To Live Without Buying or Selling. A Western man named Gilbert is going to try the experiment of living exsuffered from dyspepsia and nervousness, and attributes his illness to the

Poisoned Blood

These come from pol- Malaria from low marshy land and from decaying vegetable matter, which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and there will be little danger

from malaria. The millions take Hood's Sarsa.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic Nicknames of Presidents.

Washington was nicknamed the Father of His Country, Americus Fabius, the Cincinnatus of the West, Atlas of America, Lovely Georgius (a sareastic nickname applied by the English soldiery), Flower of the Forest Deliverer of America, Stepfather of His Country (applied by bitter opponents during his Presidency), and Savior of His Country; Adams was nicknamed Colossus of Independence; Jefferson, Sage of Monticello and Long Tom; Madison, Father of the Constitution; Monroe, Last Cocked Hat; J. Q. Adams, Old Man Eloquent; Jackson, Old Hickory, Big Knife and Sharp Knife, Hero of New Orleans, Gin'ral and Old Hero; Van Buren was Little Magician, Wizard of Kinderhook, Follower in the Footprints, Whiskey Van and King Martin the First; Harrison, Tippecanoe, Old Tip and Washington of the West; Tyler, Young Hickory and Accidental President; Polk, Young Hickory; Taylor, Rough and Ready, Old Buena Vista and Old Zach, Fillmore, the American Louis Philippe; Pierce, Purse; Buchanan, Old Public Functionary, Bachelor and the President and Old Buck.—St. Louis co Call, Globe-Democrat.

Increase in Egypt's Population.

ers and sellers of alcoholic drink, have tection. not increased, but there is a very large

Zebra Culture, periments have been tried with Bur-chell's zebra. The zebras become as covered the seats of the family carrythe tsetse-fly. The zebras themselves robe is now a thing of the past, run well enough in a mule team, Whether they could be profitably do-

-The Spectator.

The lion's share of Africa is owned to become extinct. by France, with 3,500,000 square miles: next comes Great Britain, with 2,250,000; Germany and Portugal, 900,000 square miles each; Italy, 600,-000, and Spain, 250,000 square miles.

Try Grain=0! Try Grain=0!

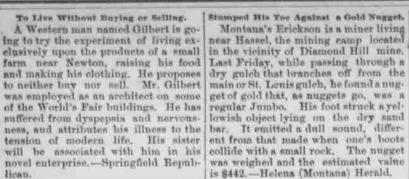
Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1 the price of 15 cents and 25 cents per

package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee





One of the most untitled men in town a Montgomery street restaurant keeper who recently took in a \$20 gold piece which filled all the ordinary re-

Breaking a \$20 Gold Piece.

quirements of genuineness so far as a superficial test could reveal the true facts. But a few days ago a banker stepped into his place and saw the \$20 gold piece which the restaurant man had received only a short time before. The banker had a queer look in his eyes as he took the coin and rapped it sharply with his knife and the restaurant keeper had a stranger expression as he saw his supposed \$20 piece break "How is this?" he demanded.

The banker answered: "It is the same old game. I had one of these pieces myself, and since that I have tested gold pieces of the \$20 denomin ation very carefully. If that had been genuine my test would not have broken

Then the restaurant keeper and the banker carefully examined it together. The outside of the gold piece was all right, seemingly, when the dissevered parts were placed together. The milling seemed to be up to the standard. The weight was correct.

But the inside of the piece was half filled with a composition which was not the customary gold and alloy. Still closer examination revealed that the gold had been sawed through with exquisite care and skill just inside of the nilling. Then the milling had been removed and from the interior of the piece some of the gold had been extracted and the baser composition was made to take the place of the more precious metal. Then, with equal deftness and skill the milling had been replaced and soldered in some way, and the trick was done. - San Francis

Saving the Remnant.

