

Mr. Geo. W. Twist

All Run Down A Puzzling Case---How

Gained From 135 to 176 Pounds. "A few years ago my health failed me, and I consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine failed to give relief. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken several bottles and am much improved. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health. Formerly I weighed

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

135 pounds, now 1 balance the scales at 176 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a great benefit to me, and 1 have recommended it to friends, who realize good results by its use." GEO. V. Twist, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, jaun



An agreeable Laxative and Negve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per package, Samples free. KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER

"German Syrup"

have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT



D. H. BILGER, Esq.

#### CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED! La Grippe Baffled!

The After Effects Cured READ WHAT Mr. BILGER SAYS:—"I had a bad attack of Grippe; caught cold and it lodged in my kidateys and liver, and oblisueh pain and misery in my back and legs. The Physician's medicine and other things that lused made no impression, and I continually grew worse until I was a physical wreck and given up to die. Before I had taken the second bottle of Swamp-Root I felt better, and to-day am just as well and strong as ever mota trace of the Grippe is left) Swamp-Root saved my life."

D. H. BILGER.



Dr. Kilmer's Parilla Liver Pills ARE THE BEST! 42 Pills, 25 cents.

#### Getting Thin

is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

## Scott's Emulsion

is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue-nature's food that stops waste and creates

healthy flesh. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York, Sold by druggists even where.



Your hens under proper management should pay you \$1 per head profit per annum; this will mean something when keeping several hundred or even thousand fowls. You make her pay her board and this profit besides for your share of the fun of caring for her; certainly this is paying better than many investments one could make. many investments one could make, with health and pleasure added. There is always sure returns in eggs; but the time, of course, to make good profits is in winter when "hen's fruit" is quoted high.—New York Independent.

Professor I. P. Roberts sent to the Western New York Horticultural So-Western New York Horticultural Society an interesting paper on this subject, in which he said that the particular advantage of forest soils is the great amount of humus they contain. The roots in the soil serve as drainage tubes, and as they rot away the soil becomes hard and compact.

In many orchards the cheapest way to get plant food is by the intelligent use of the drain tile. In those that are neturally underdrained this.

use of the drain tile. In those that are naturally underdrained this would not pay. Where an additional fertilizer is wanted stable manure is the most available and cheapest form, but it contains too much nitrogen in proportion to its mineral elements, and is apt to force the growth of wood too much. It should, therefore, be well rotted before being applied.

Where nitrogen is wanted it can be obtained cheaper by the use of vetches and other leginitous plants. The

and other leguminous plants. The vetch is the most suitable plant for covering the land late in the season. The seed can be sowed in June or July, and plants will cover the ground completely by winter.—Farmers' Home Journal.

BEST FARM FENCE.

In our section of country the osage In our section of country the osage orange hedge, which seemed to promise durability as well as protection, has been tried, writes a Southwestern Ohio farmer. Experience, however, developed so many objections that it is now rarely planted as a farm fence. Many are using wire fences, which have their advantages and defects, also-board fences and post and rail fences. board fences and post and rail fences are used. I have had a long and varied experience in fences, and have come to the conclusion that where a fence is to remain along a public road or for a permanent division between fields that preference should be given to the ordicarth for a carpet. permanent division between fields that preference should be given to the ordinary board fence on account of its durability and comparative cheapness. Were it not for the early rotting of the posts when made of timber other than locust there would be no question as to the wisdom of this preference.

I have made a board fence twenty-five years ago in which the sawed posts were of seasoned oak. Many of these posts are still in use, and the fence is mainly supported by stakes driven

mainly supported by stakes driven down and nailed to the posts above ground. With locust posts I consider a board fence, as a whole, good for twenty-five years, while the boards a board fence, as a whole, good for twenty-five years, while the boards will serve many years longer by sub-stituting a few new posts.—New York World.

BEST FOOD FOR MILCH COWS.

