Queer Modes of Burlal.

According to the Philadelphia Press, the Mohammedans always, whether in their own country or in one of adoption, bury without coffin or casket of any kind. During the time of the old Roman empire the dead bodies of all except suicides were burned. The Greeks sometimes buried their dead in the ground, but more generally cremated them in imitation of the Romans. In India, up till within the last few years, the wife, either according to her wishes or otherwise, was cremated on the same funeral pyre that converted her dead husband's remains into ashes. When a child dies in Greenland the natives burya live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition they will only answer: "A dog can find his way anywhere." The natives of Australia tie the hands of their dead together and pull out their nails. This is for fear that the corpse may scratch its way out of the grave and become a vamping. The primitive Russians. Queer Modes of Burlal. scratch its way out of the grave and be-come a vampire. The primitive Russians place a certificate of character in the

A Unique Railway President.

Otto Mears, the President of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad, is a unique character. When a lad of ten years he ran off trom Russia as a cabin boy on a lumber sloop in the Gulf of Finland, and a year later he found himself in San Francisco with a single \$2.50 gold niger. Francisco with a single \$2.50 gold piece. He was a soldier in the war in California, Then a burro packer and an ox driver. Afterward he developed into a railroad contractor, and ever since he has been on the high tide of prosperity. He owns farms and cattle ranches and has helped to make and unmake Colorado Congressmen and Senators. Mears is now a wiry, rather dried up looking man of fifty-two.

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Navajo Indians are very superstitious. Not one will ever enter a house in which death has been, and the wide domain of this tribe is full of hutsaband-oned forever.

THAT TIRED FEELING

aging effect in spring and early summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes 'that tired feeling,' whether caused by change of climate, season or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts a feeling of gth, comfort and self-confidence.

Kidney Trouble.

"I have been troubled with kidney difficulty for several years. It had assumed an alarming condition. I commenced the use of Hood's Sar-saparilla, and in a short time a change for the better came that seemed almost incredible. I would recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all that are suffering with the same disease, which causes such great suffering." L. M. STANLEY,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself. HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipa-ion, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

JOHNSON'S MODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.

By an Old Family Physician.

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING Dropped on Sugar, Children Love o take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croun, Coldeore Throat, Tourlitts, and Herules like magicures Coughs, Asthima, Catarrh, Bronehitis, Choleratorys, Childran, Charles Soreness in Body or Links.

"German Syrup"

My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from fillng my pulpit for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil is an easy food—it is more than food, if you please; but it is a food-to bring back plumpness to those who have lost it.

Do you know what it is to be plump?

Thinness is poverty, living from hand to mouth. To be plump is to have a little more than enough, a reserve.

Do you want a reserve of health? Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

Scorr & Bowne, Chemist, 130 South 5th Avenue, New York. four druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-lives -all druggists everywhere de. \$1.





DUCKE AS SCAVENGERS.

Ducks are great farm scavengers, eating much that cannot be otherwise utilized. Vegetable trimmings, potato ing much that cannot be otherwise utilized. Vegetable trimmings, potato parings, bread scraps and meat, all, if mixed with a little bran, make a dish highly relished. It does not matter how much water there is in it. They will shout all the goodies. They will eat shells and gravel, when put in a pail of water, and if any grain is fed, throw it into the water also and let them hunt for it. A fine flock of thoroughbreds, fishing for grain in a trough of water is a novel and interesting sight. There is a good deal to learn about ducks and their management.—New York Observer.

TWO VIEWS OF CHECK REINS Whether the ordinary check rein is of any benefit may, perhaps, be considered an open question. There are arguments both for and against its use. On some horses it may be useful. On others it is horses it may be useful. On others it is probably an injury. But, however, this form of the rein may be regarded there seems to be but one way to look upon the everhead check. This kind of a rein is a barbarity and ought to be abolished, at once and forever. It keeps the horse in constant pain while it is on and the discomptor produced by its user remains discomfort produced by its use remains long after it is removed. In many cases it has caused severe disease. The horse is a noble animal and it is a shame and disgrace that for the sake of show

he should be tortured by the wealthy and aristocratic owners who use this form of check rein.—American Dairyman.

