A Large Fruit Farm.

One of the largest fruit farms this side of the Rocky Mountains, according to a recent bulletin of the West Virginia Experimental Station, is to be found on the foothills of the Blue Ridge in Jefferson County, of that State. In 1887 Becker Brothers set out 33,000 peach trees, since which time eight adjoining tracts have been added, until the fruit farm comprises 2400 acres in one body. The planters have not stopped with peaches alone, but they have a large area in grapes, quinces and cherries, besides American and Japanese plums, apricots, Japan persimmons, nectarine, English walnuts, Italian chestnuts and paper shell almonds.—Chicago Herald.

Clarence Smith, private secretary to Collector Hendricks, of the Port of New York, proposes to organize a society to be composed of men who are or have been conspicuous as private secretaries to leading officials of the Government. Among those who have been asked to join are Secretary of War Lamont and General Horace Porter.

The latest record-breaking time between Bombay, India, and London is thirteen days.

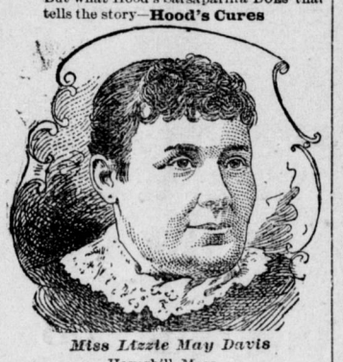
Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is a Positive cure for Croup. 25 cents at druggists.

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES that tells the story—**Hood's Cures**



Miss Lizzie May Davis
Haverhill, Mass.

After the Grip

Nervous Prostration --- No Help Except in Hood's

"Have been suffering for 2 years past with **Nervous Prostration** which was brought on by a very severe attack of grip. Had **Cold Chills** almost every day for nearly 3 years. Have now taken, on the recommendation of my druggist, 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. What 5 doctors of both Boston and this city could not do, those 3 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have done for me. I am now well and **Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures** can walk without a cane. I feel grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I believe I should not now be alive if it were not for this medicine." MISS LIZZIE MAY DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD. IT GIVES FRESHNESS AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION. $1.00 FOR A CASE. IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomach distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J Cox, Defiance, O.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED 1000 AGENTS, either sex. Victor Chopper and Perfect Scraper. Terms free. Samples mailed, 50 cts. Corbin & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.

It is not necessary for a crop of late cabbage to start the plants in a hotbed. Make a place out doors as rich and mellow as possible, sow the seed in drills rather thinly, and cover nights to keep in the heat. It is very important to make a rapid but stocky growth. This may be done by putting nitrate of soda in the drill row and transplanting each plant once if not more times before finally setting it out where it is to make a head. Plants thus treated are worth double those grown closely crowded in the matted bed.—Boston Cultivator.

GROWING POTATOES.

To grow potatoes, select the best soil you can get, avoiding ground that is liable to overflow, clear off all the trash, and if the ground is not very rich apply a good dressing of well rotted manure and then plow as deep as you can. Then harrow until the soil is in good condition. Then as soon as danger of frost is past plant for early crop. First of June plant peach-blows. When ready to plant take a plow and run deep furrows three and one-half feet apart. Cut your potatoes in pieces, one or two eyes to the piece, drop eighteen inches apart in these furrows, one piece in a place. Then take a hoe and cover, putting an inch of soil over each piece. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well up and keep filling in the furrows, and you will not be troubled with weeds in the rows and will not need to do any hand weeding. Cultivate once a week till they bloom.—New York Observer.

THE COW'S CUD.

The cow's cud is a quantity of the food that is brought up from the first stomach after the food has been swallowed and the animal is resting and has time to remasticate it more completely. Between the first and second stomachs there is a receptacle about five inches long and the size of the gullet. A portion of the food is pressed into this part of the gullet and is brought up into the throat and mouth, where it is chewed slowly. This food may be seen ascending the gullet when the cow is ruminating. The cud is not any distinct thing, as some suppose, that may be lost, but is simply a portion of the food which comes from the stomach in the way described. When a cow is said to lose her cud, nothing is lost or dropped, but by reason of indigestion the action of the stomach is suspended, and it is restored as soon as the trouble is removed by any simple medicine. The most effective is a dose of a pint of raw linseed oil or melted lard.—New York Times.

FERTILIZERS AND COW-PEAS.