The food of a cow has very little influence upon the butter globules in the milk, these being individual or breed characteristics. You can readily increase or decrease the quantity of milk cows to go dry when the best prices can be realized. given by a cow, or even flavor it with turnips or onions mixed with the food, but the butter globules in it will remain about the same, whether the quantity given is much or little. The Jersey cow is noted for giving very rich milk, but not so large a quantity as some other breeds. Well-cured clover hay is the best fodder for mile cows in winter, and good corn fodder comes next; after these hay of various grades. But dry fodder is not sufficient to keep up a good flow of milk, and a ration of bran, corn and cottonseed meal should bran, corn and cottonseed meal should be added. If only wheat bran and be added. If only wheat bran and cottonseed meal is given, then an ordinary sized cow should have ten pounds of bran and two pounds of the cotton-seed meal as a daily ration, but a better one would be five of corn meal, neeter one would be need from meal, five of bran and two of the cottonseed meal. These may be divided into three rations and given morning, noon and night, with all the good hay or other kind of fodder the cow will cat. Hay and oats ought not to decrease the flow of milk unless they are musty and otherwise poor in quality.—New York

GROWING BUSH FRUITS.

Professor S. B. Atwood, of the Virginia Station, says in bulletin 11: The ordinary method of growing bush fruits in the farmer's garden, along the fence be done.

Farmer's cannot afford to cultivate wheat for an average crop. Then why give a state of the bush rows or in situations where culture is quite impossible, is doubtless the worst sort of system ever devised, and the common prevalence of this no system is probably largely responsible for the lack of interest in the culture of these very wholesome and valuable fruits.

very wholesome and valuable fruits.

They have from custom generally been relegated to the fence row and out of the way situations until most farmers have come to look upon them as unworthy of better treatment; the fact that they have grown and borne fruit, after a fashion, even in these untoward situations, has encouraged, more or less, this slovenly method of treatment.

If farmers and every person who owns a small area of available ground can once be brought to a realization of the food value and healthfulness of these fruits and the ease and certainty pleasure of it.

with which they can be grown, doubt-less the methods of culture complained of will be abandoned.

Western farmers generally want hogs that have considerably corse hair. This indicases that they are hardy, not merely because the hair protects skin from cold and scalding sun, but also because the coarse haired hog has probably been inured to hardship from pighood. When a pig is half starved or suffering from cold it will make growth of hair, though otherwise not increasing in size.—Boston Cultivator.

WHAT HENS SHOULD PAY.

Your hens under proper management

Your hens under proper management that all useless and unnecessary fences

Sooner or later farmers will learn that all useless and unnecessary fences simply serve as harbors for vermin and insects without adding one dollar in value to the place. Fence the stock where it must be done but let the plants have free air, sunlight and good culture. No particular effort at special culture is necessary for these fruits, but the gooseberries and currants, especially, require good soil and will be much benefited by a mulching of chip dirt or coal ssles. It is to be presumed that all persons know that the old canes must be removed each year from blackberries and raspberries and that currants and gooseberries require that currants and gooseberries require judicious pruning by cutting away the old wood.—Mirror and Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES Fowls like shade in summer.

Set or "break up" the broody her at once. Kerosene is very effective for the

cure of scaly legs.

Assafoetida in the drinking water is

said to be good for gapes in chickens. Poorly stocked farms are neither at tractive nor are they made most profit-

The horse that has steady work each day is the best able to stand hard work. See that the fowls have fresh water

and pure air, but not damp quarters or drafts. Do what is necessary to be done in good season; there is often much los

in delay. The knowledge of how to sell farm products will come largely from ex-

perience. On plowed land there is very little loss of manure applied in winter by leaching.

A complete failure rarely falls to the lot of a really good farmer with any When it is considered necess

make a radical change of feed do it gradually. Rice boiled till soft and mixed with

dry oatmeal is good to vary the chickens' food with. Dairy stock cannot be improved if a careless mixing of all breeds is per-

mitted to go on.

A very little food when it is needed will often make the difference between

profit and loss in dairying.

Pekins are not fanciful as to food, take willingly what is given them and the ducklings fatten quickly.

Good pasturage is necessary in dairying. A cow must be able to fill her stomach without working all day for it. Whitewash the coops before using them; it gives an air of neatness and air of healthfulness—air full of health.

It is claimed that with plenty of charcoal, the same amount of feed will produce a far greater amount of

Little chicks want dry quarters to do their best. But that does not mean that they should never touch anything but a board or stone floor. Many a farmer has made himself in-

dependent by supplying some trifling need of the market that the general producer has overlooked.

