A Harvard professor not long ago was familiarly addressed by a nick-name which the students had given He was very indignant. you have no right to address n . so," he said haughtily. "You are not s Harvard man!"

The latest Government report shows that India has very nearly 19,000 miles of railway open for traffle. About 22,000 miles have been sanctioned, and the work on the extra 3000 miles is going steadily ahead.

Cripple

mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures. "Nearly four years ago IJ became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism

Made

was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and

came back; the sores commenced to heal, My limbs straightened lout and I throw away my cruiques. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

hood Sarsaparilla

Jathe One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c. Where Splints Are Made,

Down below the Santa Fe roundhouse, near the railroad tracks, is factory unlike any other in the United States, or, for that matter, anywhere olse. It makes splints for the use of surgeons in bandaging broken limbs, from a peculiar fibrous material that possesses especial adaptability for the purpose. This material is the wood of the yucca palm, which grows plentifully on the Mojave desert. The trees are cut down and trimmed into logs about ten or twelve feet long, and from ten inches upward in diameter, and shipped to the factory, where they are stripped of bark and carefully inspect-The logs are sawed up into suitable lengths, a length put into a lathe and a long knife is pressed against it, taking off a shaving about one-eighth of an inch thick, more or less, according to the use to be made of it. This long shaving or board is then cut into smaller pieces and put away in racks to dry, for the trees are cut up when green, it being impossible to soften them after they are dried.—Los An-

HER HAPPY DAY.

geles (Cal.) Journal.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE chard is past even a questionable use-AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl -Row Happiness Came to Her.

Among the tens of thousands of

women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority: this is a bond of Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.

My dear Mrs.

weight! ryS pounds a year age. I am now a user sheleton. From your little book! I think my touble is profuse menatruation. My symptoms are * * * * etc. Our doctor (my sucle) tells father that I amin consumption, and wants to take me to Ficrida. Please help mel Tell me what to do, and tell me purchly. I am engaged to be mar-ried in September. Shall I live to see the day? * * * . * LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95.
My dear Mrs. Pinkham:-This is a happy day. I am well and gaining right daily, but shall continue the treatment make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. * * * * I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you. How can I prove my gratitude? * * * *

LUCY E. W. Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham.

Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will





Almost all the treatises on the prac-

tended for large vineyards, where the

grape is cultivated for market pur-

who has but a few dozen grapevines to care for can get very little profit from

growth has commenced, the weaker

branches it will be found that the up-

toward the ground, the upper branches,

although strong, should be pinched

back. This will throw the strength of

the plant into the weaker branches and

make them as strong as if they pushed

plant. It is impossible to teach this in the few words of a paragraph. Much can be learned from actual

trials, and if the amateur grower with

little experience in grape-growing,

and with this paragraph before him, will experiment with a single vine for one year, he will learn more from

actual observation than he could by

studying a whole book on grape cul-ture for a week.—Mechan's Monthly.

GO THROUGH YOUR ORCHARD,

Many farmers derive more profit,

ere for acre, from their apple or-

attacks of rabbits and mice in winter;

swell the supply of winter wood.

of the orchard.

fore selling.

dent.

Each locality has its tested varie-

mer and fall varieties should be in-

SMALL FRUITS ON THE PARM.