The manner of properly treating and applying fertilizers is yearly receiving more consideration among farmers. On this subject the Georgia Experiment Station tells Southern farmers that the best results can only be obtained from concentrated fertilizers by using them on the best lands, and not by scattering them at the rate of 100 or 200 pounds to the acre over a large, worn-out plantation. Nor should the mistake be made of applying large amounts of concentrated fertilizers on worn-out land. The larger the application the more important it becomes that the land should be in the best possible condition, such as it would have been left in by a good crop of small grain, with thorough and deep plowing and harrowing.

The practice of sowing cow-peas is strongly urged for renovating the soil and for hay. Nitrogen is the most important element of plant food because it is indispensable to the plant and is deficient in all worn or partially exhausted soils. It is the most uniformly effective element of a fertilizer for all grains, grasses and cotton. While the most expensive, if bought in the market, it may be drawn from the air by cultivating such plants as clover, peanuts, vetches, burrclover, lucerne and especially the cow-pea, which, if properly utilized, will be more valuable to the Southern farmer than red clover has been to the farmers of the North and West.—New York World.

BREEDING SOWS.

A sow that is a good breeder should be kept for several years, or until she forms some bad habit, of which unruliness and eating her young are the two that give most trouble. When the sow gets her full growth her litters will be larger, healthier and more uniform, often without a single titman. In the first litter, especially, if the sow be a young one, there will be two and sometimes as many as three pigs that are either dead at birth or are so undersized that they are not worth raising. A three or four-year-old sow, farrowing two litters of pigs a year, will often give more profit than an average cow, and not cost so much to keep nor so much labor to care for. The chief care with a breeding sow after she gets her growth is not to let her get too fat. She will have an enormous appetite, but it should be satisfied, except when she is suckling her young, with the coarsest feed. Skim-milk is good, but not too much of it. With this mix bran or fine middlings, and then let the bulk of the feed be roots, beets or mangels in winter, and a run in the apple orchard or a clover lot in summer. If allowed to run in pasture one or two seasons old sows become breachy, breaking through fences and gates, and going where they please. That is the fault for which most of them have to be fattened.—American Cultivator.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

Attention has recently been directed to the application of electricity to farming operations, and the designing and introduction of suitable dynamo-electric machinery for this purpose would no doubt be profitable both to the manufacturers and the farmers. Early in 1892, an electric power system was installed at the farm of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., the current being brought from the college laboratory by a line three-quarters of a mile in length, conducted by the students themselves. A ten horse power motor was used for ginning and pressing cotton, thrashing grain, cutting up feed stuff, etc., and gave entire satisfaction. In every community where there is water power, electricity could be economically generated and used not only for the above mentioned purposes, but also to run saws, planing machines, pumps, lathes, grindstones, cider presses, sorghum mills, churns, sewing machines—in short, for everything requiring power. What farmer would not welcome the exchange of smoky lamps for electric lights? The arc light may also prove useful in market gardening, some recent experiments made in France having shown that it has a marked effect in stimulating plant growth when sunlight is not to be had. Where sufficient water power is not available, windmills might be used in connection with a system of storage batteries. Such a utilization of the wasted energies of nature would put off the coming of the coal famine that threatens future generations.—Inventive Age.

CULTIVATION OF WILLOWS.

Inquiries are received concerning the culture and marketing of willows for baskets and other goods. Notwithstanding the basket willow does well in this country, five-sixths of the quantity consumed is imported from foreign countries.

The prevailing opinion that only low land is suitable for willow cultivation may be the cause of so little attention being given to it. Low land is best, but high land is good. It is certainly far better than land where there are stagnant pools or too much water.

For the growth of willows the land must be treated similar to that intended for the planting of corn. It must be plowed in the fall and loosened up in the spring. The field must be kept free of grass and weeds.

The willow cuttings are planted in rows twelve inches apart. The rows should be three feet apart and a cultivator and hand hoe used to keep down the weeds.

The plants are cuttings from two to three year old willows which are cut one foot long, measuring three-eighths to one-half inch in thickness. With a stick or iron rod holes are made in the ground and a cutting introduced so that one or two buds remain above the ground. The first year only a few sprouts will spring from each cutting.

Every year in March the switches are cut close to the stem before the sap shoots into the plants. The switches are tied in bundles about ten inches in diameter and placed in two or three inches of water, remaining there until the latter part of April until the sap has risen and small leaves and sprouts have appeared. This sap loosens the bark which can be removed very easily by being drawn through a wooden fork similar to a clothes pin.