Peaches do not thrive in a wet soil and this is often a leading cause of failure to secure the best results. Good drainage is an important item.

A London journal commends American breeders for sticking much more closely to the original Italian type of Leghorns than the English have done.

Manure may be wasted by attempting to make it do service in a larger space than it will profitably cover, as well as entailing more labor than the crop can compensate for. To rightly fulfil the function of stock

breeding the animals must be so mated as to produce the best possible results, generating on generation, in an even

tris on his tour through India noticed that the Rajah Patialia, when he was present, wore a turban with a double row of diamonds and innumerable pearls and other gems, and learned that the Rajah had bought them from the Empress Eugenie for \$850,000.

The Forty-Acre Farmer.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

YEAST MADE WITHOUT YEAST.

PEAST MADE WITHOUT YEAST.

Boil half a pint of hops for half an hour in four quarts of water, then allow to cool. When lukewarm add one teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of brown sugar. Mix half a cup of flour smooth with some of the liquor and pour into the mixture. Let this stand two days, when add one pound of potatoes, boiled and mashed; stir well; let stand another day, strain and bottle. Leave the corks loose at first, and allow it to stand at least ten days before using. It usually takes one-half a cup of good yeast for four loaves of bread.—New York World.

TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Remember in making coffee says comebody in Good Housekeeping:
That the same flavor will not suit

every taste.

That every one can be suited to a nicety by properly blending two or more kinds.

That equal parts of Mocha, Java and Rio will be relished by a good many

people.

That a mild coffee can be made dangerously strong, and still retain the mildness of flavor.

That the enjoyment of a beverage and slavish devotion thereto are quite

different things.

That the flavor is improved if the liquid is turned from the dregs as soon as the proper strength has been obtained.

That where the percolation method

is used, the coffee should be ground very fine, or the strength will not be

That if the ground coffee is put into the water and boiled, it should be rather coarse, otherwise it will invariably be muddy.

That a good coffee will always command a fair price; but that all high-raised coffees are not necessarily grounded.

priced coffees are not necessarily of high quality. That in serving, the cups and cream

should be warm; the cream should be put in the cup before the coffee is poured in, but it is immaterial when

the sugar is added.

That a level tablespoonful of the

ground coffee to each cup is the standard allowance, from which deviation can be made in either direction according to the strength desired.

Veal is one of the most delicious ar-ticles of food now offered in our mar-

ket, and may be prepared in a variety of ways, writes Mrs. E. R. Parker in the Courier Journal. Veal cutlets and

chops are the choice parts for broiling or frying. The loin and breast are preferred for roasting, while the neck, shoulder and other inferior parts make excellent stews and side dishes.

Veal Cutlets Breaded—Have the cut-

tets very thin, cover them with boiling water, let stand two or three minutes, drain and wipe dry; dip first in beaten egg, then in grated bread crumbs; fry in boiling fat, dish and serve with maitre d'hotel butter.

Veal Chops—Broil chops over a clear fire until brown on both sides, season

with salt and pepper, pour over melted butter and serve with mushroom

Stewed Veal-Break a shank-bone of

veal, wash and put in a kettle with two quarts of water, one small onion, a blade of mace, salt and pepper; set over a quick fire; pick and wash a tea-cup of rice and throw in with the veal; simmer slowly one hour; take up on a dish row year drawn butter and gar

simmer slowly one hour; take up on a dish, pour over drawn butter and garnish with parsley.

Veal a la Bourgeoise—Take five pounds of lean veal, lard with strips of salt pork. Fry two slices of fat bacon, when crisp put in the veal and turn until brown. Sprinkle with pepper, salt, minced sweet breads, add a carrot, an onion, two potatoes, a bay leaf and

an onion, two potatoes, a bay leaf and a slice of lemon, all chopped fine, pour over a quart of stock and simmer for two hours. Then take up the veal, lay on a hot dish; strain the gravy, return to the pan, thicken with grated

crackers and pour over the meat.

pound fillet of veal and lard with strips of fat pork. Cut one carrot, one tur-nip, one onion and one stalk of celery,

put them in a brazing pan with a bay leaf, a bunch of parsley, a sprig of

the fillet on top, and pour over a pint of stock, with half as much melted but-

ter, cover and set in oven for two

hours, baste occasionally. When done take up, strain the gravy, season with

take up, strain the gravy, season with a teaspoonful each of mushroom, walnut and tomato catsup, and pour over the fricandeau.

