A bolt of lightning set fire to the dry prairie grass in Hodgeman County, Kansas, a few days ago. A heavy electric storm came up and the heavens were ablaze with lightning. The were ablaze with lightning. The country was as dry as tinder, and a sea of dry prairie grass extended for miles. The lightning struck the earth, boring a hole in the ground six feet deep, and setting the grass on fire. There was a high wind, and before the rain, which followed, could extinguish the fire it completely devastated a tract of country five miles wide by ten long, destroying fences, barns and farmhouses. The occupants of the houses only escaped with their lives by taking refuge in their "cyclone pits," which are dug out in the earth and covered with dirt. A large number of horses with dirt. A large number of horses and cattle perished in the flames.— New Orleans Picayune.

#### The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price \$1: by mail, \$1.15.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says:
"Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my lite." Write
him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

## SUFFERED EVERY MINUTE

Since I came out of the war, with catar: h in my head, chronic diarrhoa nead, chronic diarrhoza and rheumatism," says Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Scottdale, Pa. "I had pains all over me, my sight was dim, and there seemed to be floating specks before my eyes."

The food I at seemed Mr. J. G. Anderson.
The food I at seemed Mr. J. G. Anderson.
It's lead in my stomach. The rheumatism was in my right hip and shoulders. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills did me more good than anything else. All my disagreemble agmptoms have gone." HOOD'S CURES.

## "German Syrup"

fore in a position to judge. Phave fore in a position to judge. Frave tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT



## CURED ME.

wonderful Swamp-Root. Two years ago last October I had spells of vomiting; I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run-down in weight; I was reduced to 60 lbs. I would vomit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they said my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I needgh 108 lbs., do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, I was raised from the dead, and many will not beheve that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes, I am looking so well." Very gratefully. MRS. JOHN CHAMPINE, 10th, 1893.

Jan. 10th, 1866.

At Drugglets, 50e, or \$1.00 Size.

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Consultation Free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Hinghamton, N. Y.

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Cures Piles.

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## DADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Rudwny's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain. Sprains, Broises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, It was the and is the ONLY PAIN KEMEDY

of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowers of other Trgans, INTERNALIX, from 20 to 60 drops in half a tum-bler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausca, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Hearlache, Collo Fla.ulency and all Internal 1 ains.

A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA,

CHOLERA MORBUS.
half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half blief of water, repeated as often as the discharges thus, and a fannel saturates with Ready Relief, the annual saturates with Ready Relief, the relief and soon effect as ure, will afford imports in our a remedial agent in the world that. he stoma h and bowers, war and f and soon effect a cure, at a remedial agent in the world that fer and Ag se and all other malarious, a favers aided by RAD vAY'S PILLS, Price, 50c, a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.



MILKING IN THE STABLE.

Milk the cows in the stable. It is much better than the old way of outdoor milking. The flies are not so troublesome, and the cows are not running around the yard, causing the milker to follow, two or three times in the course of the operation. Give each cow a little grain, if no more than enough to encourage her to go readily encourage and the stable. It is especially cream gluten meal. They are both exceedingly rich concentrated are becaused in the problem of the specially cream gluten meal. They decided a rebuilt is specially cream gluten meal. They especially cream gluten meal. They are both exceedingly rich concentrated are both exceedingly ric enough to encourage her to go readily to her place in the clean milking stable.—American Agriculturist,

#### BREEDING OFF THE HORNS.

It is a futile hope to expect to breed hornless cattle by the practice of dishorning. There have been in-stances in which an artificial peculiarity in the animal has become inherited, but this is exceedingly rare and is not to be taken as a rule for breeders. Lambs have been docked for centuries, but they still come into the world with to they still come into the world with long tails. The only satisfactory way to have a herd of pooled cattle is to use a polled bull, and this, being in conformity to the natural laws of conformity to the natural laws of breeding, may be depended on in time to fix this character on the progeny. It may not be fully effective in the first generation or in several, but experience has shown that in time the character of the sires will be fixed on the program in the character in the character in the character of the sires will be fixed on character of the sires will be fixed on the progeny in the end. For dairy cattle the polled red Norfork will make a good hornless sire. The Scotch Aberdeen cattle are sometimes excellent dairy animals.—New York The