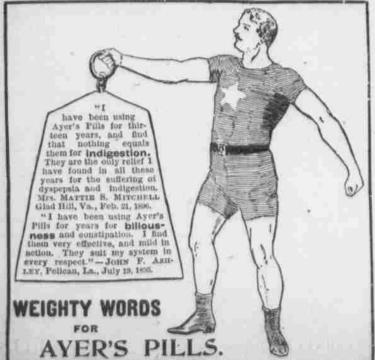
An Oklahoma man, says the Boston Some very interesting facts are Transcript, has made a proposition to brought to light in the Egyptian Cen-sus Report just published. The gen-what are left of American bison. All eral increase in the rural population of these animals outside of private esduring the last fifteen years has been tate or public park collections, and very nearly thirty per cent. or two per still in a wild state, are, according to cent. per annum, which is about double the normal rate of increase in Brit- National Park and do not exceed thirish India. The Christian Copts num- ty in number. If we are to preserve ber about half a million, or one-six- the remnant of these once mighty and teenth of the whole rural population. almost countless rovers of the plains, The Greeks, who are the village usur-we must be prompt in measures of prowe must be prompt in measures of pro-

It is hardly more than twenty-five increase of other European nationali- or thirty years since the geographics and encyclopaedies used to tell, as a feature of unvarying interest in Western life, how these animals traveled in On several South African farms ex- herds of thousands and tens of thoustame as ponies, and are readily broken all with buffalo skins, as they were in for draught work. The object of called, because they were the cheaptheir tamers has been to breed a mule est protection with which he could which, like the zebra, is proof against provide himself, but a genuine buffalo though they cannot stand overdriving. mesticated may be doubtful, but as one of the most interesting associations of the primitive life of the country the race should not be permitted

Oldest Living Odd Fellow. According to the Chicago Times-Herald J. Norwood Clark, of Iowa City, Iowa, is the oldest living member of the order of Odd Fellows. It is more than fifty years since he was initiated into the order at Baltimore in the first Odd Fellows' building ever erected in this country. He was then a member of Gratitude Lodge, No. 5. In 1841 Mr. Clark took his card from Baltimore Lodge, and placed it with Western Lodge, No. 24. He removed in 1843 from Western Lodge to Ohio Lodge, No. 1, and his last change was made in 1855, when he deposited his card with Eureka Lodge, No. 44, of Iowa City, where it remains to this Since that time he has never missed a meeting of the lodge, save the session which was held at Cedar Rapids in 1872. In 1868-69 Mr. Clark was grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States. He is widely known among Odd Fellows in all parts of the country. Mr. Clark is a native of Philadelphia and is eighty-three years old. He was initiated while still a young man into the first encampment of Patriarchs in the world. He has been a member of the Grand Encampment of Iowa since 1859.

Was Painter, Poet and Author

Saverio Altamura, one of the last of the Neapolitan romantic school of painters, has just died. He was a poet and an author as well. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and was exiled from Naples until the Bourbons were driven out.





Do Bees Fill Up the Cracks?

It depends entirely on circumstances whether they do or not. If they are up in the sections some days before they begin to work they will chink them up; but if the weather is hot, and the honey flow good, they are just as apt to fill and seal them before doing any waxing at all, and they sometimes used to fill and cap entirely the large wooden boxes which I used to make before sections came in vogue. I frequently made the top out of two pieces, and they would shrink so that could see down, and I saw them filled and capped, so that I could look right down between every sheet of honey after taking them off and getting the bees out, and not a particle anywhere; but if left on long after they were filled they would put in propolis; while if the weather was cool, and they wanted them warmer, they would fill them with white wax, the same as they used in making comb.

But it made me laugh just a little to dairy. e you cite Doolittle to a case of bees storing honey in extracting-combs with a crack 12x1 inch over their heads. some dorsata about them.

