lap; in the other side of the scale gold coins struck for the occasion, were placed by the first and second princes till it touched the ground, and the Maharajah rose in the air, the priest meanwhile chanting Vedie hymns. Volleys were fired, the band played, and the troops presented arms. The Maharajah wor-shiped at the shrine and then went to the palace. Subsequently the Dewan and other officials distributed the coins from the fort gates to about 15,000

When Snake Poison Is Harmles s.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa Thus the most deadly snake venom car be swallowed with impunity, the juice of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion recorded by Humboldt one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Italian vipers without suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the poison from the envenomed arrows of South American Indians can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is an avound on the lips or inside there is no wound on the lips or inside of the mouth .- Washingto



"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His

Eyesight

Clifford Blackman, HOOD'S SARSA PARILLA, which soon cured it saved his sight, if not his it saved his sight, if not his HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinn

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment. ORIGINATED IN 1810.

THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common life of life, liable to occur to any one it is soothing, tleaning and Tonertaring. Once used always natice. Such every traveler of the common life of the life of the common life of the common life of the life of the common life. Such as the common life of the life of t

"German Syrup"

dian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

A SICK LIVER

is the cause of most of the depressing, pair To stimulate the Liver and other diges-

healthy activity, there is no better medi-

RADWAY'S PILLS

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded — PURELY VEGE TABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evit consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without the superseded Mercury is wallowing RAD-WAY'S PILLES; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in each cases.—Mrs. Assiz Gaoz, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1991. t by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of 81.50 per facille, Book to Modiners matical free, LADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WORLD'S FAIR CUIDF FREE. thentic and argodine this paper all has a triplet and argodine the paper and a paper a paper, if you also promise to show the pase paper, if you also promise to show the pase and a paper a paper





Boots should be used in driving an Boots should be used in driving and breaking young horses, even though they are open-gaited and do not strike. Colts are looking everywhere but where they step, and sometimes get their feet mixed. In such a case they may hit a cord or tendon, which is apt to dissable them for weeks or months, and sometimes for life. Charles Marvin, who formerly trained the Palo Alto colts for Senator Stanford of California, always booted the youngsters thoroughly when

BOOTS FOR YOUNG HORSES

booted the youngsters thoroughly when they took their work. Boots are not to keep a herse from interfering, but to protect him when he strikes himself. -American Agriculturist.

CHOICE ROSES. Tea roses are always pretty, and their deheacy in coloring, shape, and fra-grance does not seem to extend to their growth, for they give almost always good results. The Bonsilene is one of the most most popular of all roses, it buds being particularly beautiful. The La France, another favorite, is often classed among the tea roses. It has pink petals shaded off to a very light, and sometimes white, color at the edge. Not only are its close buds beautiful, but the flower in full bloom is one of the prettiest of the pink roses. The Som-breuil is creamy white, often tinged with pink, and is a frequent bloomer. The Duchesse de Brabant is a delicate shell-pink rose.—American Farmer.

The potato rot fungus attacks both the foliage and the tuber of the plants, causing in the one case what is called blight of the vines and in the other what is best known as potato rot. The first appearance on the leaves is seen in yellow spots and a powdery substance on their surface. These spots soon turn brown, and Smalls the whole plant becomes infected finally the whole plant becomes infected

and dies.

If the leaf spines come in contact with the health of turkeys. the tubers, or if the fungus reaches them through the stems, rotting of the tubers ensues, provided there is a continuance of warm, moist weather, which seems to be a condition attending the prevalence of the disease. In seasons when the at-mosphere is cool the tops are not at-tacked, and if the soil remains cool the tubers will often escape when the tops

are destroyed.

Unfavorable climatic conditions of course cannot be prevented, but it should be remembered that a loose, light soil does not promote the decay like one in which water is held and the air enters with difficulty. Deeply planted potatoes may escape, while tubers lightly covered may more readily contract the disease from the vines. As a rule potatoes should

be dug as soon as the vines show that they have been struck by the rot.