BEST CROP FROM DRILLED CORN.

to there being more stalks; you can have four to six stalks to every three feet of drill, and they ear as well as three to four stalks put in a checkrow clump. We plow the ground in the fall, draw ten to twelve loads of good stable menure per acre early in the control of the manure of the strength of th 8½ to 9½ quarts per acre, according to size and variety of corn. But the safest way to set the drill is to pull

or less phosphate may run in with the corn and clear wood ashes used (by those not wishing to buy much fertilizer) in the runs each side of the one used for the corn; then there will be no danger of injury to the seed. Fertilizer with the corn is the seed. izer) in the runs each side of the one used for the corn; then there will be no danger of injury to the seed. Persons desirous of planting pumpkins with the corn may do so by mixing the seed with the fertilizer that runs in method that many practice now, but is not nearly as satisfactory as the one described. A great deal of the water thus put on the surface will never get down to the roots, but will be absorbed more by the surrounding surface soil. with the corn. If the drill does not run the corn deep enough hang light weights to the hoes used. I agree with Waldo F. Brown that seed-corn should be thoroughly dried by artificial heat and hung in a dry place; such seed will germinate one to three days quicker and grow stronger, and is not so liable to rot during any cold, wet spell after planting.

The results of a series of feeding fifths shorts and one-fifth oil meal.

The appariest should the shorts are the vermont experiment etameal and germ feed speak very strongly in favor of the high feeding value
of cream gluten meal. Two of the
cows atc it quite well, the other left a
good deal of it, but in spite of this the
cream gluten produces more milk than
the bran and corn in four cases cut of
six makes a victor milk five times on.

It is predicted that in a few years six, makes a richer milk five times out

creases a third of one per cent. and the net gain is about one-sixth of the total On a herd of twenty cows yielding 5000 pounds apiece of four per cent. milk with butter at twenty-five cents a pound such an increase would represent 660 pounds of butter yearly with a value of \$165.

The figures obtained show that notwithstanding the fact that the sugar meal was not eaten in so large quanti-ties as the bran and corn, and the further fact that what effect the change

Not so good results were obtained with the germ feed. Its use was followed by a decrease of milk, an increase of richness and but slight change in the total amount of fat. It has then considerably, less feeding value than the cream of gluten meal and the sugar walls are translated as one would neturally expect. meal, as one would naturally expect from its composition and market price. It has apparently about the same feeding value pound for pound as the mix-ture of bran and corn, and as it can be purchased in the market for less than

either of these it follows that it should be an economical and profitable feed. Mr. Cook is led to the conclusion that germ feed has about the same feed-ing value as a mixture of equal parts by weight of wheatbran and corn meal; by weight of wheatbran and corn meal; that sugar meal and cream gluten meal both have a higher feeding value than the above, and that these latter also have a slight effect on the richness of

Finally, it should be remembered

#### PLANTING YOUNG TREES.

A great deal of difficulty is exprienced in handling young trees that have been bought at a nursery, and especially if they have been trans-ported a long distance. All nursery-men in sending out trees should consider it a part of their contract to send written orders with their trees, giving a good description of the kind of soil in which the trees have been growing, and the general location of the nursery. This would help many farmers and fruit growers to give the trees a good start. As it is now, very often the trees are forced to adapt themselves to entirely different soil to which they have been accustomed, and a year or two of good growth is lost through this sudden change.

A great deal can be saved, however, if the farmer understands how to hardly the trees of the saved.

if the farmer understands how to handle the trees and how best to set them out. Many trees are received during a dry season, and as they have been transported a long distance, they need planting at once. When the trees are received they should be set immediately, and the longer they are kept unplanted the longer will the check to their crowth he made. Prune check to their crowth he made. Prune For three years, says a New York farmer in the Tribune, our drilled corn has yielded from 106 to 130 bushels of ears per acre, whereas we got but seventy-five to 100 by the checkrow method. The extra yield is due to there being more stalks; you can have four to six stalks to every three

fall, draw ten to twelve loads of good stable menure per acre early in the spring, so the strength of the manure will be partly washed into the soil be fore planting. Harrow same as for any crop. Set the drill to sow from 8½ to 9½ quarts per acre, according to size and variety of corn. But the size and variety of corn. But the size and variety of corn will strength to pull the corn and poiled up around the thrown in and piled up around the size and variety of corn. But the safest way to set the drill is to pull the rubber hose out of the hoe and let the corn run on top of the ground, and set it so it will run from four to six kernels every three feet of drill; to run it any thicker is waste of time, seed and fertilizer, as it will have to be thinned.