In answering a question as to the merits of a tall section over a square one, one writer makes a point which I adopted the panel sections, and says the price of honey would not have been lowered if we had stuck to the large section, and he is right; and another thing besides the extra work of setting up, putting in foundation, scraping, etc., is that the bees will put up more honey in large section than in small ones, just as they will beat themselves if allowed to work all together in a large hive, all in one body; but then, we don't want to raise chunk honey so must have some kind of package to get it stored in. But I can get about ten pounds more honey in two than in for a couple of cents less; but then, I can't sell them all at any price, except a limited number around home; they

ators, and have but very few bulged or erocked combs; and if well filled interests. It is your own fault if you them 14 wide, and use without separthey weigh nearer an even pound than don't make use of it. any other size I ever had. Then I ings in Bee Culture.

About Transplanting. There is often much loss sustained in transplanting crops by the work not being properly done. To obviate this business, together with careful performance of the work. Carefully observe the state of the crop, or plant,

and trees, should never be removed every minute. after new growth has made its appearrecover its former vitality, if it lives new growth be advanced to any great annuals, in a thrifty, growing conditions, are much injured by being re-moved when their buds begin to develop. Some shrubs of the more considerably advanced.

shaped roots, such as carrots, beets total of 3200. and parsnips, and also some of the flowering plants having similar-shaped with some, such as the garden plants | Senator Mark Hanna. named, we find this unnecessary if the plants be set when small.

Thus, deprived of mois- twenty-four hours. removed. ture, which stimulates growth, the feeding roots become, to a great ex-there, the payroll being about \$75,000 tent, matured, and when the plant is a month. Most of the men live in cotremoved it does not suffer such a tages near or on the work grounds, shock as would follow if it were in a One of the most interesting feats stimulated or thrifty, growing condi- is the automatic coal feeder.

The soil to which plants are to be the coal being brought to the furnaces removed should be put in good condi- and fed regularly by machinery. tion, and the plants carefully set as this way one man can attend to all the soon as possible after they are taken twenty boilers.—New York Journal. The roots should be placed at about the same depth as before and carefully spread out, then fine, rich soil, unmixed with manure or trash of the world is said to be the Leo River any kind, pressed firmly about them; Viaduet on the Antofagasta Railway, if the soil be very dry supply tepid in Bolivia, South America. The place water, then draw up more of the soil where this highest railway structure over the roots and about the plant. If has been erected is over the Molo the transplanting be done in dry Rapids in the Upper Andes, and is be-weather, a covering of grass, leaves. tween the two sides of a canyon which the sun and hot air and preserve the of the Pacific. From the surface of moisture, will greatly accelerate the the stream to the level of the rails this growth an vigor of the plant. However, for transplanting large field in height, the length of the principal crops, advantage must be taken of wet span is eighty feet, and the distance J. L. B., in New York Tribune.

Farin and Garden Notes. Good moviey can be made in raising an hour .- Tit-Bits.

Dairy calves need the foods that nake milk, not fat.

Protect the lambs against being drenched by sudden showers. A well bred calf must be well fed to make a good cow-remember that. If you have apples on hand do not let them rot—feed to the milk cows.

sheep for mutton as well as for wool. Quality counts.

A little linseed meal fed a cow before calving will not hurt her any; or after calving, for that matter, Grease or oil on sitting hens is positively injurious, either on the hen's

feathers or body, as the least trace

upon the eggs destroys the germs. Study the dispositions of your calves as they grow. Pet and foster the good ones, curb the bad ones, and if too bad better get rid of the calf as veal or "baby beef." A cow with a mean disposition is no comfort in a

Successful management of the calf lies at the foundation of stock-raising, and there must be no slack in attention Now, haven't you been around bees or watchfulness. Scouring, the bane long enough to find that they never of calf rearing, indicates indigestion, stop up a crack that they can go through and results from overfeeding, irregular freely? But may be your bees can't feeding, giving food too cold, or perget through a half-inch hole—must be mitting the young animal to get chilled

It matters not whether the farmer is breeding for beef or butter, he cannot afford to ignore the principle think is a good one, viz., that it is a which runs through all breeding oper-detriment to bee-keepers when they ations—that like begets like. One may soon build up a herd of great merit merely through a selection of good cows bred to the best bulla, or may stay at the tail of the procession.