As an applied preventive, some of the experiment stations have reported favor-ably on spraying the vines three or four times with the Bordeaux mixture. Used at half strength and with Paris green, be-ginning with the appearance of the po-tato bug, it may be made to serve two purposes. Early planting and early harvesting are also in the line of safety the potato rot. -New York world.

GEESE FOR PROFIT.

The two kinds of geese most largely kept where there is an eye to the profits are the Embden and Toulouse. The plumage of the Embden is pure white, and many persons claim it is the more profitable variety to keep, because the feathers bring a better price than those of the Toulouse or two constants. of the Toulouse or gray goose. Others prefer the Toulouse, because it will at-tain a heavier weight than the Embden and seems to be a handsomer and better formed bird. An additional advantage formed bird. An additional advantage is that where the grass run is good the Toulouse can be kept with a water trough only, while Embdens do not thrive as well as with a pond. Good pasturage is necessary, for geese are big eaters. With this and a good pond, keeping geese ought to pay without much trouble.

As many as four geese may be allowed.

As many as four geese may be allo we to one gander, but three is a better number. Toulouse geese will lay about thirteen eggs. While sitting all that is necessary is to leave them free to go out of their house to get food and water. necessary is to leave them free to go out of their house to get food and water.

A goose sits about thirty days. The young ones can be left in the nest twenty-four hours without feeding; then they should be taken out and fed on pienty of green grass and given water, with a little oatmeal in it.

The hot, dry weather of midsummer is hard an young eace, because it dries.

The hot, dry weather of midsummer is hard an young eace, because it dries.

The hot arms and the feeling that the supply rarely equals the demand.

Late roasting ears are just as much appreciated as early ones. One gets the best by planting the early varieties of sweet corn again in August. The Early Minnesota answers well for this purpose.

The hot, dry weather of midsummer is hard an young geese, because it dries up the grass and water. A few oats to them every day will help keep them thriving during this time. The young goslings require to be kept warm and dry, and should not be allowed to swim for at least a fortnight. The goose for at least a fortnight. The goose should not be cooped up for that length of time, or she may rush the goslings around too much.—Connecticut Farsier.

DIARRHGEA IN CALVES.

Many inquiries come asking how to cure diarrhoa in young calves. Too often this effect is produced by neglect to scald the milk pail in which the calves are fed. In early calf life, though the calf has four compartment-stomachs, yet the fourth, or true stomach, has nearly all the digestive function to perform.

The digestive apparatus of young and all the digestive function to perform, The digestive apparatus of young animals is highly organized with nervee and blood vessels, and is, in consequence easily deranged. Moreover, the stomach and bowels sympathize with the skin, Over feeding, fast feeding, sour and decomposing milk, left from last feeding in the pail, sudden chill from exposure from rain, wind and we ground, all may induce durchers in young calves. Even

eeble mothers, or those having diar rhœa or consumption, are most subject to diarrhæa. If the calf's breath smells

sour the stomach secretes too much acid. Half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda will correct bicarbonate of soda will correct the state of the organ when given in the milk at feeding. A tablespoonful of infusion of gentian is a grateful tonic to the calves stomach. The infusion is made by boiling half an ounce of bruised gentian root in a pint of water for fifteen minutes. Keep the calf loose, in a dry, sunny stall nurse the young thing, and when necessary give calcined magnesia, one-halt ounce; powdered opium, one to two grains, powdered rhubarb, one dram once or twice. Boil the milk and feed slowly by putting clean stones in the slowly by putting clean stones in the feed pail. Lime water, a lump of lime put into a bottle filled with water, is easily made, for lime is only very sparingly dissolved in water. If the diarrhoea be troublesome, a tablespoonful of laud-anum in the milk will restrain it. A calf should be kept growing throughout its calfhood summer and winter. This brings a vigorous constitution to long life-service of the cow for the dairy, for family or for breeding purposes. We must lay the foundation for usefulness in animals when young. Most of our best cows owe their excellence to care and judicious feeding from birth up to maturity, and the same care is equally beneficial through life. That is equally true of all of our useful domestic animals.—

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Feed the poultry early in the morn-

American Agriculturist.