Of fertilizer drill in 200 pounds with the corn; the fertilizer box should be partitioned off or the extra runs covered with thin pieces of board, or less phosphate may run in with the capture of the soll should be thrown in and piled up around the throw in and piled up

evaporate. To put all of the soil back into the hole, and then pour water upon it, is a down to the roots, but will be absorbed more by the surrounding surface soil. When we put it in the hole half filled with soil, it goes direct to the roots, where it is needed. Where the soil is very dry in times of drought, it is sur-prising to see how much water the surface soil will absorb. If one digs down a foot, however, he will find that the subsoil is still untouched by the water. - American Cultivator.

It is predicted that in a few years bees will be kept by fruit growers for six, makes a richer milk five times out of six and yields more butter fet every time. The milk increases about one twelfth, the richness of the milk intruits as well as for the large ones.

Land that is not drained does not have time to dry sufficiently between rains to permit working the crops. In an extremely wet season, and in an ex-tremely dry one, the cost of draining is sometimes repaid by a single- crop.

Water your horses more than three times a day while they are working hard during hot weather, even if it does put you to some inconvenience. The extra work that they will do, and the better condition in which they will

keep, will fully repay you. further fact that what effect the change to pasture had was against the sugar meal, yet it gave better returns than the bran and corn. In the five trials it produced more milk and more pounds of fat every time, and a richer milk four times out of five, producing one ninth more milk, one-fiftieth richer and one-seventh more butter.

Not so good results were obtained with the germ feed. Its use was followed.

A crop which will produce a good yield of forage and hay upon light soils is one of the things that we need. The Michigan station thinks we may have it in Spurry, an annual which they have recently been testing with good results. This is called a weed in Great Britain, but is a hay and forage crop in Belgium, France and Russia.

There are numerous easy ways of teaching the calf to drink, but to many this seems to be a very hard job. Give the calf the end of your finger a few times and he will soon learn to drink. Use the method as given by a little girl, who said that she taught the youngsters the way in which to drink by wrapping a piece of cloth around a corn cob and placing it in the milk.

White fowls are often very popular because they look clean. A spotless plumage, accompanied with bright-red combs make a decidedly beautiful picture in feathers, whether it be on the that this is but a slight series of trials and that the work needs to be repeated several times before a sure conclusion can be drawn.

It is necessary here to utter a word ables all to be suited in taste, for in of caution in regard to the use of these this regard many of us differ.

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CLEANING MARBLE ORNAMENTS. Do not clean your marble ornaments with soap and water, but if much discolored or stained use a paste com-pounded of two parts of washing soda, one of powdered pumice stone, and one of powdered chalk. Sometimes one of powdered chalk. Sometimes discoloration may be removed by brushing the ornaments with water in which a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been dissolved. Benzole is more powerful, and may be used for the same purpose, rubbed on and in a little while off with a clean cloth.—

#### SEVERAL SORTS OF BREAD.

Pulled bread is a delicious accom ruled bread is a denotous accom-paniment of cheese, and is an agree-able substitute for the usual biscuits, with lemonade, wine and tea. Take from the oven an ordinary loaf when it is about half baked, and, with the fingers, while it is still hot, put the shape, about the size of an egg. Do not attempt to smooth or flatteu them, as they are better the rougher they are. Set on tins, place in a very slow oven and bake to a rich brown.