Veal Leaf—Chop fine three pounds of lean veal and one pound of salt pork; role one dozen crackers, put half of them in with the meat, add three beaten eggs, a little pepper and salt; mix all together and work in a loaf, role in the remainder of the crackers.

mix all together and work in a loaf, role in the remainder of the crackers, put in the oven to bake one hour. Let cool and slice thin.

Veal Scallops—Chop scraps and pieces of veal fine, put a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, with pepper and salt. Cover with a layer of powdered crackers and bits of butter. Then add another layer of meat and crackers. Beat two eggs in a cup of cream.

ers. Beat two eggs in a cup of cream, pour on top, and set in the oven, let bake two hours.

Browned Veal Chops—Trim the chops, lay in a pan, cover with boiling water and stand on the stove five minutes: drain and wine day did in beat of the chops and wine day did in beat of the chops.

remove the paper, dredge with flour, baste and let brown; stir a tablespoon-ful of chopped mushrooms into the grayy, pour over the loin and serve

Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Aus-

thyme and sweet marjoram each.

erve at once.

Fricandeau of Veal—Take a four

gravy.

The Forty-Acre Farmer.

"My father used to tell me about the richest man he ever knew," said a steady young fellow a few days ago, says the Detroit Free Press. "That man had a wife and three children on a cozy little forty-acre farm. He had a few hundred dollars in the bank and was always adding to it, for his expenses were far below the profits of his little place. That man had no sickness in his family. He was happy. He had everything that he wanted and was independent. So he was the richest man my father ever knew. I cannot say that I agree with my respected ancestor," continued the young man, "for that man never knew of the modern luxuries of life, those thousand and one little improvements and conveniences that go to make ease for man, the gradual working out of the theory of the eventful complete mastery of mind over matter."

"You are looking," said the older man, "to that time when the mind will sit in an inert body and do nothing but command. True it is that the tendency is in that direction; but it is a matter of grave question whether the good of the human race calls for the fulfillment of the plan. The mind of man is the of the plan. The mind of man is the master, but the man who looks forward to the hour when he can sit and by the pressing of a button have the world at his feet is not the man who will bring these things about. We yearn for improvements that will make life easier; vet with the time-saving methods of co-day the race is busier and less resttaking than ever. I agree with the old gentleman who thought the forty-acre farmer with happy surroundings the richest man he ever knew."

Life Preservers for Wells. The East India coolie is a fatalist; thinks as little of killing himself as the Chinaman or Japanese. In point of fact he entertains a marked preference for self-destruction as a means of showing pique at a real or fancied injury. In the city of Bombay this tendency has long been a source of considerable inconvenience and danger, as the favorite method of the Eastern suicide is to jump into a well, and it is stated that there is scarcely a well in the city that has not, at some time, been used for that purpose. An in-genious native East Indian has met genious native East Indian has met this difficulty by inventing a simple and durable appliance, which has the merit of not only preventing suicide, also accidental drowning in wells. So excellently is this device adapted for this purpose that it has obtained the approval of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain. It consists of a hoop of wood or metal, over which is stretched a net of light tarred rope with four-inch meshes. Metallic drums support this net just far enough under the water of the well to enable the buckets to sink and dip, but there is not enough water above the net to is not enough water above the net t drown a person.—New York Tele

Astoria (Oregon) fishermen demand five cents a pound from salmon canner

Of Importance to All Who Do Business, der for \$3.75 to The Trade Co., 299 Devonshire St., Boston, and you will receive by prepaid express a copy of a handsomely printed and securely bound book telling you how to increase business; how to decorate your store crease business; how to decorate your store windows; how to advertise in newspapers; about circulars, cards and posters; the cost and use of engraving of every class; the expense of lithographs and their value; how to produce effective billheads, cards and other commercial printing, with information on the management of employes and everything pertaining to business publicity—the only work of its class in the world; indispensable to every business man whether he be an advertiser or not. Written by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the expert at business and advertising. 518 large pages, handsomely illustrated. You take no risk; if after receiving the book you don't want it you can return it and get your money back.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

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

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

Sore throat cured at once by Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists. Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and consti-pation. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thom; son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle JUST A LITTLE pain neglected, may become

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Just a little SPRAIN may make,a cripple.