CUTTING CLOVER EARLY. This year of all others in the West the farmers should cut their clover early. Be sure to cut it before the seed has formed. There is a physical law in this that will help the farmer if he is wise enough to observe it. Clover is a biennial—one of those plants that commences to die when once it has produced seed. Here is the point: By cutting before the seed forms you can cut two gross in one season and point: By cutting before the seed forms you can cut two crops in one season and still keep the root alive. At least it will not die because its purpose has been fulfilled. This year we shall need all the hay we can get. Skillful management of our clover meadows will give us a large additional yield of hay and have the roots right for the next season. That wise farmer, the late Hiram Smith, once showed us a field of medium clover nine years old, from which he had taken that year fully three tons per acre in three year fully three tons per acre in three cuttings. But there is another great advantage in early cutting. The hay for milk and butter purposes is worth double that of the ordinary grade.

Now is the time, according to Hoard's Dairyman, which gives the foregoing advice, to make a mistake that will oc-

cupy us a whole year in mourning about. Cut the clover before it seeds. Cut two

BEANS FOR PROFIT.

beans can often be grown with profit. One advantage with them is that they occupy the ground but a short time, and

occupy the ground but a short time, and all the work necessary can be done without hiring much extra help.

While beans will grow in almost any kind of soil, yet to secure the best results a good soil, well prepared, is necessary. They should not be planted until the same with the feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the tendency is that, when high feeding for milk is attempted, the heifer unduly, the heifer unduly, the tendency i three and a half feet apart, running out the furrows reason bly shallow. If the planting is done in hills, drop three or four beans every two feet. A better yield, however, can generally be received by planting in drills four inches apart; do not cover deep; two inches is pleuty. Cultivate often enough to keep the weeds down and the soil in a good tilth. Generally it will be necessary to hoe once or twice, depending somewhat upon the condition of the soil.

Clean, thorough cultivation is necessary to get the best growth and yield, and the number of working sthat may be necessary will depend upon the character and condition of the soil, and in many cases one more working given at the right time, while not adding much to the cost of the crop, will increase the yield and quality.

Especially when planted early it will three and a half feet apart, running out are now expected to calve in Octo

the cost of the crop, will increase the yield and quality.

Especially when planted early it will not always do to wait to harvest the crop until all the plants stop blossoming. When the bulk of the pods are ripe the crop should be harvested, as after that there is risk of loss. The vines can be pulled up or cut off close to the ground and put lossely into small piles to cure out. In a few days as soon as the pods and staiks are dry enough they should be hauled in and stored under sheltor in a barn or shed loft where there is a good circulation of air. They should be threshed out when the other work will permit. If the weather is dry they can be left to dry out sufficiently to thresh in the field. With an average yield beans can be made a profitable crop.—St. Louis Republic.

CARE OF THE HEIPER CALF.

The idea in past years, by the many, has been that a cow was a cow and, if one was better than another, it was a case of 'cow luck." This left fine breeding in the hands of the few. It was called the rich farmer's ''sport,' which the ordinary farmer could not afford, and bear the extra capease of keeping fine cows. A change is now apparent. Only the rich can afford to keep a poor cow. Good breeding and rational care have much to do with the development of the cow, Let the breed or grade.

be what it may, the calf, if worth raising at all, deserves good care and treatment. The idea is here expressed that many a worthless cow to-day, if she had been properly treated when a calf and heifer, cared for and suitably fed, would have made a far better cow, of fine productive powers. For, while all cows have a born possibility, the owner is responsible if this cow is not developed into that extreme limit of production.

To this end the heifer calf should have a line of good ancestry. A noted au-

To this end the heifer calf should have a line of good ancestry. A noted authority says that "cows breed from the blood, not their performance," so that a heifer calf from a milking strain is preferable to one that has a promiscuous parentage. The care of a calf and cow is a matter of administering to the office of the cow's motherhood, and all of the directing agencies of stable and field should be to enlarge the powers of the animal to increase her milk production, so that when the heifer, at twenty-eight or thirty months old, comes into the dairy, she will be to all intents and purposes a developed cow.