Rice bread is a variation of the staff of life which breaks the monotony of the continual wheat bread fare. Take half a pound of rice and boil gently over a slow fire in a quart of water until it is soft enough to be beaten into a smooth paste. Mix this while warm a smooth paste. Mix this while warm into a pound and a quarter of flour, adding at the same time the usual quantity of yeast. Kneed it very thoroughly. Allow the dough to work near the fire, after which divide it into

loaves and bake.

Potato bread is another variation which is much liked. Place three pounds of flour near the fire to warm; take a pound of potatoes, peel, boil and wash them as though for the table. Mix with cold water until they are smooth and liquid enough to pass through a sieve easily. Add the yeast, mix and bake in the usual way.—New York World.

### IN CANNING FRUIT, REMEMBER-

That success depends upon: Using a reliable make of glass jars Using a renable make of gass lars and testing the air-tight quality of each by pouring a little water into it, adjusting the rubber and cover, and standing it upside down.

Thoroughly cleansing all jars that

have been used, by washing them first in warm water, then filling full of scalding hot water to which borax, ammonia or washing soda has been added, and allowing them to stand at least two hours before rinsing.

Rejecting all old rubber bands that

are stretched out, discolored, or in the least hardened.

Using firm, large fruit of suitable varieties and having it under rather than over ripe; rejecting all that are crushed, overripe, stunted or knotty,

and carefully preparing the rest.

Washing currents on the stems and strawberries before they are hulled; washing all small fruits quickly and by placing a few at a time in a colander, then, holding it over a sink, pour cold water on the fruit and spread it on a towel to drain.

Allowing the pits of cherries and peaches and the seeds of pears to remain in the fruit; or, if this is objectionable, distribute five or six peach pits through each quart jar and put a small white net or thin muslin bag containing a handful of cherry pits or pear seeds in each similar-sized jar.

Paring peaches with a thin-bladed, sharp knife instead of scalding them in lye; not removing the skins of plums, but piercing each one, two or three times with a fork to prevent the skins from breaking badly while they are

Using only fine flavored sugar, either granulated or loaf, and only enough to impart a pleasant, palatable

Cooking the fruit in the jars so that it is not broken by handling or its flavor lost in escaping steam. To do this, place the fruit in jars as fast as it is prepared, cover with syrup to the neck of the jar, then put on the cover, but not the rubber band. Set a common wash boiler or other suitable vestel on the back of the range, place the sel on the back of the range, place the jars of fruit inside, but not close enough together to touch, fill the vessel with hot water until it reaches to within an inch of the top of the jars, draw it to the front of the range, cover closely, and bring to a boil. Continue boiling ten minutes (longer for large, firm fruits) or until the fruit can be easily pierced with a fork, and then draw the vessel to the back of the range. Take out a jar, set it on a folded wet towel. fill it to overflowing with boiling water, wipe off the neck, adjust the water, wipe off the neck, adjust the rubber and cover, and screw the latter tightly. Treat each jar in this manner, and, as they cool, endeavor to tighten the covers about once an hour. When nearly cold, invert them all, as a final test that they are air-tight. Wrap each jar in paper or draw a paper bag over it from the top, label plainly on the outside, and keep in a cool, dry place.

cool, dry place.

The flavor of canned fruit is greatly improved by opening it two or three hours before it is needed, to restore

the oxygen.

This is neither a new nor a difficult This is neither a new no.

method of canning fruit, but is virtually the same as that used by all

tually the same as that used by all tually the same as that used by all manufacturers of such goods. And yet, for some inexplicable reason, the majority of housewives fail to appreciate its superiority over the method commonly employed, and are content to produce a third or fourth rate article—a sort of canned jam—if only it "keeps."—New York Times.

## A Pressure of a Million Pounds.

Some interesting experiments have been made at Washington University, St. Louis, with the largest hydraulic testing machine in the world. It can exert a pressure of 1,000,000 pounds. Timbers such as are used for pillars in large commercial buildings were crushed, not broken, lengthwise. A piece of timber capable of sustaining 8000 persons was crushed like an egg shell when placed in the machine. The best brick piers two feet square, columns of granite a foot square and sandstone three feet square are ground to powder with the greatest ease. The machine was designed for the purpose of pursuing investigations being made by the Government of the strength of commercial woods grown in the United States.—New York Telegram.

