Never Content.

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuralgia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not content with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. Jacobs Oil has cured thousands. Just try it.

Detroit merchants asked the Aldermen to protect them from outside non-paying auction schemes.

Conservative Investors

Can largely increase their income by placing their accounts in my hands. Twenty years of Wall Street experience, in addition to reliable INSIDE INFORMATION, enables me to advise you most successfully. Write for particulars, which are interesting to those having money to invest. CHARLES HUGHES, Investment Broker, 61 Wall Street, New York City.

There is a clock in Brussels that is kept going by the wind.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the post cards used in England each year.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1891.

A proposed London hotel will accommodate 800 boarders at two cents a night.

America's Greatest Medicine

GREATEST, Because it does what all other medicines fail to do. As an instance of its peculiar and unusual curative power, consider the most insidious disease, and the disease which taints the blood of most people, producing incalculable suffering to many, while in others it is a latent fire liable to burst into activity and produce untold misery on the least provocation.

Scrofula is the only ailment to which the human family is subject, of which the above sweeping statement can honestly be made. Now, a medicine that can meet this common enemy of mankind and repeatedly effect the wonderful cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has,—clearly has the right to the title of America's Greatest Medicine. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

A Kansas Romance.

A Horton old maid has quite a romance connected with her life. In her younger days she had a sweetheart, and he asked her to be his wife, but as she was too young to marry, she refused him. They separated and the years fled by, bringing with them much sorrow for the giddy miss. Ten years afterward, on the very day of the month on which she refused him, came a letter from the sweetheart of her childhood, asking again for her hand. She did not love him, but decided to never marry any one unless it be this man. She refused again, and every year since then she gets a letter on their anniversary, with the same old question written therein. The letters are not full of love. Oh, no, simply a question, that is all, a dozen words or more written in a business-like way, with his name signed below. Perhaps they will get married some day; but very likely not.—Horton (Kan.) Headlight.

It is a curious fact that the rifles with which the Indian border tribes carry on their periodical wars against the British are manufactured in England.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

MRS. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Planting a Strawberry Patch.

J. M. Ingling, of Illinois, writes: Any soil which will grow a crop of corn will produce strawberries, but of course a clay sub-soil of reddish color is best. I prefer timothy or clover sod. Plow five inches deep very early in March. Drag or roll, as this assists in rotting. Work until this is like a garden. With a light marker having three runners three feet apart, I lay the land off crosswise. Then beginning on one side, stretch a No. 14 plain wire. Insert a brick layer's ten-inch trowel to its full depth, and pull slightly toward yourself, pick up plant with left hand by the leaves and with a downward forward sweep drop in at back of trowel with thumb and forefinger, firmly holding the heart of crown. Withdraw the trowel and as you do so press the ground firmly about the plant, pulling it up slightly. This excludes all air and firms the plant. When first row is set move wire forty-two inches and repeat. I set every third plant a fertilizer, or one fertilizer and two female plants. As soon as plants are set, if no rain has fallen, run roller over them and follow with a light harrow.

Cultivate crosswise twice before runners bother, then do all cultivating lengthwise, drawing runners in until you make a perfect or solid row. Keep the field clean. I work plants each week until September, when with small Diamond plow and rolling coulter I narrow each row down to twelve inches. In ten days I work soil back to row. From first to middle of October I haul mulch and cover six to eight inches deep, and the field is ready for winter. I have followed this system ten years and have no cause to change my method. Nearly every berry grower has his particular ways. I set plants in row as stated, then all pickers have rows exactly alike.

Feed for Laying Ducks.

From an article on "How to Handle Breeding and Laying Ducks," by James Rankin, in Farm Poultry, the following is taken:

Too often the health of the young bird is injured by the improper feeding of the mother bird during the laying season.

The food should consist of the proper ingredients, and quantity just what the bird will eat clean, and no more. Grit is absolutely necessary, and is one of the essentials. We not only keep it, together with cracked oyster shells, in boxes constantly by them, but mix it in ther food.

They must have something during their confinement during inclement weather to enable them to assimilate their food. One ingredient which we consider of the greatest importance is green food, which should compose nearly one-fourth of the whole. We have some two acres of rye, eighteen inches high. This is cut three-eighths of an inch long and mixed with the food.