fruit from the time the first strawber-

fruit is a mysterious business; third,

the thought that it will be many years,

or a short lifetime, before any fruit is

any farmer can do it. Instead of hav-

ing to wait a long time for returns,

ries appear until the Concord grape is tures are most artistic, in the style of

First, the high price asked by Chinese landscape gardening, and al-

bed which will yield berries enough for home use for two weeks, and

tical cultivation of the grape are in. plenty to can? Any land which will raise corn will raise strawberries. Plow up a strip ten rods long and one rod wide. Put it in oses alone. The amateur gardener good condition, and with a small plow lay off three rows the entire length of the strip. Send to one of your reliable these rules. For the benefit of the amateur we may say that the best time for prunning his grapes will be lect 100 Crescents, 100 Bubachs, and time for prunning his grapes will be lect 100 Crescents, 100 Bubachs, and the spring and summer months. He 100 Captain Jacks. These varieties should have a clear idea as to the are quoted at \$1 per hundred, or \$3 number of branches, and which ones to \$5 per thousand. If over a hundred, number of branches, and which ones he needs to leave grow for fruiting the following season; and, soon after dred are ordered, the plants are secured at the thousand rate. Put 100 shoots that he does not need for fruiting the following season should be taken out. All the vital power of the plants will then go into the branches that are left. They will be strong and healthy and bear fine grapes the following season. Another point to be attended to is that in the limited room of the amateur's garden it is desirable to keep the fruiting branches as low to season. In the fall these with a first season. plants in a row, spreading the roots season. In the fell cover with rye to keep the fruiting branches as low to the ground as possible, and every straw, and in the spring rake the straw effort should be made to make them between the rows, and my word for it, strong. In the stramer pruning, or, you will have all the berries a farmer's rather, "pinching out," of these family can eat, at a cost of less than family can eat, at a cost of less than three cents per quart. per shoots are the strongest and the lower ones the weaker. If it is found desirable to have the branches low

Currants and gooseberries can be raised as easily as corn. I have tried some six or eight varieties of currants, and find the Red Dutch the only kind which gives a good crop every year. I would plant ninety two-year-old Red Dutch, and ten two-year-old White Dutch. Set in one long row, and culout from the upper portions of the plant. It is impossible to teach this year from planting, a fair crop will be obtained. Mulch well in summer. They will then retain the leaves, which protect the fruit and give it a chance to get well ripened. Plant 100 gooseberries in a row, selecting fifty Houghton and fifty Downing. If well cultivated, they will give a halt crop the first year after planting. Red Dutch currants can be had for three cents piece, and gooseberries five to eight cents. With a little trimming each spring, 100 gooseberries and 100 currants will be all one family can use,

with some to sell. Grapes can be produced at less than chards than from their grain and root a cent a pound. Put out two rows in crops; and yet there is no part of the some lot or field near by, fifty vines farm so systematically neglected. It in each row, six feet apart in the row, the soil is rich, there is probably a heavy growth of grass cut in June or July, and after that the horses and cents apiece, thirty Worden at six cows, or perhaps both, are turned in cents apiece, and fifty Concord at to utilize the new growth as it appears. | three cents apiece. You can hardly Then in the fall the apples are gath- make a mistake if you buy all Conered and shipped away to market, or cords, but the Moore's Early comes put into the cellar or made into cider; first, then the Worden fills in the or, if the farmer is particularly shift- space between the early grapes and less, many of them may even be al- the Concords, a... you will have lowed to remain on the ground and grapes for six weeks. As support, set good oak posts, and attach to them This is the experience of the average | three good wires. Sometime in Feborchard. No fertilizer is applied to ruary, out back the new growth to the ground, the trees are not protect- four or six buds, plow and cultivate

ed from horses or cattle, or from the | well. The lest and cheapest fruit of all is there is no pruning or thinning, and the Early Richmond cherry. The trees no fresh stock is substituted for the superannuated and decayed. Dead trees are occasionally cut down for sells readily if more is produced than firewood and the open spaces are left is desired for home use. Good trees, and enlarged from time to time by the four to six feet high, can be had at cutting down of other trees. And large nurseries for \$10 to \$12 per hunthen, finally, long after the old orchard is past even a questionable usefulness, some energetic descendant of annoy you so much that you will have the family will set a new orchard and to pick them before they are ripe. the remnant of the old one will go to But get fifty trees, set them along the vell the supply of winter wood. garden fence, and in some fence cor-If some of the energy that is spent ner where nothing but weeds have in tilling the corn and bean and po-tato fields on the rocky hillsides would realize that every square rod of land be expended in the apple orchard, the on our farm has eight to ten tons of farmer would find his income appreciably increased. Let him go among cherry tree. Look around your farm, his trees some winter or spring when and see how many square rods are go-he is at leisure and cut out all the de-ing to waste which might grow a cayed and superfluous branches from cherry, a peach or plum tree. the valuable trees, and then graft such | the trees arrive, cut off the ends of the strong, healthy stock as bears poor roots, making a clean cut. Pack the fruit to good, marketable varieties, If earth firmly about the roots. Keep from age or any other cause some of the ground about the tree mellow by the trees do not bear well, let them be cultivating or hoeing. If this cannot cut down and replaced by new stock, be done, mulch the tree with half And, in this connection, it might be advisable to have a small nursery of a years the cherry tree will take care of few dozen trees coming on all the time itself, and you will then have enough in some out-of-the-way corner of the fruit for the birds, the boys and your garden to meet any possible demand own family use. One of the drawbacks of farm life is securing help in the house when a little extra work is required in picking and putting up small ties; and, before grafting or setting new trees, the farmer should make a fruit. It is, however, nearly always close study of his market, and then select such sorts as he thinks will be the most profitable. A few good sumand take fruit as pay. Start some small cluded, but not many; the great bulk fruit on your farm this spring, set in of his fruit should be good-keeping, long rows so that it can be cultivated. winter varieties that can be kept, if Buy at wholesale rates of any good, reliable firm, and in the end you will desirable, until late in the spring beind more pleasure and profit than in