The calf, if a spring arrival, should be taken from the cow in due time, and put on prepared food. Here the dairyman must face the question whether to take the calf off at once, or allow it to run with the mother for a few weeks. A matter of profit comes in, for butter fats

run with the mother for a few weeks. A matter of profit comes in, for butter fats are worth twenty-five cents per pound, and the latter practice soon makes the litter herfer a costly one. Skim milk, even when lavishly fed, is not an ideal food. In the stomach of the young calves it does not readily digest, for, while the butter lats are not in themselves a sustaining food, they are great promoters of digestion and creators of promoters of digestion and creators of energy. If profit is an object, and growth is insisted upon, a substitute must be found. Linseed meal, cooked to a jelly and added to skim milk, at the rate of about two pounds to one hundred pounds of milk, makes the ration about equal to the whole milk. Later on, oat-meal, with the hulls sifted out and then scalded, makes a capital addition to the linseed. Feed the milk sweet and warm. linseed. linseed. Feed the milk sweet and warm. Do not let it get sour, and then feed cold. Sour milk has lost about all its sugar element. The sugar, next to the casein, is the most important thing in skim milk. Think of feeding a baby calf cold sour milk! What mother would think of feeding it to her own baby, and yet this is, over and over again, a man's judgment of infantile wants.

When the calf has developed its fourth stomach and begins to chew its cud, solids may be fed along with the fluids, but the milk or mush must not be abandoned for some months. I am inclined to think that the calf should be stabled the first summer; not tied up, but given the freedom of the stable, well bedded, crops. Get more hay per acre. Get hay worth twice as much as the ordinary kind. Preserve your clover meadow for next year. One great reason clover meadows kill out in winter is because they become exhausted in summer by being allowed to stand until the seed has formed before cutting.—New York World. gain in worth will be surprising. There is no reason why the heifer calf should be so poorly kept that, when six months old, it will sell for less than In carrying out a system of rotation cans can often be grown with profit. The advantage with them is that they coupy the ground but a short time, and li the work necessary can be done with.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POINTS ABOUT GRAHAM FLOUR In buying graham flour, never get but small quantities at a time. The coarser kinds make a good quality of graham bread used for dyspepties; screened a little fluer, is is called cannell flour or middlings, and is nice for genus or batter cakes. Brown bread is not made stiff enough to knead, but just a stiff batter that can be poured into the pans.—Boston Cultivator.

STAINING AND VARNISHING FLOORS. "I have discovered a delightful way of staining and varnishing floors," said a practical woman, who wields the paint brush as well as she does the needle. "I trush as well as she does the needle. "I have varished all my floors afresh this spring myself, and can do this seemingly hard work very comfortably after this invention of my own. I took a cane-bottomed chair and sawed off the legs until it was so low that I could reach the floor with my brush on the right side. floor with my brush on the right side without bending, and in this way I go over a large room without much more trouble than there would be in sweeping it. I forgot to say that I put on the legs it. I forgot to say that I put on the legs of my chair casters, and I hold my varuish on a board on my lap, which is, of course, well protected by an apron."—
St. Louis Republic.

WASHING WHITE COUNTERPANES.

A simple rule for washing white counterpanes may be of value to inexperienced housekeepers. The counterpanes should be washed by themselves in abundance of white suds and thoroughly rinsed and blued. They may be wrung with the hauds tightly, but they are usually too heavy to wring through a wringer, and are not improved by the process. Some housekeepers prefer to process. Some housekeepers prefer to have them taken from the last wringing and hung on the line to drip dry. They should be taken in when they are almost dry, stretched and folded and put under a heavy weight over night. They may then be unfolded and thoroughly dried in the sun or her kind and in the refer to the sun or her kind and in the su in the sun or hot kitchen till perfectly dry. -New York Tribune.

DAINTY DESSERTS.