When there is prospect of snow we cut large quantities of this in a frozen state and pile it up on the north side of a building. It will not heat in this condition. Should this be used up, and the ground still be covered with snow, we have several tons of fine clover rowen stored for the purpose, which we consider next in value to the rye, so that we are never out of that material for feeding.

We also grow about a thousand bushels of turnips, which we steam until they are soft, and mix them in the food. This the birds relish highly.

The first point is to start in with good breeding stock. Birds that have been inbred until their constitutions are completely debilitated are in no condition for reproduction.

Strains that do not begin laying until March or April are more or less unprofitable, because when their young are ready for the knife the best of the spring market is gone, and the grower must take a reduced price for his product. In this, as in many other cases, "the early bird catches the worm."

My formula for feeding breeding and laying birds, when fertile eggs are desired, is as follows: For breeding birds (old or young, during the fall), feed three parts of wheat bran, one part of Quaker oat feed, one part corn meal, five per cent. of beef scrap, five per cent. of grit, and all the green food they will eat in the shape of corn fodder cut fine, clover or oat fodder. Feed this mixture twice a day, all they will eat.

For laying birds, equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal, twenty per cent. of Quaker oat feed, ten per cent. of boiled potatoes or turnips, fifteen per cent. of clover rowen, green rye or refuse cabbage chopped fine, five per cent. of grit. Feed twice a day all they will eat, with a lunch of corn and oats at noon. Keep grit and ground oyster shells constantly by them.

We never cook the food for our ducks after they are a week old, but mix it up with cold water.

Summer Pruning of the Pear.

Some years ago I came into possession of a pear orchard of about five-eighths of an acre. It had been badly neglected, and I took it in hand to make it produce an income. My knowledge of the subject was gained from books, and I made some blunders. Among other things I pruned the trees heavily and manured them, "not wisely, but too well." As a consequence, they were thrown strongly into wood growth. Several Anjou trees about nine inches in diameter took on a tremendous wood growth, but yielded very few pears, hardly a fraction of a bushel each.

Casting about for a remedy, I ran across an account of a Frenchman's method of promoting the growth of bloom buds and adopted it. It consisted in breaking off, in early July, about two-thirds of each newly-grown shoot on all trees that were making too much wood growth. The method was very successful. I recollect that two trees which never had yielded more than a bushel of each of pears, after three years of this treatment produced between six and seven bushels each of pears of the highest quality.

In 1877 I had between thirty and forty bushels of Anjous, which was an average crop. The quantity steadily increased till 1884, when I had over a hundred and thirty bushels of first quality Anjous. The Anjous were the only trees I systematically treated to this summer pruning, and the increase in their product was very much greater than that of varieties not so treated. There were Bartletts, Clapps, Clairgeaus, Sheldons, Duchess, Lawrence and Seckels in the orchard. They received the same care as the Anjous, but got very little summer pruning; they made a satisfactory gain in product, but it was not nearly equal to that of the Anjous. Not all varieties were equally suited to this treatment, notably the Seckel, Lawrence and Sheldon. Some did not need it, as they set more pears than they could carry properly, and needed to have the crop thinned.

I believe that liberal manuring, thorough cultivation of the soil, and the removal of two-thirds of the new growth in early summer will go a long way toward rendering pear trees fruitful. It can be done very rapidly. The shoots can be broken by the hand with great ease. Any man of common intelligence can be taught to do the work. Cutting is no better a method than breaking, if it is as good.—O. F. Rogers, in Country Gentleman.

WISE WORDS.

Every other generation knows how to bring up children properly.

Success which makes a man humble is success of the finest perfection.

Charity often covers a multitude of sins which ought not to be covered.

That which history can best give is the enthusiasm which it raises in our hearts.

Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men will acquiesce.

Indulgent mothers tell a boy to get up in a tone which encourages him to stay in bed.

It is a bad form to confide financial prosperity to your family doctor. It affects his bills.

When a man finds fault with his coffee his wife safely infers that the batter cakes are all right.

The man who seeks his peace in his own perfection will have to wait many days before he finds it.