Young trees bear best, and this is an anything on the farm. -New England important fact the grower should keep Homestead. in mind. In renewing an old orchard Laudscapes Made of Postage Stamps, or setting a new one, it is best to Most of us have read of rooms which plant the trees not more than thirty have been papered entirely with canfeet apart, and then replace them by new ones as they grow old or deteriorceled postage stamps, these rooms existing, writes a philatelist, in two well ate in any way. If a tree does not bear fruit as expected, graft it known cases at inns which are very promptly to some variety you have popular near London with stopping proved. Give the soil something for cyclists and walking tourists. But cerwhat you take from it, and protect the tain monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have utterly transyoung trees from cattle and bark-loving maranders. With the same in- cended all this by, in their leisure motelligent care that is given to other ments, decorating the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, which are formed entarm crops, I am convinced that the profits of the apple orchard will extirely by means of the postage stamps ceed them all. - New York Indepenof all the Nations of the world. Pal aces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage There are three reasons why farmperch on branches, snakes and lizards ers do not have a succession of small ide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pic-

many dealers; second, the prevalent ready between nine and ten millions opinion that setting and caring for of stamps have been used. —Tit-Bits. Frederick A. Humphreys, who was reputed to be the oldest Free Mason in obtained. I believe we are mistaken the United States, having belonged to in all three reasons. Plants are quite the Order seventy-four years, died in cheap if we go to the right place to Janesville, Wis., a few days ago, at buy them. Setting is no mystery, and the age of ninety-five years.

Not only in this country but in some small famile will bear in one year. |Counds the various missignary funds How meets to have a strawberry show a failing off.

TIME FOR BOASTING WHOLE, Turkey of Eight Pourds-One hour Tarkey of Fourteen Pounds-Three Tame Duck-Three-quarters of an

Wild Duck (very hot oven)-Fifteen minutes.

Grouse-Twenty minutes. Small Birds (hot oven)-Fifteen minutes Liver-Two hours.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

and three-quarters.

Braised Meat-Three to four Fillet (hot oven) -One-half hour.

TO MAKE HOUSE PLANTS GROW. To make house plants grow, Pro fessor Boosof says: Saturate the earth around them every day with the coffee left over at breakfast. Five or six drops of ammonia to every pint of water once a week will make them flourish. To make bulbous flowers blossom, fill a flower pot half full of quicklime and the remainder with good earth, plant bulbs, and keep the earth damp. The heat of lime, tempered by passing through the earth, will cause the bulb to send forth shoots o blossom. The colors of red and violet flowers are rendered extremely brilliant by covering the earth in their pots with about one-half inch of pulverized charcoal. Charcoal does not affect yellow flowers at all in this way.

IN OLD COLONIAL STYLE.

Some of the prettiest window curtains and portieres of country houses, and, indeed, suitable for city rooms that are furnished in old colonial style, are the colonial draperies, in various colors, such as old blue, old red and orest green, says a writer in Vogue.

They have narrow cross stripes in self-colorings mingled with white, and on the ends these cross stripes are in groups, forming a border. The material is of cotton, of rather loose weave, and heavy enough to hang gracefully. It is the same on both sides, and is moderate in price.