Willows must be dried in the open air. They are then bundled to weigh about fifty pounds per bundle. About 30,000 willow cuttings are necessary to plant an acre. The willow reaches the greatest production in the third year, and with proper care and good fertilizing it will continue to yield good results for many years.

Dry peeled willows are worth five to eight cents a pound, and green willows with the bark on them are worth $14 to $18 per ton.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Pigs should suckle till ten weeks old.

The flock enjoy summer as well as winter comforts.

Have a syringe handy when the foal puts in an appearance.

Are there wast places in the pasture? Give them a coat of manure.

There are family traits and likenesses in sheep as much as "humans."

No, no! "Everybody can't be a good shepherd; they ain't made that way."

Salt and wood ashes in reach of hogs are beneficial. Good for horses also.

Never refuse a good cash offer when you have anything of the horse kind to sell.

Many a man is a success as a wool grower and can't tell why to save his life.

Feed oil and cotton-seed cake. It is best for sheep, for the farm and for you.

One thing can be relied upon about sheep manure—there are no weed seed in it.

A few short, sharp brushes develop speed much faster than miles of slow work.

Have some pasture held in case you need it further on when dry weather comes.

The neglect given the chicks now cannot be overcome with good care by and by.

Make your flock what your wife is—the best, prettiest, and the envy of everybody.

Health, comfort, neatness are the things to be sought when building a poultry house.

Is your experience that cooked or soaked corn is better than dry, hard corn for hogs?

Little chicks enjoy fresh water to drink. Give them some, even though you provide milk for them.

Soft coal cinders and charcoal from wood or cobs should be among the "appetizers" kept on the hog's bill of fare daily.

The aluminum sulky, weighing from eighteen to twenty-five pounds, is said to be coming along with the two-minute trotter.

Minnesota has passed a law making it a criminal offense to dock a horse's tail according to the hackney senseless and cruel fashion.

If you are raising chicks for the eggs they will lay don't keep the cockerels till fall, sell them as soon as large enough for broilers.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

WOOLEN APRONS.

Woolen aprons are recommended either to cooks or other women who are constantly about a hot stove. The aprons may be made from a light weight, loosely woven woolen, and are certainly a wise precaution against those accidents from fire that happen every few days. At the large stores there are ready made woolen petticoats, the cheapest of which are fifty cents, that may be cut open and used for aprons. They need only be used for cooking and ironing, and the gingham apron used at other times. Washed in water containing a little ammonia, they are as easily cleansed as aprons of cotton.—New York Post.

SPRINGTIME GREENS.

Spinach is one of the springtime vegetables that should stand near the top of the list in healthfulness. But it is seldom properly cooked. It should be thoroughly, perfectly freed from sand and dust by many washings, in cold water, and then put in a close saucepan and covered closely, without one drop of water, over a moderate fire. In an hour or more it will be perfectly cooked; then it should be drained and chopped, and butter and salt added. The old fashioned way was to almost drown it in the liquor from corned beef—and thus half its nutriment and medicinal properties were lost, and the other half so disguised that the luscious leaves might just as well have been cabbage, or any other sort of "greens." Young beets and the "foliage thereof," are considered fine by many; but we have been told, and found it true, that if the leaves are held up to the light, looked through and examined, so much life is seen between the outside and the lining of them that no one will care to eat "beet greens" thereafter. Our own eyesight is generally convincing.—New York Independent.

HOW TO COOK A STEAK.

This is the proper way to cook a beefsteak: The first requisite is to get a steak that has been kept long enough—the proper time is two months. The very sight of this as it comes from the refrigerator would effectually deter any woman from buying it, for it is covered with a repulsive mold and looks as though it were fit only for the garbage wagon. The butcher and the beefsteak expert know better.

The sides and ends trimmed off, meat of a dark, blood-red color is disclosed. This should be sliced about two inches thick, the end known as waste cut off, leaving the solid tenderloin and sirloin. The trimming of a porterhouse takes about one-third its weight. Reduced thus, the steak should then be liberally seasoned with salt and pepper. A test of the condition of the steak is a pressure of the finger. If it is tender the impression remains on the meat.

Prepared thus the steak is placed on a common broiler and put in the gas stove, the flame of which is above and from one and a half to two inches from it. It takes about twenty minutes to cook such a steak—ten for each side. It should be cooked slowly, for the meat has just come off the ice and takes time to get heated through. The dripping-pan beneath catches the juice that used to fall in the coals and burn the steak.

The juice is afterward poured over the steak, and its saving is possible only by the gas stove. This manner of cooking steak is being adopted by all of the best restaurants in New York. Besides the charring of steak by coals and dripping grease, the heat cannot be kept uniform under any other system than gas. Natural gas is considered the best.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

RECIPES.