Sunshine is the best disinfectant. Try your pessimist with a compliment and five thousand a year.

A clever man can hide the fact that he isn't wise; but a wise man always exposes his lack of cleverness.

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving; half the world is on the wrong scent in pursuit of happiness.

A girl's idea of happiness is to dance with one man and leave two or three other men walking the hall floor in jealous rage.

As soon as a girl thinks she owns a man she begins to act hurt and displeased when he doesn't put on an overcoat when it's cold out.

When a young man proposes to a girl she is usually about as much surprised as a presidential candidate is when he is officialy notified of his nomination.

Sleeps Less Than an Hour a Day.

W. Clemens Christie, of Cincinnati, must hold the world's record as champion sleep abstainer, for he does not take more than six hours of sleep a week—less than one hour a day.

He is a veteran of the late war, a harness maker by trade. His face is ruddy and entirely free from wrinkles. Although he is fifty-six years old, he does not look or act more than thirty-five. He works at his trade day and night, and is never ill or inactive from the brevity of his sleeping periods.

"This thing of sleeping is merely a habit," Christie says. "There is nothing strange about it, and any one can do without much sleep if he cares to try it. With me it is merely a matter of business. I generally have sufficient work on hand to keep me busy nearly all the time, both night and day, and, in consequence of this, I put the greater part of the time that other people lose by sleeping in working.

"No, there is no secret about it, nor do I take any precautions or drugs to keep me awake. My idea lies solely in eating instead of sleeping. It is my belief that a good meal is just as much a restorative for tired nature as a deep sleep would be. Eat instead of sleep, say I, and you get along just as well.

"I venture to say that there is not another man in the country who habitually feels as well and as bright as I do every morning, though he sleeps all night, and I never close my eyes."

Finger Rings.

From the remotest times women have loved to adorn their fingers with rings, and some of the mummies found in the Egyptian pyramids had their fingers literally covered with them. Sometimes these rings were of gold, but at others they were of glass, pottery or brass, according, no doubt, to the wealth of the wearers.

A ring is bestowed in marriage because it was anciently a seal by which orders were signed, and the delivery of the ring was a token that a man gave the bearer of it power to act as his deputy. Thus a woman, having her husband's signet ring, had power to issue orders as he himself would do.—Detroit Free Press.

There are two classes of men who never profit by their mistakes—those who blame it on their wives, and those who lay it all to Providence.

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

How the Nations Drink—A Report Showing the Amount of Alcoholic Drinks Produced and Consumed in Europe and the United States—Germany Ahead

A very interesting report, says the Atlanta Journal, has been submitted by the British Board of Trade to the House of Commons showing the production and consumption of wine, beer and spirits in the various countries of Europe and in the United States.

The statistics thus supplied cover the period from 1885 to 1896, inclusive. The most interesting part of the report is that which refers to the comparative consumption of alcoholic drinks in Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States.

In France, where the production of wine is larger than in any other country in the world, the consumption increased from 21.3 gallons per head in 1885 to 29.5 gallons in 1896, and has since probably undergone no decline. In Germany the consumption of wine is 1.06 gallons per head; in the United Kingdom, .4, and in the United States, .22 per head—a slight decrease in both countries since 1885. The whole of the wine consumed in the United Kingdom is imported, and of the consumption in the United States 78 per cent. is produced at home.

But in beer, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States make up for their small consumption of wine. Germany, the greatest beer producing country, consumes 25.5 gallons per head of the population, against 19.8 gallons in 1885. The United Kingdom, next in production, consumes 30.7 gallons per head—a small increase—and the United States, third in production, consume 12.7 gallons per head of population, against 8.8 gallons in 1885—an increase of nearly 50 per cent. per head. With all the wine drinking of the French, they manage to consume 5 gallons of beer per head besides. But Belgium has a beer consumption of more than 43 gallons per head; and Bavaria makes up for some other portions of the German Empire with a per head consumption of 50 gallons.