Many and various are the pretty things of moderate cost which are used for house decoration, and which, with judgment in their selection, will make most simple room attractive. Among these are small wicker chairs without arms, the seat upholstered in striped Japanese matting and the wicker painted forest green. Settees of the same, with very high backs, upholstered on seat and back with India cotton material, in groups of brilliant stripes on a dull buff ground, are also very handsome and far from

A new and attractive material for upholstering white enameled furniture is of clive-green color, with wide stripes of a darker shade of green. The material is of green, with corduroy stripes, and there are wall papers which are made to match.

Chairs of oak or other wood which have become defaced and scratched and are seemingly hopeless, may be changed to very decorative objects by painting them with white enamel paint, which dries very rapidly, and when applied carefully has a most beautiful smooth surface. The seats can be easily upholstered at home in some pretty stuff, such as above described, and should be put on with very small gilt or brass-headed tacks, the heads not much larger than those

of the ordinary carpet tacks. A white enameled chair, with seat upholstered in forest-green corduroy, put on without braid, and with tiny brass tacks placed very close together, was so attractive that it has formed the keynote for a whole set of delightful furniture evolved from a much bescratched and shabby bedroom suite If forest green is used to paint old furniture it shows its best effects when oak is the wood, the handsome grain showing to perfection under the green color and giving to the piece a richness and beauty that are most satisfactory. - Chicago Record.

RECIPES.

Simple Fruit Padding -Stew currants of any small fruits, fresh or dried, with sugar to taste, and pour hot over thin slices of baker's bread with crust cut off, making alternate layers of fruit and bread and leaving a thick layer of fruit for the last. Pat on top a plate and bake in a moderate oven, and when cool set on ice. Serve with sifted sugar or with cream and

Cabbage Salad on Lettuce-Take half a head of small cabbage, chop very fine; add a teaspoon of salt and saltspoon of pepper and four tablepoons of vinegar; one head of lettuce. the leaves washed, separated and dried in a towel. Place two large ones on possible to find some poor women or cach salad plate, put cabbage enough to lock well on the lettuce and pour will be glad to do a few days' work.

on each a tablespoonful of mayonnaise on each a tablespoonful of mayonnaise

Baked Halibut Steaks-Trim the steaks, lay them in a roasting pan, and for two pounds use one cup of cream, one teaspoon of flour, one tablespoon of butter, one teaspoon of salt and one saltspoon of pepper. Dredge the steaks with the flour, add the seasoning and dot with the butter; then your over the cream and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. These are delicious.

Lyonnaise Potato-Cut a quart of cold boiled potatoes into dice a little over an inch square; put a tablespoon of butter in a frying pan, and when it is very hot add a white onion minced Cook until soft, add the potaes, tossing them with a fork in the frying pan until they are evenly colored a delicate brown. Sprinkle a tablespoon of minced parsley over them and stir with fork again. Serve at once with steak.

A Possum Ranch. H. J. Twigg, a young Englishman

of White's Station, Ky., has conceived the novel idea of establishing a 'possum ranch, the only one, perhaps, in the United States, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Twigg, who is a great hunter, and who has had ample opportunity to experiment with these animals, reasons that as 'possum meat is such a delicacy, and fat 'possums bring such fancy prices, money could be made in raising them for the market. He has twenty 'possums in his warren now, which, considering their fecundity, will, he thinks, by next fall, enable him to supply the omand. An orchard of persummons, new and hazel nut trees will be planted near the ranch to furnish food.

TEMPERANCE.

A humorous fellow, in a tavern late, Heing drunk and valiant, gots a broken pate; The surgeon, with his implements and skill, Scarches the skull deeper and deeper still, To feel the brains and try if they are sound; And as he keeps ade with the wound, The fellow cries, "Good surgeon, spare your

when I began this brawl I had no brains,"

Here are two pen-pictures, which carry teir own lessons and moral, that we take om the latest issue to reach us of the San

from the latest issue to reach us of the San Francisco Monitor.