Strawberry Custard—Make a custard of one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Set it aside to cool. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, add to them four tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, and beat again until stiff and white. Put about a pint of strawberries into a glass dish, pour over the custard, heap the whites in spoonfuls over the top, dust with sugar, place in the oven a moment to brown. Serve ice-cold.

Strawberry Dumplings—Make a dough as for short cake, roll into a thin sheet and cut with a large round cutter; put three strawberries in the center of each round, fold the dough over so that you have a neat dumpling. Stand these dumplings on a buttered plate, place them in a steamer and steam twenty minutes. Serve with a strawberry sauce.

Meat Turnovers—Stew the dry, tough portions of cold roast beef until tender, letting the water stew nearly all away. Chop fine, and mix with it twice as much hot mashed potato, and to each cup of the mixture add a tablespoonful of green tomato pickle, minced fine. Add salt to taste, and moisten with meat water. Shape into flat, thin cakes, brown in sausage fat, and turn when brown on one side.

Noodles for Soup—Beat three eggs well without separating, add three tablespoonfuls of milk and as much flour as the eggs and milk will mix; roll out as thin as possible, cut into strips and dry half an hour. Boil for twenty minutes in plenty of boiling, salted water, drain dry. Brown delicately in a frying pan with one tablespoonful of butter.

Tripe Lyonnaise—Cut up half a pound of boiled tripe into neat squares. Put two ounces of butter and a tablespoonful of chopped onion in a frying-pan and fry to a delicate brown; add to the tripe a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a little strong vinegar, salt and cayenne; stir the pan to prevent burning. Cover the bottom of the platter with tomato sauce, add the contents of the pan and serve.

A Pocket Life Line.

Lieutenant Brunel, of Dieppe, France, in 1874, introduced a pocket life saving apparatus, of which over 3500 are now in use in France, where they save on an average 285 lives annually. The apparatus consists of a small wooden float with 100 feet of stout cord wound about it. One end of the cord is attached to a small but efficient grapnel armed with four small hooks. The whole thing weighs only five ounces and can be sold at a profit for half a dollar.—New York Advertiser.

The United States have about 1700 different and distinct railways.

Attacked by Wild Hogs.

Charles Stoll is a pioneer settler of Hungry Hollow. He is only forty-seven years of age and there are many residents there now who are his seniors, but he was the first man to turn the virgin soil of that prosperous section of Yolo County.

During all of Mr. Stoll's residence in Hungry Hollow he never experienced a more thrilling adventure that occurred to him last Tuesday. Arming himself with his rifle he went for a hunt among the chapparal and underbrush that abound in the neighboring hills. He had not proceeded far before he started up a drove of wild hogs. At first he imagined he had aroused a den of bruins. The hogs made a vicious attack, and drove Mr. Stoll to the boughs of a tree. Not until he had killed three of the brutes did the rest take to cover and permit him to descend. He returned to his home, secured the services of a hired man and a wagon and returned for his game. Arriving at the scene of his adventure, he was again set upon by wild hogs. Of course he was safe in the wagon, but the horses were not only paralyzed with fear, but liable to be crippled by the vicious attacks of the hogs, so Mr. Stoll concluded to beat a hasty retreat and leave his game to be devoured by vultures and wild beasts.—Woodland (Cal.) Democrat.

The Traveling of Roots.

Nature gives a curious instance of the traveling of roots. While a country house was being demolished it was noticed that large quantities of vegetable fiber adhered to parts of some of the walls. Further scrutiny revealed the fact that the root of a wistaria had entered the dining room by a small chink of the window near the ceiling, and on removing the paper from the walls the whole of the plaster around the room was found to be covered with a fine net work of rootlets. The most singular part of the discovery was that not a trace of the intruding growth was visible on the paper inside the room, which had been constantly inhabited.—Chicago Record.

London devours every year 400,000 oxen, 1,600,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable and 9,800,000 gallons of milk.

Brighest Part of My Trip.

The New York fashion correspondent of a Southern paper gives out the following:

A lady writes: "I have read your letters for a long time, and have often envied you the opportunity you enjoy of seeing the beautiful things you describe. I used to think when I read of those charming dresses and parasols and hats at Lord & Taylor's, that theirs must be one of those stores where a timid, nervous woman like myself, having but a few dollars to spare for a season's outfit, would be of so little account that she would receive little attention; but when you said, in one of your letters a few months ago, that goods of the same quality were really cheaper there than elsewhere, because they sold more goods in their two stores than any other firm in New York, and that because they sold more they bought more, and consequently bought cheaper, I determined, if I ever went to New York, I would go to Lord & Taylor's.