Germany leads all the great nations in the consumption of spirituous drinks, the total quantity amounting to 100,760,000 gallons, or 1.94 gallons per head of the population—a small decline since 1890. France has a consumption of 70,180,000, or 1.85 gallons per head. The United Kingdom has a consumption of 40,076,000 gallons, or 1.01 per head, and the consumption in the United States is 59,186,000 gallons, or .83 of a gallon per head. For the United States, as well as for all other countries in this report, the measure is in imperial gallons, five of which are equal to six of our gallons.

In Belgium, where the common drink is gin, the consumption of spirituous liquors is greater than in any other country, and Holland comes next. The statement of the revenues which the various countries receive from the traffic in alcoholic beverages is interesting. In Great Britain the net revenue in 1896 was $449,820,000, and of this $159,055,000, or 25 per cent., was in duties and internal taxes on liquors. Of this taxation 17 per cent. only was in duties on imports. The total net revenue of the United States in 1896 was $323,808,139, and the internal revenues and customs from liquors amounted to $120,307,984, or upward of 37 per cent. of the whole. The Dingley tariff will make little change in this fiscal relation.

In France the revenues from liquors amount to $103,400,000, or 19 per cent. of the entire government income, but consumers in Paris and in other cities are subject to an octroi tax by the municipalities. In Germany the revenues from alcoholic products is $57,969,040, or only 17½ per cent. of the total income.

It will be noticed that the United States gets a larger part of its revenue from the liquor traffic than any other nation.

Drinkers Under the Ban.

A significant indication of the intolerance employers are now evidencing to drunken employes is shown in the headlines of an advertisement for the care of inebriates: "No drunkards need apply." The advertisement then goes on to state that the institution will cure such as "find the door of employment closed against them" as drunkards. Even army officers now find themselves debarred from promotion by drunkenness. It was once an almost accepted belief that every railroad employe was a drinking man, but it is not so now. He can not hold his place on many railroads and be seen in a saloon. May it indeed become a bar to position, to decent society, and to any place of responsibility or confidence to be known as a drinking man. The man who drinks is a menace to society and to public safety as well as to himself. It is no longer a question of personal right. It is a question of public welfare. Mr. Depew, in an address at the anniversary of the New York Railroad Association, said:

The railroads twenty-two years ago were not well organized; then there were 15,000 men in our service, and now there 30,000. It is a fact that twenty-two years ago twenty per cent. of the force was discharged within a given time for drunkenness. In those days the saloon was always very much in evidence along our lines and at our terminals. Now not one per cent. of our men disappear from drunkenness, and the force is twice as large as it was in the old days. We have a higher grade of men, men with a greater force of character, and this has been brought about in large measure by organizations of this kind.—Men.

A Child's Hand.

One has said there is a child's hand on the door of the millennium. If that be so, let us give the child power to open the door and enjoy the bliss of a regained paradise by removing the saloon, which is to millions the gateway to the city of destruction.

And while we thus teach the youth the principles of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, let us as true patriots remember that as the liquor traffic came by law it must go by law. We may sing "Rescue the Perishing" ever so sweetly, and "Work for the Night is Coming" ever so often, but the traffic will still flourish and fatten upon our dear ones. We may pray ever so fervently that God will remove the stumbling block, but the walls of this modern Jericho will remain as solid as ever.

When Orsini was staying at Stella Hall, England, with Mr. Joseph Cowen, he complained of headache. Going to his bedroom, they asked him what he did about the gas before he retired. Orsini said, "I blew it out."

Dear readers, moral suasion without legal suasion is blowing out the gas. If we want to save the children we must turn off the tap.—National Temperance Advocate.

Tearing Down and Building Up.

Two men had a sharp discussion. One was an abstainer; the other was not. Said the latter: "Depend upon it, there is nothing like beer. Why, when I get home at night, and have drunk a quart or two, I feel as if I could knock a house down." "Ah," replied the other quietly, "but since I have been a teetotaler, I have put two houses up, and that suits me better."

Commendable.

Most commendable is the decision of the Century Wheelmen's Club, of Philadelphia, by an almost unanimous vote, not to permit the sale of liquor at either its town or its country club house. This club, said to be the largest single social organization of bicyclists in the country, sets an example that invites imitation and at the same time widely advertises the fact that bicycling is a strong deterrent to drinking intoxicants. This sound form of exercise contributes, when properly conjoyed, to strength, health and happiness, all of which are natural promoters of morality and temperance.