Just a little BRUISE may make serious inflammation.

Just a little BURN may make an ugly scar. Just a little COST

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A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for

JUST A LITTLE. A copy of the "Official Portroito or the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully lilus-trated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of to. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER Co., BALTIMORE, MO.

water and stand on the stove five minutes; drain and wipe dry, dip in beaten egg, lay in a shallow pan, dust with powdered crackers, and set in the stove to brown, serve with tomato sance.

Stuffed Loin of Veal—Take the large bones from a loin of veal, fill the cavities with a force meat made of chopped salt pork, stale bread-crumbs, one beaten egg, a tablespoonful of butter, with salt and pepper; cover the roast with greased paper; put in a baking-pan, pour half a pint of stock in with a teacup of melted butter; set in the oven and cook slowly for one hour, remove the paper, dredge with flour, THE BEST

Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time tones up the entire organism. This is just contrary to the effect of the various potash, uncry, sarsaparilla mixtures, which bottle up the impurities in the system, thus producing much stolaness and suffering. Therefore, for a

**BLOOD MEDICINE** you cannot do better than take 8.8.8. "As a physician, I have prescribed as 8.8.8. in my practice as a tonic, and for blood troubles, and have been very successful. I never used a remedy which gave such general satisfaction to mysel. But Hercary, M. D., Mackey, Ind."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed ... c.

Some surprising figures have just been published anent the great lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest. They illustrate how bountifully that expansive region has been timbered. In Washington and Oregon there are over one thousand lumber and wood working firms resurgenting a

wood working firms, representing a combined capital of nearly \$30,000,000 and employing 25,000 men. The value of the product is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 yearly. Ten millions of dollars are annually brought into these two States from foreign and into these two States from foreign and domestic points in exchange for lum-ber, lath, shingles and other wood

In Washington the cut of lumber for In Washington the cut of lumber for 1892 showed a large decrease over the preceding year by reason of the fact that the building boom beginning in 1890 began to subside during the latter part of 1891. The cargo trade, however, during 1892, and the coastwise movement, considerably increased, and the Eastern demand for rail shipments of lumber from Washington, increased of lumber from Washington increased world is the Custom House of Ancofully twenty per cent. According to marco, in Peru, 16,000 feet above the indications, this year's record will sea.

eclipse all others of the past in the commercial progress of the Pacific Northwest. The Puget Sound Lumberman estimates that the standing timber in the State of Washington amounts in round numbers to 413,000,000,000

feet.

In order to grasp the magnitude of these figures let the reader, in his mind's eye, imagine a solid train, 15,000 feet of lumber to the car, stretching 154,000 miles; or six times around the earth, and then enough cars left to make train train training. make a train stretching from Tacoma across the continent to the middle of make a train stretching from lacoma across the continent to the middle of the Atlantic. Or, taking fifty cars for a train, it would take 542,000 trains to transport the standing timber of Washington.

It is said that for the pieces of armor in the Spitzer collection—the most wonderful armor in the world—Herr Spitzer had frequently refused \$1,250,-000.

The highest inhabited place in the

### Housekeepers Should Remember.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness: and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

\*\*\*\*\*

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, But Quick Witted People Use

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PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILLOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radways Properties of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

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ME. BALL WAS THE FIRST MAN TO PURCHASE ANA'S IN COHOES. LISTEN AS HE TELLS YOU THE RESULT.

DANA SARRAPARILLA Co.: sufferer from GENTLEMEN.—I have been a sufferer from GENTLEMEN.—I have been a sufferer from the last ten yeners. Last fall I saw in oue of our local papers an advertisement of your medicine, and testimonials of its wonderful cures.

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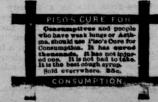
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