One feed of corn daily is enough for

Old geese usually lay and hatch earlier than young ones. Bread wet with skim milk is good feed

for young poultry. A dry run is absolutely necessary for Butter floats better when cold water is

nixed with the buttermilk. Air-slaked lime dusted over the vards

a good preventive of gapes. Sweet peas should be given support as soon as they get a good start in growth. Generous feeding will always pay. Any other sort is a loss both of food

and labor.

In warm weather, if the young poultry are fed soft feed, no more should be mixed than is eaten up clean. Milk should not be allowed to cabbe

before the cream is skimmed, as in this way a great deal of cream is lost. Persistent losing of health and flesh indicates that a cow is suffering from some ailment, and her milk should not be

Bran, middlings, milk and clover must largely take the place of corn when feed-ing for lean pork instead of a carcass of pure fat.

In growing cucumbers for pickles keep the soil moist, and pick each day all that are large enough. We have doubled our are large enough. erop by irrigating. As an animal increases in age and

weight it requires a larger maintenance ration. That is why we get the best ration. That is why we profit by early maturity. It has been shown by recent experinents that fresh cream butter is more apt

to taste of the food given cows than when the cream is ripened. A cow's simple cough may sometim be cured by mixing a handful of whole flaxseed with wheat bran slops, and feeding it morning and night.

When the colt is first hitched to wagen don't give a load that requires any effort to move. The foundation for many a balky horse has been laid in this

way.

To know if your stock is making satisfactory gain, and paying for what they cat, they must be weighed at stated intervals. A good platform scale is needed

Thirty bushels of wheat per acre is an effective answer to the question of whether farming pays. This average can be had with good land, good seed and proper cultivation and planting.

Among small fruit growers, blackber-ries hardly have the attention they de-

The American Agriculturist says: "To grow mignonette in perfection the plants must not be closer than six inches each way and the top bud should be pinched off when the plant is two inches high. Oats cut early (when in the dough) and made into hay, will help out the winter feeding of the horses if you expect to be short of timothy. It makes one of the best substitutes for this pur-

It is not the least troublesome to make

Everyone has noticed that when bees start out in the morning they fly around in the air, continually enlarging the cir-cies. It is more than probable that in doing this they are trying to catch the aroma of flowers borne upon the wind. They determine which is best and near-est, and then "strike a bee-line" for it.

A Hard-Hearted People.

in the pail, sudden chill from exposure from rain, wind and wet ground, all may induce darrehea in young calves. Even Jersey calves suffer from too much and too rich milk. It is best to give calves their mother's milk. Any sudden change may produce baneful results. All newly-born calves should be suckled by the mother for two or three days, as the first milk contains the natural physic designed for the removal of the secondam, or black sticky accumulations in the bowels of newly-born calves. If not thus removed, it excites irritation of the dullcate natures of gain by the exercise of crucity the promise of the dying that they will not return to earth. As death approaches, the dying person is asked: "Will you come back or will you not?" If he replies that be will, flog pail a cluster bag over his head and smother him; if he says he will not, he is allowed to ale in peace. — Edinburgh Review. Pilial plety finds as place in Thibettian

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO CLEAN CHAMOIS SKIN. Chamois may be cleaned in a weak solution of soda in warm water. Rub plenty of soft soap into the leather, and allow it to soak for two hours. Then rub it well till it is quite clean, and rinse it well in a weak solution composed of soda, yellow soap and warm water. If rinsed in water only, it becomes hard when dry.—New York Recorder.

It is comparatively an easy matter to make a walk from the roadway to the house clear of weeds. Spread upon it the first season the ashes from the coal stoves, reserving that from the wood stove for the cultivated land. If grass stove for the cultivated land. If grass or weeds appear kill them by plentiful application of salt. Very likely the fruit trees adjoining will use this salt, but it will kill the grass and add to the beauty of the place.—Boston Cultivator.

A GOOD POLISHING POWDER.

A GOOD POLISHING POWDER.