You Shan't Spoil My Character.

The Rev. Charles Garrett tells the following story: A little fellow who had been brought up a staunch teetotaler, was about to be apprenticed. The foreman offered him a glass of beer. The little fellow said, "I never touch that stuff." "Hello, youngster," said the foreman, "we never have teetotalers here." "If you have me you'll have one," returned the boy. The foreman was irritated, and holding up the glass of beer, he said: "Now, my boy, there's only one master here; you'll either have this inside or outside." The little fellow said: "Well, you can please yourself; I brought my clean jacket with me and a good character—you may spoil my jacket, but you shan't spoil my character."

A Total Disability Claim of $1,650 Paid to a Man who was Afterward Cured.

The *Monitor*, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ont., Canada, first discovered this case two years ago, and published it at length, which now seems, owing to the cure of it, to be a miracle. The facts were so remarkable that many people doubted the truth of them. They said: "It is too remarkable; it cannot possibly be true; the paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon relapse into his former condition," etc., etc. The accuracy of its report called in question, the *Monitor* determined to find out definitely whether the facts were as stated and whether the man would really *stay* cured. They accordingly kept a close watch on the case for *two years* after the first article appeared, and have just now published another article about it in which *the original reports are completely verified, the cure is permanent, and they publish a fac simile of the check given by the Canadian Mutual Life Association for $1650.00 amount of total disability claim paid by them to Mr. Petch.*

The first account stated that the patient (see address below) had been a paralytic for five years, that there was such a total lack of feeling in his limbs and body, that a pin run full length could not be felt; that he could not walk or help himself at all; for two years he was not dressed; furthermore that he was bloated, was for that reason almost unrecognizable, and could not get his clothes on. The paralysis was so complete as to affect the face and prevented him from opening his mouth sufficiently wide to take solid food. The doctors called the disease spinal sclerosis, and all said he could not live.

For three years, he lingered in this condition. Then by some friends he was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He took them and there was a slight change. The first thing noted was a tendency to sweat freely. This showed there was some life left in his helpless body. Next came a little feeling in his limbs. This extended, followed by prickling sensations, until at last the blood began to coursa freely, naturally and vigorously through his body, and the helplessness gave way to returning strength, the ability to walk returned, and *he was restored to his old time health.*

The above is the substance of the first article published by the *Monitor*. Now follow some clippings, taken from the same paper two years afterward, and there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt, in view of this testimony, that Mr. Petch's cure is permanent. Here follows the account:

On being again questioned, Mr. Petch said: "You see those hands—the skin is now natural and elastic. Once they were hard and without sensation. You could pierce them with a pin and I would not feel it, and what is true of my hands is true of the rest of my body. Perhaps you have observed that I have now even ceased to use a cane, and can get about my business perfectly well. You may say *there is absolutely no doubt as to my cure being permanent. Indeed I am in even better health than when I gave you the first interview.*"

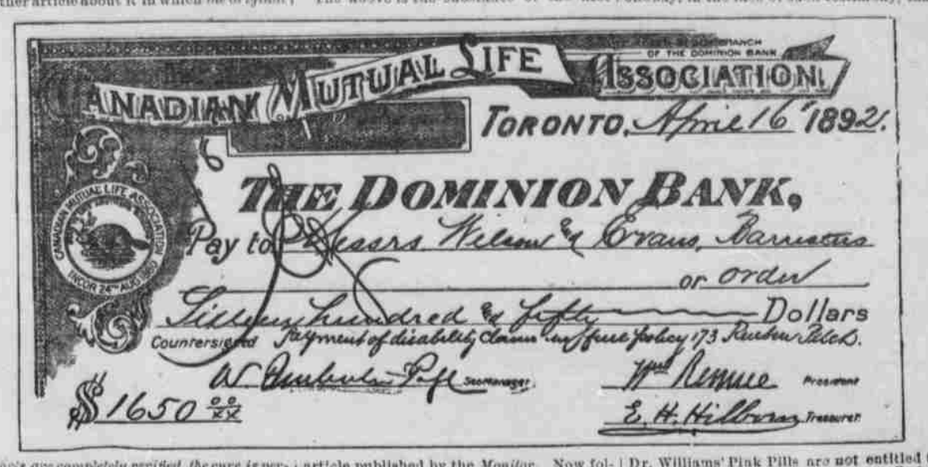
"Do you still attribute your cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?" asked the *Monitor*.