"That long-waited-for time came in the early autumn, and I found myself standing before that great entrance, with those wonderful windows at either side. I summoned my courage and entered, as I suppose tens of thousands of just such timid women as I have done before. My fears were gone in an instant. The agreeable attention put me at my ease at once, and I felt as much at home as though I were in the little country store where my people have 'traded' for nearly a quarter of a century.

"And now, as I wear the pretty things I purchased, or see them every day and find them all so satisfactory, I think of my visit to this great store as the brightest part of my trip to New York."

Dangerous Game.

Ralph J. de Mayne, the English hunter of big game in Africa, when in San Francisco recently on his way home from India said that he thought the American grizzly and an infuriated elephant were more dangerous than a lion, but that the charge of a rhinoceros was the most dangerous of all.—Chicago Times.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED **CLINCH RIVETS.**

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

INVENTORS of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Address Wm. Mattison, P. O. Box 3179, N. Y. C.

What the Phonograph Will Do for Music.

Considering its power of musical reproduction by means of wax cylinders, which are born cheap and lasting, the imagination may run riot without exhausting the field opened before one. Besides giving musical pleasure past computation to the million, it will do wonders for the musician. First, it will offer the composer a means of indicating his wishes concerning time and expression compared with which the mentronome and all printed directions and expression marks of the present are but the clumsiest of makeshifts. Secondly, it will become a great teacher of music, as even the phonographic echo of the piano, of singing, or of orchestral work will be sufficient to furnish pupils with precise models. In the third place, it offers a means for solving tone problems too delicate for the powers of the human ear, and heretofore beyond solution.—Century.

No man can join the Chinese army unless he can jump a ditch six feet wide.

Blood will tell, even in an orange, and many say the "cardinal" ones are the best.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

MRS. MILLY FERGUSON, Troy, N. Y.

The following tribute to DANA'S power over OLD CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Groom of the well-known "GROOM'S PHARMACY," 129 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been troubled with **LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA** for a long time. I employed the best Doctors in the city; they told me

Old Chronic Complaints

were **hard to cure. Their** medicine did me **no good.** I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Before I had taken half of it **I felt better.** I have taken three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA!

and am better than for years. **IT HAS DONE WONDERS FOR ME. I can eat anything I want** and it **does not distress me** in the least.

Yours truly, Troy, N. Y. MRS. MILLY FERGUSON.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., BELFAST, ME.

N Y N U—21

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

DO YOU KEEP A STORE

Or do Business?

Send a postal card to receive free a most unique prospectus of the greatest business and money making book ever published, by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the eminent business expert, with introductory letters by Col. A. A. Pope, founder of American bicycle industries; Gen. C. H. Taylor, the great daily paper publisher; B. T. Williams, the leading shaving soap maker; C. J. Bailey, the famous rubber brush manufacturer; J. R. Pitcher, Gen. Man. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn.; Artemas Ward, of "Sapolio"; M. M. Gillam, Ad. Writer for John Wanamaker; J. F. Place, Rochester Lamp Co.; O. Blardet, Treas. Franco-American Food Co.; E. G. Hubbard, Treas. Larkin Soap Mfg. Co.; Franklin Murphy, Pres. Murphy Varnish Co.; A. O. Kittredge, Editor Business; W. L. Douglas, the pioneer $3.00 shoe man. The Trade Company, Boston Mass.

The Davis Hand Cream Separator and Feed Cooker Combined.

Completest of outfits for a dairy farmer. This machine has an attachment which, when the bowl has been taken out, is dropped into the Separator so that a belt can run to the churn. Write for further particulars. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 254 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. Manufacture all kinds of Creamery Machinery and Dairy Supplies (Agents wanted in every county.)

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Macic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Do You Sleep Peacefully?

"Business is the art of Living

by buying and selling, so men must get money by it. It is a pity so many fail to see that honesty is the best policy. Calling things what they are not is a wrong in every way, delusive and dishonest."

What advantage can there be in calling a common wire imitation bed as good as a Highly Tempered Steel Wire

PILGRIM SPRING BED?

The buyer is sure to find out that it is not. Such dealers are sure to lose caste and custom. The "PILGRIM" is the best bed made. SEE IT, and you will be convinced.

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