One of the best polishing powders that were ever used in my kitchen, writes a housewife, I discovered quite by accident. The range was being cleaned out, and in the flue under the oven there was a quantity of gray dust, a sort of smoke deposit, as fine as flour, that was taken out with a large spoon. In washing the spoon it was noticed that a mysterious brilliancy was acquired, and the credit for this was quickly given to the smoke dust. Since then we have always used it for polishing tinware.—New York for polishing tinware.—New Journal.

DESSERTS FOR SUMMER DAYS.

At the summer season of the year, says the New York World, a light pudding the New York World, a light pudding or a cream served with fruit makes the best kind of dessert. They may be used for luncheon or made rich enough to grace a dinner menu. The following recipes can be used for either purpose:
Rice Merringue—Boil one half teacup of rice till very soft, drain it dry, beat the yolks of four eggs light. Use one-half pint of milk; butter the size of an egg. Grate the rind of one lemon in

half pint of milk; butter the size of an egg. Grate the rind of one lemon in the rice when soaked, add one teacup of sugar and a little salt. Bake one-half hour. Beat the whites of the four eggs, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the juice of the lemon. Spread this on the top and return to the oven until slightly brown. Eat cold.

Bayarian Cream.—One quart of cream.

Bavarian Cream—One quart of cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half box of gelatine, one cupful of water, four eggs (yolks); flavor with vanilla. Soak the gelatine an hour in the water, whip a pint of cream to a froth, boil the other a pint of cream to a froth, boil the other pint of cream and the sugar. When slightly cooled stir in the yolks of the eggs, well beaten. When quite cold and it has begun to thicken stir without cestation until it is very smooth, then stir in the whipped cream lightly until well mixed. Place in a mold and set on ice. Serve with strawberries.

Almond Custard-Blanch and beat four ounces of almonds with a spoonful of water. Beat a pint of cream flavored with vanilla and mix with it the yoke of four eggs, with as much sugar as will make it pretty sweet; then add the pretty sweet; then add the Stir it all over a slow fire till

almonds. Stir it all over a slow fire till it is of a proper thickness, but do not boil. Pour it into cups or glasses.

Delicate Pudding—One cup of strawberry juice, one cup of water, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, sugar and a pinch of salt. Let the water and juice come to a boil. Mix the corn starch with a little water and salt. Add the juice and boil ten minutes. Beat the juice and boil ten minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a foam, but not stiff, and stir into the syrup after taking from the stove. Sweeten to taste. Put into a mould and serve with soft custard around it.

Bohemian Cream -Rub a plat of freshgathered strawberries through a sieve. Add six ounces of powdered sugar and the juice of a lemon; dissolve one and a half ounces of isinglass in one-half pint of water, mix all well together and place the dish upon the ice, stirring it until it begins to set. Whip nearly a pint of cream to a light froth and stir into it the strawberries; fill the mold and let it remain upon the ice until time to serve. Then plunge it into warm water for an instant, wipe it dry and turn out the cream on a dish.

Tapioca Creamed Pudding—Two

heaping tablespoonfuls of tapioca, one half cup sugar, three eggs, a little nutmeg, one quart of milk, three tablespoon-fuls of sugar, one small teaspoonful of vanilla. Soak the tapioca over night in wantia. Soak the taploca over hight in water enough to cover it. Add the yolks of the eggs, nutmeg and a half cupful of sugar. Best well together. Boil the milk, stir in the mixture and cook five minutes or more. Spread the whites, beaten to a stiff froth, over the top of the stidies there is the still of the still top, after adding three teaspoonfuls of sugar and the vanilla.

sugar and the vanilla.

Ambrossia—Place in a deep glass dish
alternate layers of grated cocoanut,
sliced oranges and sliced pineapple. Begin with the oranges and use cocoanut
last, spreading between each layer sifted

last, spreading between each layer sifted sugar. Serve with sponge cake.