Recentive a mother was called to mourn the accidental, and what, to her, seemed the untimely, death of a son who had just attained to a manhood of honor and virtue. From every quarter came words of praise for his manly rectinde, and regret that one so noble and so useful should be taken away. As she sat in her desolation feeling that no sorrow was so deep as hers, there every to be side another pale, tearful inother in whose face the marks of shame and humiliation took rank with grief and whispered these words: "You think you suffer, but if I could change places with you and see my son where yours is, being the honor and respect of his follows which yours bears, I would count no sacrifice too great, I could think of no greater joy." With her words there unfolded before the first mourner the picture of an opium den wherein a pale, camaliated victim ast with his dissolute companious utterly given over to this most territorial distances of the second second over the first mourner the particular distances of an entire that the sight territorial distances of the conscience of the conscie picture of an opium den wherein a pale, emaclated victim sat with his dissolute companious utterly given over to this most terrible of all tyrants of sin—and with the sight there arose in her dwn soul the ejaculation, "Dear Lord, why am I so honored and my sisters so affileted? From the grave of her sorrow the stone had disappeared and the triumphant angels were. Bout her? As these words are penned, there is lying on a couch in the city prison a delicate, half-craned woman, who, goaded almost to madness by the brutal treatment of her husband, in a wild moment shot him, perhaps to death. Her mean is: "There is no tuture for me, whichever way this affair may turn. My life is all ended now." Those who have known this woman since her echiddhood tell tales of her self-sacrifice, her womanly unselfishness and heroism, that are touching in the extreme. One friend speake of her as "the noblest girl I ever knew." A marriage to a man who seems to have regarded less his duties as a husband and a protector of his home than he did drink and dissipation was her misfortune, the ruin of her life. Her love and devotion counted as nothing against the allurements of liquor and evil company. And so, against the deer of the sepulchre wherein was placed the crucified body of her domestic happiness, the fearful stone of intemperance was rolled, just as it is in tens of thousands of other case sill over this fair land. What hope, what infinite trust in God's goodness and omnipotence are required to believe that some day even this stone of intemperance may be rolled away, and only the cerements of sorrow left in the grave which no longer holds the crucified manhood of the Nation.

THE VERDICY OF SCIENCE. A quart of Madeira wine consists of two pounds and a little over four ounces of water, two ounces of gummy and tartareous matter, a little over two ounces of an olly, resinous substance, and a little over two ounces of alcohol, Take out the alcohol, and the remainder of the Madeira wine is a naiseous mess, which are one would the least of the Madeira wine is a naiseous mess, which are one would their or the remainder of the Madeira wine is a nause-ous mess, which no one would think of drinking. Take the alcohol out of beer, and it is a sour slop, which no same man would dream of taking into his atomach. Whissy consists of nearly equal parts of water and impure alcohol, the latter containing fusit oil and some essential oils derived from the grain, which give it flavor. It is the alcohol which produces intoxication, if imbibed in sufficient quantity. There is nothing else in any intoxicant which would commend it to the palate of any man.

any intoxicant which would commend it to the palate of any man.

Now, the scientific verdict as to also helist that it is a poison, no more, no less, and, as a poison, its action is first upon the nerve centres. Its action is generally at first to fill the person with a screne and perfect self-complacency. His feelings and faculties are rendered more intense from the stimulation of the nerves by the poison. With most persons this is shown by increased vivacity and a tendency to talk much more than is usual.

As intexication progresses, the senses gradually become have, a soft humming seems to fill the pauses in the conversation, a flimy bare obscures the vision, the victim finds it difficult to preserve his equilibrium next, objects appear double, or flit confused before the eyes; the drunkard becomes boisterous, ridiculous; articulation becomes difficult, and he finally fails to the ground insensible—that is, he is "dead drunk," From this state, after a period of deep slumber, he awakes exhausted, feverish, sick and gliddy, with throbbing head, ringing ears and bloodshot eyes.

A WORKMAN'S EXPREMENT.

The practical experiment of a number of workmen in England is commended. At the close of a total abstinences meeting, addressed by the late Mr. Silk Buckingham, a working man arose and said while it was easy enough for a man of leisure to do without beer, for working men like himself it was ridiculous. The speaker urged him and the friends with him to try it for a month, when they would have another meeting and hear the report. At the second meeting the room was crowded two hours before the time announced, and the same working man gave his unqualified testimony in favor of abstinence. He reported that they had not lost a day's or an hour's work in the period; they were healther, happier and richer by thirty or forty shillings. He announced their intention to become total abstainers and recommended all workmen to do likewise. A WOLKMAN'S REPRESENTA ali workmen to do likewise,

WHEN HE QUITS. WHEN HE QUITS.