Spanish Cream—Separate the whites and yolks of four eggs and with the yolks make a boiled custard, adding a pint of milk and sugar to taste. Set one-third of a box of gelatine to soak in a little cold water for a few minutes; then dissolve it in three few thinutes; then dissolve it in three few thinutes; then dissolve it in three few thinutes. solve it in three-fourths of a cup of boil-ing water. When the custard has cooled add the gelatine water and the whites of the eggs well beaten; flavor with vanilla, stir all together and put into moulds. A pretty effect can be obtained by using

pink gelatine. Tapioca Cream-Soak three table spoons of tapioca in cold water over night. Boil one pint of milk and then add the tapioca and let it cook three-quarters of an hour; add the yolks of two eggs and half a cup of sugar. When thoroughly cooked and creimy remove from the stove and add a teaspoon of vanilla. Pour in a glass dish to serve. Best the two whites stiff and add to them half a visit of whites distributed by the state of the sta pint of whipped cream; sweeten and flavor. Pour this over the tapioca cream.

Chocolate Bavarian Cream-Soak half box of gelatine in cold water half an hour. Boil a pint of milk, add the gelatine, two cunces of grated chocolate and stir until dissolved; then add half a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour in a pan and cool until it thickens,

then add a pint of whipped cream and pour in a mold. Serve with cream. Whipped Cream—Whip a pint of thick cream until firm, sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. Chill and serve

in glasses. Orange Cream -Three-fourths of a pound of coffee A sugar, eight eggs, the grated rind of two oranges, the juice of eight oranges and one ounce of corn-starch. Stir constantly in a double kettle until it begins to thicken, remove from the stove and beat a few minutes Pour into custard cups or sherbet glasses, place on the ice and serve with fancy

Bavarian Cream - Dissolve half a box Bayarian Cream—Dissolve nut a box of gelatine in enough water to cover. Let a quart of rich milk or cream, if you have it, come to boil. Then stir in the gelatine. Set on the back of the stove and add the yolks of six eggs, one coffee cup of sugar and three teaspoons of vinilla. Add the well beaten six whites last of all. Pour into molds.

Apple Float—Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, add four tablespoons of sugar and one pint of stewed and sifted apple sauce. Beat with an egg-bearer until it will straight alone. sauce. Beat with an egg-beater until it will stand alone. Serve on top of a steamed or boiled custard

Strawberry Pudding—Three-fourths box of gelatine, two oranges, two lemons, two cups of sugar, one box of strawber-ries. Soak the gelatine in half a pint of cold water; then add a pint and a half of boiling water, the juice of the lemons and orange and stray. Strain into of boiling water, the juice of the lemons and oranges and sugar. Strain into a mold and let it stand until it begins to harden, then stir in the strawberries. Stand on ice until firm, then serve with whipped cream. Bananas or pincapple can be used in place of the berries.

Apple Charlotte—Pare and steam unti-tender six or eight large sour apples, rub-them through a colander and add half a cup of sugar while they are still warm. Soak half a box of gelatine in cold water for half an hour and add to the apples, stirring throughly until dissoyed. Place for half an hour and add to the apples, stirring thoroughly until dissolved. Place the dish containing this in a pan of cracked ice and beat until it begins to thicken. Then add a pint of whipped cream and pour in a pudding mold. Let it stand in the ice-box or a very cool place until firm and cool.

Raspberry Jelly—Mash three pints of raspberries and add one pint of sugar, leaving them to stand two hours. Soak one box of gelatine in half a pint of cold water for two hours, add the grated rind and juice of two lemons, one pint of boiling and jaccost we tennow, see part to during water and the raspberries; strain through a jelly-bag and pour into molds, allowing it to stand on ice over night before using. Red raspberries are much to be preferred, but black can be used. When not in season canned fruit will answer, with less sugar. New York World. with less sugar .- New York World.

Experiment in Evolution.

Professor A. J. Shiddell, of Lexington, Ky., a disciple of Parwin, got a pair of white mice and cut off their tails. He had to cut the tails off the mice, he says, for two generations, but after that the tails became shorter and shorter, and at the tenth the mice had no tails at all. Professor Shiddell says he contaued his experiments to the amety-sixth generacaperiments to the unety-sixth genera-tion, covering a period of eight years, by which time he had bred the tails back on again, the last generation hav-ing tails like the first pair.—Atlanta Constitution. "EVERY WORD TRUE!"