In growing ensilage corn do not use more than twelve quarts of seed to the acre, in drills three feet apart. Let it stand until it begins to glaze some. It is no trouble to get fifteen tons of ensilage to the acre. The idea that good ensilage will in any way taint or injure milk is ridiculous. An expert cannot detect ensilage-made milk if the ensilage is all right.

Do you receive the bulletins of your won't sell at all in Chicago unless there And the station is usually glad to is a great scarcity.

So, much against my will, I am obliged to use the 4;x4; and I prefer like it work. That's one of the things the station is for. Its officers

The progressive dairyman tests his doubt whether as much honey is sold herds and weeds out the unprofitable as there would be if the two-pound cows that do not come up to his sections were all there were in use, for standard of milk and butter production; scores of people would buy just as and the farmer who cannot afford to quickly as any way, and, once bought, subscribe for a stock journal, or canit would be eaten, and they would buy not afford to have any improved again just as quickly as if they bought one pound.—Woodchopper, in Glean-They look fine, but fine big-record cows are seldom for sale. The business dairyman will not tolerate the cow that fails to pay its way.

A WHOPPER OF A WHEEL.

one must have some knowledge of the Seven Men Standing on One Another's Head to Reach Its Top.

The largest flywheel in this country used for mechanical purposes is forty we will say, to be transplanted; its feet in diameter and weighs 192,000 kind and requirements, also the con-dition of the soil in which it stands average height standing on each othand that to which it is to be removed, er's heads to reach the top of the the manner in which the plant requires wheel. Four hundred horse-power is to be set and its subsequent treatment. required to move this monster. When These points are requisite, and must be understood and observed. the full power is on, a point upon the circumference of the weed travels at Hard-wooded plants, such as shrubs the rate of five and one-third miles

The wheel in question is a part of ance, for if so the newly-established the enormous plant of the Ohio Steel feeding roots are torn asunder and de- Company, at Youngstown, in the Buckstroyed, and the plant is so enfeebled eye State, and was built by William that it will require a season or two to Tod & Co., of the same place It is of cast iron, the rim being three-inch at all, which it is not likely to do if the thick plates bolted together. The engine driving this wheel has a cylinder extent. In most cases perennials and measuring forty-six inches in diameter and sixty inches in length.

This engine is one of three used to generate the power required to mill steel. The other two have fly wheels hardy nature, however, may, with care, weighing only 144,000 pounds each. be removed even after the new growth In addition there are a number of smaller engines, the total horse-power Plants that have long or spindle- of which aggregates the respectable

The Ohio Steel Company's works are considered the largest and most comroots do not bear transplanting as well as do plants which have branching, fibrous roots. Some advise cutting off was furnished by the descendants of about a third of the roots and tops of the late Governor Tod, of Ohio, and such plants when resetting. However, by other Ohioan capitalists, including

The output of the plant is about 2, 000 tons of steel rails and billets a day. In transplanting plants grown in It requires 200 tons of coke, 200 tons pots or boxes, they should be allowed of coal, fifty tons of limestone and to become quite dry before they are about 2000 tons of pig iron every

Fifteen hundred men are employed One of the most interesting features

means of this no stokers are needed

The highest bridge of any kind in old rags or anything that will exclude is situated 10,000 feet from the level weather in which to do the work .- between the abutments is 802 feet. The gauge of the road is twenty-seven feet six inches, and the trains cross the bridge at a speed of thirty miles

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

Since Papa Doesn't Drink-Briof Sketch of the Career of Miss Frances E. Wil-lard, for Nearly a Quarter of a Century an Active Temperance Worker,

My papa's awful happy now,
And mamma's happy, too,
'Cause papa doesn't drink no more
The way he used to do.
And everything's so jolly now!
Taint like it used to be,
When papa never stayed at home
With poor mamma and me.