Delmonico Pudding—One quart of milk, five eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, sugar to taste. Let the milk come to a boil, beat the yolks of five eggs and the whites of two with the sugar, a little salt, add the well-beaten corn starch wet with a little of the milk cold, flavor with vanilla. Scald the cold, flavor with vanilla. Scald the mixture until quite thick, pour it into a pudding dish and place in the oven to

mixture until quite thick, pour it into a pudding dish and place in the oven to glaze over. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add sugar to make a thin frosting, flavor it delicately. Spread over the pudding and brown slightly. To be eaten cold.

Velvet Cream—One quart milk, three eggs, one-half box gelatine, one cup sugar, one-half cup powdered sugar. Soak the gelatine in part of the milk half an hour. Put the rest of the milk on the stove in hot water. When the milk comes to a boil add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, with the cup of sugar and the gelatine. When it begins to thicken take it off, and when nearly cold add the whites of the eggs, well beaten, with the half cup powdered sugar.

Cherry Custard—Make a custard of a pint of rich milk and the yolks of five eggs. Sweeten and flavor. While hot add one-half box gelatine dissolved in cold water. Set in a mold. Pour sround it in the dish, when served, a sauce of red cherries. Sweeten, strain and thicken slightly with cornstarch. Decorate with cherries.

A papyrus containing a problem in chass said to have been solved in the time of Rameses the Great has been offered to the British Museum.

Eating the Flesh of Poisoned Animals.

Eating the Flesh of Poisoned Animals. The subject of the use of the flesh of snimals killed by poison has been studied by Schmidt-Mulheim with a view to determine whether, if eaten by men, such flesh would be injurious. As reported in the Revista Internazionale d'Igiene of Naples for June, 1891, it may be used without any danger whatever. Many savage races constantly use the flesh of the animals that have been killed with poisoned weapons and have never been injured by that means. Harms has proved (Universal Medical Magazine) that the flesh of animals that have been poisoned with nux vomica and with tarthat the flesh of animals that have been poisoned with nux vomica and with tartarized antimony is not at all hurtful; Feser has demonstrated the same fact in regard to strychine and eserine; Spallanzani, Zappi, and Sonnenschein have done the same for arsenic. Froehner and Knudson have made some experiments for this purpose with strychine and with eserine. They fed dogs with large quantities of mutton poisoned with strychine and eserine, and they found that no injury whatever was done to the animals. Besides, they themselves ate some of the poisoned meat and drank soup made from it, and found that the flavor was good and had no injurious effects whatever or and had no injurious effects whatever on the system. In regard to the alleged in-jurious effects caused by the meat of animals poisoned with hellebore, and which had caten belladonna leaves, the authors have shown that the accounts published in this regard have not been proved and require further tests.— Science.

What Is a "Texas?"

"Very few people know the origin of the word texas, as applied to a certain part of a steambout," said an old river captain at the Laclede last night. "All modern boats don't have the texas, though it was an essential of the old system in the halcyon days of steamsystem in the naicyon days of steam-boating. The texas, you know, is that apartment of the upper deck just be-neath the pilothouse where the crew shifts sleep. The word was first applied in the troublous times of the '30s and '40s, when Texas was first fighting for liberation from the despotic rule of Mexico, and afterward when the United States was plunged into war with the Aztecs to maintain the rights the brave Texans had wrung from Santa Ana. Recruits from the United States were carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence across the Gulf to Texas to help the Lone Star men in their war. The boats that took them down the river were the first to construct the apartment for the crew, and that sup-ports the pilothouse. This innovation in boat building made it possible for travelers to peer through the little windows from an elevation that enabled them to see a greater scope of country on both banks than they had before been accustomed to sweep with their vision. The innovation coming on just at the time that Texas was causing such a commotion all over the world, passengers and boatmen with one accord always re ferred to the apartment as the texas. The name has stuck to it ever since, and is about as good as any other, though I often hear people wonder at its origin."
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The immigration from England, Scot land and Wales does not change much from year to year, but remains close to 60,000 annually.



There's a wide difference between the help that's talked of and the help that's guaranteed.

Which do you want, when you're buying medicine?

buying medicine?