"Unquestionably I do," was the reply. "Doctors had failed, as had also the numerous remedies recommended by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. *To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from the living death.* I have since recommended these pills to many of my friends, and the verdict is always in their favor. I shall always bless the day I was induced to take them."

Such is the history of one of the most remarkable cases of modern times. Can any one say, in the face of such testimony, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not entitled to the careful consideration of any suffering man, woman or child? Is not the case in truth a miracle of modern medicine?

To make the evidence complete we publish above a fac simile cut of the check received by Mr. Petch from the Canadian Mutual Life Association, being the amount due him for total disability. It is unnecessary to add that this life insurance association did not pay this large amount of money to Mr. Petch, except after the most careful examination of his condition by their medical experts. They must have regarded him as forever incurable.

Mr. Petch's address is as follows, Reuben Petch, Griersville, Ont., Canada.



Habits of Animals Change.

Civilization's advance is responsible for a remarkable change of habits in more than one wild animal. A familiar instance is that of the kea, the great New Zealand parrot, which was formerly esteemed as a friend to the farmer, but which has become a dreaded scourge on account of its acquired taste for the kidney fat of sheep. Dr. Schonland mentions the chacma baboon as a Cape Colony animal that has become similarly transformed. It has taken to killing lambs for the milk with which they have filled their stomachs, and it is increasing to an alarming extent on account of its wariness and the protection and natural food afforded by the fast-spreading prickly pear. Another South African example is the so-called "wet-got spreouw" (Spreo bicolor). This animal is now very destructive to fruit, which a few years ago it was never known to touch, its food consisting chiefly of insects. The Maauhaar jackal seems to have partially acquired a new liking. While its ordinary food is insects, and Dr. Schonland has been unable to find anything else in its stomach, farmers in certain districts—possibly where man has reduced its food—insist that it is very destructive to small stock.

A Fortune in a Broken Statue.

A citizen of Kharhoff, Russia, recently purchased a statue of Apollo Belvedere, which one of his children soon afterward overturned and broke. Out of its hollow interior rolled a little bundle, which, on being opened, was found to contain Russian banknotes to the value of three thousand roubles, together with a declaration by one Chevalier Irionun Prokheroff, to the effect that the money contained in the handkerchief was the proceeds of his gambling transactions, and was designed to build a church. The slip bore a date in the year 1840. It is supposed therefore that the owner died suddenly, and thus was unable to carry out his pious design.—New York Tribune.

The quiver of the aspen leaves is due to the fact of the leaf stalk being flat on the sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves wagging horizontally.

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.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Improved Service to Florida, East Coast, New York and Florida and Palm Beach Limited.

The New York and Florida Limited is operated jointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Southern Railway, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and the Florida East Coast Railway. It leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 11.50 A. M., and reaches St. Augustine at 2.30 the next day.

Palm Beach Limited leaves St. Augustine upon the arrival of the New York and Florida Limited, daily, except Sunday, reaching Palm Beach 10 P. M., composed exclusively of parlor cars. For further information call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, East. Pass. Agt., 271 Broadway, New York.

Two other fast trains, the Washington and Southwestern Vestibule Limited, leaving New York at 4.20 P. M., and the United States Fast Mail at 12.05 A. M., are also operated by the same system. Each carries through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars between New York, Jacksonville and Tampa. Also affording perfect sleeping car service between New York, Augusta, Aiken and Brunswick.

Japanese children are taught to write with both hands.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Charcoal applied to the sore will cure a burn in one hour.

No Klondike for Me!

Thus says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25,200 bushels on 100 acres at 30c a bushel equals $7,560. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays $400 in gold for best name for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win. Seed potatoes $1.50 a Bbl.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CTS. IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get free their seed catalogue, and 11 farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth $10, to get a start. A. C. 4

Forty-four muscles are called into play in the production of the human voice.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

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