It made me feel so very bad

To see my mamma cry.
And though she'd smile I'd spy the tear
A hiding in her eye.
But now she laughs just like we girls—
It sounds so cute, I think— And sings such pretty little songs Since papa doesn't drink,

You see my pretty Sunday dress, It's every bit all new. It ain't made out of mamma's dress, The way she used to do.

The way she used to do.
And mamma's got a protty cloak,
All trimmed with funny fur,
And papa's got some nice new clothes
And goes to church with her.

Miss Frances E. Willard. Few women are in less need of an intro-duction to the people of any part of the United States than Frances E. Willard, the United States than Frances E. Willard, the temperance worker. For nearly a quarter of a century she has been an active worker, and for most of the time a prominent leader in the cause of Prohibition. To her more than to any other person is credited the powerful organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has grown up since 1874 and now has a branch in nearly every town of any considerable size in the United States, and has extended itself over a large part of the world. It is said that in the early days of the Union Miss Willard visited and spoke in every town in the United States having a population of more than ten thousand, and for ten years averaged one public meeting a day.

for ten years averaged one public meeting a day.

She was born in the village of Church-ville near Rochester. N. Y., in September, 1838, but since 1838 has lived in Evanston, Ill., a pretty suburb of Chicago. Before she devoted her life to reform movements she was president of the Woman's College at Evanston, and afterward its dean when it became a part of the Northwestern University. Her writings attracted the attention of Lady Henry Somerset, who wrote: "My first visit to America was as much to see and know Miss Willard as for any other purpose and to understand from her the principle upon which she had worked the marvellous organization of which she has long been president."

In 1832 Miss Willard visited England by invitation of Lady Henry Somerset and re-

In 1892 Miss Willard visited England by invitation of Lady Henry Somerset and received in Exeter Hall an enthusiastic welcome from the united philanthropic societies of Great Britain. Upon her return she was greeted warmly by immense crowds of her friends in all the large cities of har native country.—New York Tribune.

Relation of Alcohol and Crime.

As gathered from the Belgian prison at Louvain during the twenty-one years from 1874 to 1895. In this time there were received 2826 criminais. Of this number 12.4 per cent, were proved to be drunk when they committed the crime; of those under life-sentence, 40.7 per cent, were drunk; of those condemned to die, 43.1 per cent. But of the total number received it was shown that 44.7 per cent, were habitual drunkards; of those under life-sentence, 54.6 per cent, were habitual drunkards; and of those condemned to die, sixty per cent, were habitual drunkards. Thus, pari passu, as aleohol degrades the physical, mental, and moral condition of him who drinks it, it leads him to commit graver and graver crimes. Temporary drunkenness may incite to crimes, but chronic alcoholism much more so. And thus with the enormity of the crime, as a rule, is there an increase of the drunken degradation which leads to it.—E. Chenery, M. D. Relation of Alcohol and Crime.

Story of a Two-Dollar Bill. A two-dollar bill came into the hands of a relative of mine, writes a lady in Boston a relative of mine, writes a lady in Boston, which speaks volumes on the horrors of strong drink or the traffic in it. There was written in red link on the back of it the following: "Wife, children and more than \$10,000 ali gone; I alone am responsible. All has gone down my throat. When I was twenty-one I had a fortune. I am not yet thirty-five years old. I have killed my beautiful wife, who died of a broken heart; have murdered my children with neglect. When this bill is gone I do not know how I can get my next meal. I shall die a drunken panper. This is my hast money and my history. If this bill comes into the hands of any man who drinks, let him take warning from my life's ruin."

As Victims of a Disease

As Victims of a Disease.

It is proposed, by an Austrian measure, to treat all persons addicted to the drinking habit as victims of a disease, instead of as wilful criminals. Every person convicted of drunkenness will, therefore, instead of being sentenced to prison as a common criminal, be confined in some asylum, much as the insane now are in the United States. Here he will remain for a term of months or years, as may be deemed necessary to complete his cure. He will be under the charge of competent men and subject to sufficiently rigid rules to retain him in custody and prevent his escape; and he will only be released upon examination of a medical board, which shall pronounce him cured of the alcoholic habit.