So pays the Writer of That Famous Letter.

HE REITERATES HIS STATEMENTS, PRODUCES ADDITIONAL PROOF AND CLEARLY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

(N. Y. Sun.)

ADDITIONAL PROOF AND CLEARLY DEFINES HIS POSITION.

(N. Y. Sun.)

It would be difficult to measure the in terest and comment, not to say excitement, which the published letter of Dr. R. A. Gunn, which appeared in the paper yesterday, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the nunsual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of the town.

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence, No. 124 West Forly-seventh street, yesterday afternoon. I found the reception from crowded, and it was only after an hour's waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an interview.

Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man, and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of sincerity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said:

"Are you aware, doctor, of the commotion your letter has cause i?"

Dr. Gunn smiled and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to indorse and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the Materia Medica. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to-day. I hope I have the manhood and courage to be true to my convictions, and that is why I so openly and unhesitatingly indorse Warner's Safe Cure as being the greatest of motern discoveries for the cure of diskess which have baffled the highest skill of the med cal profession. I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this

I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor?" I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen patients recover from inflammation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles."

"Can you specify any particular cases, doctor?" I asked.

"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied; "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate you."

Thereupon the doctor openel his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer of inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consulted a number of physicians without benefit. When first consulted I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured."

The doctor turned a few pages further and then said:
"Here is another case. It is that of a gen.

Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely cured."

The doctor turned a few pages further and then said:

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of renal calculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suddenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case, It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became enciente, and about the fourth month suddenly became blind, had convulsions and finally fell into a state of coma, caused by urenic or kidney poison. Several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I said, as a last resort, that they might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered. She has since given birth to a living child, and is perfectly well."

"Ihose are certainly most wonderful cases, doctor," I said, 'and while I do not for a moment question their authenticity, I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it."

"In the interest of other sufferers I think you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, after a moment's thought. "Both the lady and her husband are so rejoiced, so grateful, over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear of it. The lady is Mrs. Eaves, wide of the well known costumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day."

I thanked the doctor for his courteous reception, for the valuable information imparted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this interview published for the ben

The Woolsack's Connection With Law

The Woolsack's Connection With Law.

The woolsack is a large square bag of wool, covered with red cloth, and having neither legs nor arms. In England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of National wealth might be kept constantly in mind woolsacks, on which the judges sat, were placed in the House of Peers. Hence the Lord Chancellor of England, who presides in the House of Lords, is said to be "appointed to the woolsack."—Courier—Journal.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to my wife Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several time a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Monmouth, Maine. All druggists fifty cents.

Do not send your daughter away for change of air till you understand her ailment. Send two 2c, stamps for "Guide to Health," to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



ONE ENJOYS

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 cores 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 50c and \$1 bottles hy 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. 10 not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SOURVILLE, ST. NEW YORK, & E.

Beafaces Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
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BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on the vital



A spell of sickness is due when the system's weakened, and the blood impure. It's what you must expect.

But it's what you must prevent, too. And Dr. Pierce's Golden Medtoo. And Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents as well as cures. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, purifies and enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and restores health and strength. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and every form of Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases, as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint, it's an unequaled remedy.

It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to be good for the blood in March, April and May. At all seasons alike, and in all cases, the "Discovery" alone is guaran-

the "Discovery" alone is guaran-teed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar, for you pay only for the good you get. But it's the best, or it couldn't be sold so.



Rheumatism,

Disordered Liver.

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties Impure Blood,

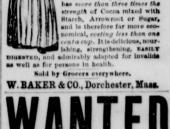
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DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.





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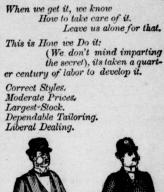
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N Y N U-41 FRAZER GREASE outlasting three torce of any other brand for affected by best per capt task users in a few points of the capt task users and TREE SHORT TIME! CRAYON PORTRAITS P. O. Box cos.

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