The man who can drink or let it alone is again with us, says an exchange. He is a genial sort of a fellow, and it might be hursh to roll him together as a seroll or to boil him in oil, or bake him over a slow fire as he deserves. He foels sorry for the slave to rum. "Why," says he, "all you need is the will power. When I want to quit, I will surely quit." The day will come when he will quit, sure enough. The coroner will be notified when the time comes, and there'll be a nice inquest with home comforts and all modern improvements, and if our friend is rich the verdict will be that he died of heart fatiure. If he is poor, it will be that he died

fatture. If he is poor, it will be that he died of alcoholism. The man who can drink or let it alone is worth studying. THE OREATEST SUFFEREN. It is the woman upon whom the curse of drunkenness rests most heavily, says the Index, and when wemen units to protect their homes from its blight their provocation and their aim should secure for them at least the respect of silence from those who do not believe in their remedies for an evil that none can deny. Woman's suffering from drunken husbands, fathers, sons and brothers gives her a right to call for all the protection that society can justly give. ciety can justly give,

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES, If there were no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards. The man who makes a business of drink-ing will soon drink for a business.

There is no crime, says the Temperanes Cause, that intemperance does not commit The unchangeable decree of God is, "No dronkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." The liquor traffic constantly fells organ-ized labor's efforts at an amelioration of the condition of the working people. The great curse of organized labor is the saloon. The drinker instigates unjust and unreasonable strikes; the drinker thwarts just and reasonable strikes.

No home is safe in which liquor may be found. Whisky is a poison, and although not so rapid in its effects upon adults as on children, its use is just as certain to be attended with evil results in one case as in the

other.

My friends, said Artemus Ward on one ocension, we can't all be Washingtons, but we
can all be patriots and behave curselves in a
human and Christian manner. When we see
a brother goin' down sail to ruin let us selecright poid of his coat tails and draw him
back to morality. back to morality.

There is no evil thing among us that the drink habit does not argravate, and no good thing that it does not antagonize. More that everything also the saloon fosters and sustains the drink habit. It is now more commonphase to say, "This autoon is a standing mean or to our civilization."

life, its big enjoyments and its smaller comforts, there is an effect or antithesis which we have to contend with in the form of we have to contend with in the form of achies and pains. In some way and by some means every one has a touch of them in some form at some time. Trifling as some of them may be, the risk is that they will grow to something greater and rack the system with constant torture. There is nothing, therefore, of this kind that we have a right to trifle with. Taken in time, the worst forms of aches and pains are easily subdued and permanently enred by the free use of 8t, Jacobs Oil. No well regulated household ought to be without a bottle of this great remedy for pain. One good reason for this is that some kinds of sudden pain are acute enough to be fatal, where the application of the great cure might save life. You want it also in the house at all times for hurts, cuts and wounds, and the house that always has it keeps up a sert of insurance against pain.

Fronting Borax is now the only pure fleating scap made. He sure Debuins' Heap MCs Co., thila., is on every wrapper and cake. Ask your grocer for it. Red wrappers. No chapped bands with Doublins' Floating-Borax.

Washington is promised \$1 gas in five

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes. Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cuses of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peoriess remedy for Palpitation, Shoriness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Sids and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist basn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

Accidents caused by the bleyele "scoreher"

With all the luxuries and pleasures of this | Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use needed. The best and most simple and gentle emedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by

the California Fig Syrap Company. A Good Dog is Worth Looking After. A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.
If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of lilness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S. specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clube, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely flustrated book, and will be sent bostpaid by the Book Publishing House, 184 Leonavi St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 60 cts. in postage stamps.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short purt of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrial Powder, diffuses this Fowder over the surface of the meal passages. Fainless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarria, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilltis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Couders-port, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Ouro is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Bruggists sell it, 75c.

FITS stopped free by Ds. Klina's Garat Neave Rustonen. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and 22.00 trial bot-de free. Dr. Kline, 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children tecthing, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c, a bottle Piso's Cure cured me of a Threat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp

When buying sarsaparilla....

ASK FOR THE BEST AND YOU'LL

\@@@@@@@@@@@@

GET AYER'S:

ASK FOR AYER'S AND YOU'LL GET

THE BEST.

The remedy with a record: 50 years of cures.

Real Cocoa

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