Four Stages of Alcoholic Progress. Four Stages of Alcoholic Progress.

Stage one in the drinking of spirituous ilquor, says a recent writer, is that gentle stimulation called moderate excitement or support. Stage two is elevation; whatever that may mean it is not elevation of character, of that I am satisfied. Stage three is confusion of mind, action and deed with sad want of elevation. Stage four is complete concatenation of circumstances; all the stages perfectly matured; the journey completed, with the lying down, absolutely prostrated in mind and body. The destination is reached and found to be—a human being dead drank and incapable. The knotty question then is this, ought a person to start on the remarkable journey of alcoholic progress at all?

He "Drank Like a Fish."

He "Drank Like a Fish,"

A young man of wealth and high social position died recently in London unquestionably from drink, as will be seen from the following reports of the quantity of liquor put down to this young man's daily account. On the day of his death he was said to have had ten glasses of whisky, half a bottle of Pommery, a glass of Benedictine, a glass of sherry, and two bottless of Marcobrunner. This rate of consumption was exceeded on other days, and alcoholism elearly had marked this misguided young man for its own. The doctors gave a terrible account of his condition.

An Irritant and a Polson. Alcohol is not more necessary to health than any other chemical or medicinal agent. It excites the heart, hinders diges-tion, disturbs the liver, and stupefles the brain. It gives a momentary glow and stimulus, but you have to pay for them afterwards by an inevitable lessening of vital heat and animal power and mental force. Even in so-called moderate quanti-ties it acts as an irritant and a poison.

Temperance News and Notes. The devil has a mortgage on the mar who forms the drink habit. Man is liable to commit any sin when in-gamed with intoxicating drinks.

Some men, if they prayed at all, would say: "Give us this day our daily grog." The Missouri Senate has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give liquors to a minor without the written con-sent of a parent or guardian.

The drunkard leaves behind him a ruined character, a wretched example, a memory that soon rots. He bequeaths poverty, ignorance, and the memory of a life of wretchedness and shame.

The editor of the Commercial Journal of Chicago says: "The fortifying of wines in Europe with best root and potato spirit has ruined the wine trade there, and made wine-growing countries, which used to be the most temperate and sober on earth, the most drunken."

LOST FOR 1000 YEARS

A Great Find of the Highly Prized Thesa

The quarries from which the ancients obtained their highly prized by an English company. The quarries, which have been lost for more than 1000 years, are in the neighborhood of Larissa, in Thessaly, Greece. The ancient workings are very extensive, there being no fewer than ten quarries, each producing a somewhat dif-ferent description of marble, proving without a doubt that every variety of this marble found in the ruined palaces and churches of Rome and Constantinople, and likewise in all the mosques and museums of the world came originally from these quarries, In fact, the very quarry from which the famous monoliths of St. Sophia, Constantinople, were obtained can be identified with absolute certainty by the matrices from which they were extracted.

In modern times verd antico marble has only been obtainable by the destruction of some ancient work, and it has, naturally, commanded extraordinarily high prices. As a consequence, a number of ordinary modern greens of Greek, French, Italian and American origin have been described and sold as verd antique marble. No one, however, who is really acquainted with the distinctive character of the genuiue material could be deceived by these inferior marbles. Thessalian green is easily distinguished from any other green marble by the following characteristics: It is a "breccla" of angular fragments of light and dark green, with pure statuary white, the whole being cemented together with a brighter green, while the snow white patches usually have their edges tinted off with a delicate fibrous green, radiating to the centre of the white. The cementing material is also of the same fibrous structure.—Philadelphia Rec-

State With the Longest Strawberry Season There are few sections in the world that have a longer strawberry season than Montana. First the California berries are received. After being in the market at a reasonable price for several weeks they drop out and the famous Hood River berries take their place. The berries from Washington and Oregon extend their visit to Mon-tana until the native berries are in the

market. The Montana berries are superior in flavor and are usually from great distances. They remain in the market for about a month, and so between the California, Hood River and native berries, Montana people may eat strawberries, and still not pay hothouse prices for them, for weeks after less favored States have bidden goodby to them .- Helena Independent.

