sweet stimulant, the beverage brewed amid the lightning and in the rocky vats of the mountains. Of all God's creatures man alone has spurned the sparkling principle of life, and raised to his parched lips the cup of fire and death, the draught that scorches the brain, maddens the passions and consumes the life. We might as reasonably expect to raise good cattle and horses and fruits and grains by substituting alcohol for water for their drink, as to expect to raise good, strong, handsome, brawny men on lager beer.

ROTTED OFF BY BEER.

This is not a temperance treatise, but it has a bit of fact in it that the total abstainer may show to the beer-drinker whenever occasion offers, says the New York Mail and Express.

The attention of the New York hospital surgeons has been called to the large number of bartenders that have lost several fingers of both hands within the past few years.

The first case was that of an employe of a Bowery concert-hall. Three fingers of his right hand and two of his left were rotted away when he called at Bellevue one day and asked the doctors to explain the reason. He said his duty was to draw beer for the thousands who visited the garden nightly.

The man was in perfect health otherwise, and it took the young doctors quite a time to arrive at a conclusion. But they did finally, and it nearly took the beer man's breath away when they did.

"Your fingers have been rotted off," they said, "by the beer you have handled."

Other cases of a similar nature came rapidly after this one, and to-day the physicians estimate that there is an army of employes of saloons whose fingers are being ruined by the same cause. The acid and rosin in the beer are said to be responsible.

The head bartender of a well-known saloon says he knows a number of cases where beer-drawers have, in addition to losing several fingers of both hands, lost the use of both members.

"Beer will rot iron, I believe," he added. "I know, and every bartender knows, that it is impossible to keep a good pair of shoes behind the bar. Beer will rot leather almost as rapidly as an acid will eat iron. If I were a temperance orator, I'd ask what must beer do to men's stomachs if it eat away men's fingers and shoe leather. I'm here to sell it, but I won't drink it, not much."

WHY A TEETOTAL.

Edward W. Box, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, gives the following, among other reasons, for having never tasted liquor:

Another thing which led me to make up my mind never to touch liquor was the damage which I saw wrought by it upon some of the finest minds with which it was ever my privilege to come into contact, and I concluded that what had resulted injuriously to others might prove so to me. I have seen, even in my few years of professional life, some of the smartest, yea, brilliant, literary men dethroned from splendid positions, owing to nothing else but their indulgence in wine. I have known men with salaries of thousands of dollars per year, occupying positions which hundreds would strive a life time to obtain, come to beggary from drink. Only recently there applied to me for any position I could offer him, one of the most brilliant editorial writers in the newspaper profession—a man who, two years ago, easily commanded one hundred dollars for a single editorial in his special field. That man became so unreliable from drink that the editors are now afraid of his articles, and, although he can to-day write a forcible editorial as at any time during his life, he sits in a cellar in one of our cities writing newspaper wrappers for one dollar per thousand.

A SAD CASE.

A very sad case was developed in one of our police courts recently, when a woman was brought before the judge on a charge of drunkenness. About a year ago she commenced drinking, and by degrees sold every vestige of furniture and carpet in the house, to pay for the liquor she craved. When arrested she was lying on a bare floor, in an almost nude state, so that the policeman had to wrap her in a blanket, before placing her in the patrol wagon. When brought into court, she made a pitiful plea, as she clung to the railing in front of the magistrate's desk. She claimed that her taste for drink was acquired in her days of prosperity, through holding in her mouth the paper covers of preserve jars, which she had soaked in whisky or brandy, to prevent the fruit from molding. Her husband was a well-known mill worker, and had refused to give his wife money, as she spent it all for liquor. The family were once prominent and well to do in the locality where they live.

If arguments are needed against using liquors of any kind in cookery, here is a painful example of the results in one case. A thrifty home ruined, a young life blighted, and possibly a soul lost forever.—Temperance Tribune.

SALOONS IN CITIES.

A study of the figures of the number of saloons in other large cities is interesting:

Cities.	Number of Saloons.	Ratio to Population.
New York	7,300	1 to every 234
Chicago	7,000	1 to every 242
Boston	1,080	1 to every 500
Philadelphia	1,355	1 to every 841

In Philadelphia there are 1355 retail liquor licenses, a decrease of 3000 since the high license law went into operation. The sum of $1000 is paid for each license. The issue of the license is under the control and direction exclusively of the judges of the courts.

THE "PUBLIC HOUSE."