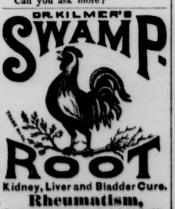
If you're satisfied with words, you get them with every blood-purifier but one. That one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, you get a guarantee. If it doesn't help you, you have your money back. On this plan, a medicine that promises help is pretty sure to give it. sure to give it.

But it's because the medicine is different, that it's sold differently. different, that it's sold differently. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. At all seasons and in all cases, it cures permanently, as nothing else can, all the diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood.

It's the best blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

With this, you pay only for the good you get.

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Disordered Liver,

Impure Blood, Scrofula, malaria, gen'i weakness or debilit Guarantes. Use contents of One Bottle, if not be effect, Druggelste will refuse to you the price past. At Bruggelste, 50c, Size, \$1,00 Size "invalide" Guide to Hestlit-Tree-Consellation for Dit. Kilmen & Co., Binghampon, N. Y.

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A Scythe as Old as Moses

An Egyptian scythe, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, is exhibited among the antiquities in museum of Flinders Petr
The shaft of the instrument set with a row of fine flint discovery answers the oft-asked ques-tion: How did the stone age man har-vest his crops?—St. Louis Republic.

According to figures produced by the Bureau of Immigration 6,000,000 aliens have landed in the United States in the last twelve years.

Colds caught in warm weather are just as certain to make slow but sure destruction of the lung tissues as any other. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure enters the most delicate thereof the respiratory organs, and a miraculous cure is promptly effected. No oplum. Sold by prominent druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

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With local applications, as they cannot reach
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Sold by * Plucists, price 75c.

"I have found your Bradycrotine a sure cure for headache." A. R. Hanks, Mountain Peak, Texas. All druggists, fifty cents. Who would be free from earthly ills must buy a box of Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

FLOWERS: If you are interested send address to S. B. Leonard, Box 425, Syracuse, N. Y.

WORDS OF ADVICE FROM A NOTED PHYSICIAN. A Former Student of Sir Morrell

Mackenzie, of London, England, Every physician of extensive practice admits the difficulty—nay, almost hopelessness—of treating Nephritic (kidney) troubles successfully. After seventeen years' experience in practicing my profession I had reached the same conclusion, and that our asual therapeutical agents were wholly inadequate to cope with such diseases, when my attention was called to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-



I have always been prejudiced against the use of patent medicines (a failure peculiar to the members of my profession), but here was a preparation discovered by an old and physician whose wide experience scientific physician whose wide experience, extending over many years, had given him exceptional advantages for treating disease successfully. Was it not, then, possible that he had found a cure where others had faile if I determined to test the matter,

Shortly after arriving at this conclusion a young man came to consult me who had

Shortly after arriving at this conclusion a young man came to consult me who had been a great sufferer from Kidney and Liver troubles for many years. He had been treated by a number of our leadin; physicians without obtaining any relief, an l came to me as a last resort though with very little faith in my ability to effect a cure. I prescribed Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for him, and after taking the first bottle his condition was materially improved. He continued the treatment until he had used three bottles when he was entirely cured and to-day he is the picture of robust health and vitality. Since then I have prescribed Swamp-Root for a number of my patients, and always with the most gratifying results, and now I believe it to be the best re nedy for all Kidney, Liver and Blader com plaints, both chronic or acute, known to the world, if not an actual specific. With Dr. Kilmer's U. & O. Anointment I

have cured the most stubborn case of hemorrhoids, or piles, of ten years' standing which had been pronounced incurable after all the approved remelies had been tried without avail.

It is needless to add that experience has confirmed my entire confidence in Dr. Kil-mer's preparations, which I frequently prescribe for my patients and invariably with the happiest results; therefore it affords me great pleasure to most cordially recommen them to suffering humanity and to the medi-cal profession, as I feel sure they will ac-complish all an I even more than is claimed for them in every instance. Yours Respectfully,

C. F. BROWN, A. M., M. D. Suspension Bridge, N.Y , April 23, 1892.



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 cures habitual continuations. acnes and revers and cures natituat constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable 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 by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will promyte to properly for any one who cure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any

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