The late M. Mercier predicted that by 1910 there would be more French Canadians by birth and descent in the United States than in Canada,

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00 at all drugglets.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Three women served as judges at the re-cent election in Wallace, Idaho. Shake Into Your Shoes Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It
curse painful, swellen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of
the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain
ours for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists
and shoe stores. By mail for 25c, in stamps,
Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great

A. M. Priest. Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Just try a 10c, box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy, -M.P. Durren, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

When billous or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c. To keep the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soan does this. Of druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children feething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.a bottle.

Cascaffers stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sieken, weaken or gripe; 10c. ROOFING Use our Metal Blinghos, Pire Proof, Durable, Catalogue Pred Moxenose & Co., Camden, N. J. GET RICH quickly; send for "See invention Wanted." EDGAR TAXE & Co. 245 B'way, N.Y ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER

FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenit Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

Thessalian or verd marble have been discovered, and are again being worked Bankers&Brokers STOCKS, COTTON, CRAIN, &c.

66 Broadway, N. Y. City PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO. Commissions on purchase of asie of Stocks and Bonks 1-8 per cent., on Grant 1-16 cent per bushes, and on Cotton \$5.25 per ice balls from 5 per cent. Margins on Stocks and Bonds from 5 per cent. upward according to the character of the security, on Grain 5 centes bushes, and on Cotton \$1.60 per uside.

Information formshied upon application regarding securities listed upon the N.Y. Block Exchange,
Chilers promptly executed and notice sent by
wire if desired.

Synopsis Weekly Letter Saturday, May 20th, 1897. THE DINGLEY ACCOUNTS IN THE SENATE CLEARING HOUSE don't behave, and the fixtee which were left cut in the distribution of bear are incling.

THE ASILERICAN GOSPEL OF RETAILATION, expleitisism for reciprosity, is making baleful progress. Germany Camada and Asylendras have already been heard from. The products and manufactures of the United States will be taxed or taboocal.

OUR COMMERCE HAS THE PEVER AND AGUE. Just now it is in the fever stage. Our unnatural imports are the most enormous known. They are the result of no healthy demand. They are sambling grasses at the effect of the Dingley BB. They are the result of no leastiny domain. They are gambling guesses at the effect of the Dingley Bill.

THE HIPPODROMING LEGISLATURE OF HALINOIS has made a new acrobatic record. Within a single work itself-senate both defeated sind passed the Chleago (sas Consolidated bill, its each case by a voic of abunt two to one.

THE CONTINUOUS PERIPORMANCE UPON THE STOCK EXCHANGE gove meerily on. * * * * Three has been some appearance of activity in the market, with fairly large proclasses, especially of the grangers, extensive covering of aborts, and the exhibition of considerable builds freding. There is no fettudation for a perinagent bear of adaptations as a sear bubble. Prosperity is not coming by way of the Stock Market, and it is never coming until the pentils are allowed to receive and spend the processe of that labor. There may be an advance, more of lenguistatived, based upon a pletflora of to-kind currency, other through the sharp contraction of its retirement, or the chisee which will follow by otherwise meetingle governments.

THE WIEAT MARKET is parsuing the chyloud drewn ward course in the twindly oscillating manner. The constantly changing statistics are facilities when one to be explain the past, but dangerous when used to network to take fine in the data but and process when used to retype the furner of the market.

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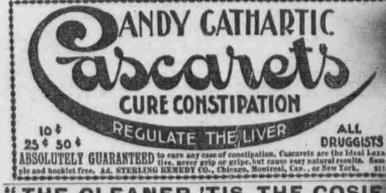
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