The London Times, England's great journal, says of the liquor traffic in that country: "It would be impossible to find anything which stands for so much loss to soul, body, and estate as the public house. Even if we accept the best case that can be made for it in principle, the fact is it is still a huge nuisance and misery, there is not a vice, or disease, or disorder, or a calamity of any kind that has not its frequent rise in the public house. The public house degrades, ruins and brutalizes a large faction of the British people."

DESTROYS BODY AND MIND.

Intemperance can not dwell in a sound frame, or at least it never does. Disease of the mind, too, is not far off. It may be delirium or insanity, temporary or confirmed; or it may stop short of that, resting at senile driveling and childish folly. The moral sense is blunted, and the better part of man sustains both degradation and decay.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 939 retail liquor dealers in the State of Maine, according to internal revenue statistics just issued.

Providence (R. I.) policemen have been notified that they must become teetotalers or they cannot remain policemen.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society is the name of an organization, composed entirely of colored men and women, lately established in St. Augustine's parish, Washington, D. C.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Wonderful Power of Frost.

Speaking of the wonderful powers of nature, a well-known architect says that the frost is one of the most powerful forces in the whole category. Electricity has great and peculiar power, gravity is in immense evidence, the wind and the sun and the rain and the clouds have their respective forces to marshal or command, but he had found that the frost, when once it got below a building, was more powerful than could be well estimated. A whole building, in one case, a large and substantial brick structure, was raised several inches by the powerful expanding force of the confined frost. Foundation walls supposed to be strong enough to last a century, and certainly as strong as all ordinary demands would call for, have been known to be thrown far out of plumb because they were too near the frost of the ground, which, in its invisible and silent might, would push the massive masonry out of place in order to give Jack Frost a little more elbow room.—Minneapolis Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Hercules and the Hawk.

Some passengers over one of the Berlin Canal bridges the other day noticed the sudden appearance of two black points in the sky at a considerable distance away, which developed into two ducks. Behind them, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, at a lower level, flew another bird, which suddenly rose into the air above the ducks, and then shot down on them like an arrow. One of the ducks flew sideways toward the Thiergarten; the other, closely pursued by its enemy, flew slanting into the canal, and, reaching the water exactly behind the bridge, dived, while the hawk, in his blind haste, struck against the head of a statue of Hercules and fell, once more flapping its great wings, dead on the pavement of the bridge. The bird was a splendid specimen, the wings having an expansion of more than three feet.

RIPANS TABULES

A reporter called, on Wednesday evening, May 8, 1895, at the residence of Mr. William McMahon, No. 1688 Pearl street, Brooklyn village (Cleveland), O., to learn, if possible, the cause of the noticeable improvement in his physical condition over that of a year ago, when he was a sufferer from indigestion and various organic disorders. "You see," began Mr. McMahon, "to start with, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for bodily exercise, and is altogether too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. Perhaps not more so than many another mechanic or artisan who is constantly indoors and under severe mental strain, while the physical development is sadly in need of something to keep it in trim. Well, that has been my complaint for years, and some months ago I became very bilious, and constipation made life miserable for me at times. Then it took a seat in my LIVER, which became noticeably inactive, and I became alarmed about it. The first thing I turned my attention to was to secure a 'liver regulator,' which, however, failed to regulate; next I sought relief in 'liver pills,' which so pained and griped me that the cure was, I thought, worse than the disease. The next thing I did was to throw away the whole 'shooting match,' and resolve to take no more proprietory medicines. However, on hearing my tale of woe, one day, at the office, a fellow-workman offered me a small Tabule—Ripans, he called it—which, he said, he would guarantee to act on the liver. I took it under protest, expecting to be doubled up in about fifteen minutes with the 'gripes.' But I was agreeably surprised in its action. It was very gentle, and I resolved to try a box. Since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really a substitute for physical exercise. Have one before you go?" And Mr. McMahon produced his box of "stand-bys" from his inside pocket as the reporter took his leave.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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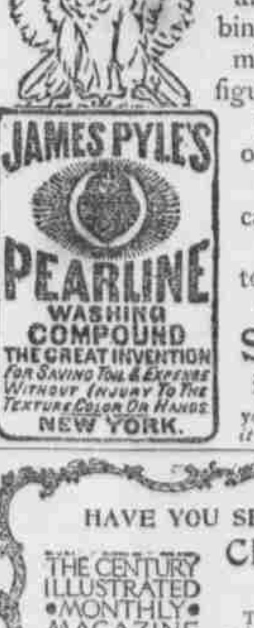

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