# NEWS & NOTES

The Princess of Wales is very deaf. Over 100,000 women in New York re working for wages.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton imports nearly all her wardrobe from Paris.

Stylish suits for women are those white duck, made in Eton style.

Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, of Philadelphia, has some fine emeralds Bamboo furniture for country houses

evidently at the height of Sailor hats for women have higher growns and wider brims than last year. Fewer colors are introduced into one costume than were used last sea-

The masculine girl is becoming more and more in evidence as summer advances.

Glove trees, which do for gloves what boot trees do for boots, are being

widely used. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wears beauti-

ful slippers, and she buys a great many pairs of them. It is said of the Leghorn hat and plumes that their effect depends upon

who wears them. The Infanta and Eulalia fashions and styles increase in a way compli-mentary to the Spanish Princess.

A young English woman has been appointed lecturer on fruit growing before the Derbyshire County Council. Old-fashioned cake should surely silver cake basket of our grandmother's

Queen Margherita, of Italy, on the occasion of her silver wedding day re ceived among other things over 22,000 begging letters.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro was the vale dictorian for the first grade graduating class of the University of New York Law School.

Mrs. M. T. Van Rensselaer, of New York City, well known as a writer upon architectural subjects, is a tall, slender blonde, with an interesting

An obnoxious mole, too prominent for a beauty spot, may be covered with wax and powdered over. A light veiling may be draped over scars or

Mrs. Magnusson, the Vice-President for Iceland of the World's W. C. T. U., has founded a girls' school in Iceland. It is the only one among 70,000 inhabitants. The first public appointment held by

a woman in Ireland was bestowed re-cently on Miss Fleury, M. D. She was made clinical assistant to the Richmond Asylum.

Mrs. Henry Villard, wife of the New York financier, and her daughters speak German as well as English. The home life of the family is very happy, very simple and very charming. One of J. D. Rockefeller's daughters was educated at Vassar College, and

instead of spending her allowance on herself, the daughter of the Standard oil king, paid the tuition of a country In stationery fashion tends to the

In stationery fashion tends to the use of oblong envelopes, instead of square ones. The paper folds but once. Extraordinary colors, such as deep orange, willow green and mauve are in vogue. The wealthy dame sometimes carries

a fan worth \$500 of pale amber tortoise shell, mounted with Venetian point lace and spangled with diamonds, with most likely a slender monogram on the outside stick. Mrs. Judson, the widow of "Ned

Buntline," a once popular author, is an inmate of an New York State almshouse. The poor old lady is a paralytic, and so far superior to her surroundings that her life there is doubly hard.

Of fifteen physicians recently examined in Baltimore by the State Boar of Medical Examiners, in which is vested the authority to grant licenses to practice, Miss Ida Pollock took the highest rank, making an average of 921. The Queen Regent of Spain is a fine

swimmer. Every day in the season at San Sebastian the seashore is thronged with spectators to witness her remarkable feats. She is always accompanied by two men in a boat, who watch her closely for fear of accident. Miss Mary E. Culver, senior partner

in the firm of Culver & Edwards, Peoria, III., is a well-known and suc-cessful business woman. For the las-ten years she has been in business for herself. For fifteen years she has been a Notary Public.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, who composed a jubilate for the Columbian celebration, is authority for the statement that between the years 1615 and 1885 women composed 158 musical words, including fifty-five serious operas, six cantatas and fifty three comic operas.

The Queen of England in recent years has found the singing of the yellow-coated birds too strenuous, and

at present her canaries have given place to a bullfinch and a linnet. These follow her everywhere, there being special provision for their com-fort in the royal train, just as there is for the three pet dogs.

Russian ladies are going in for bicycling at St. Petersburg. This amusement is now decidedly fashionable. Fair riders may be met in all the streets of St. Petersburg. The newest fad there is for girls to carry Louis XIV. canes, which are six or seven feet long, and which are carried about two or three feet from the top.

It is said that one of the reasons for the strong hold which John Burns, the labor leader and Socialist of London. has on his numerous and illiterate con stituents is his devotion to his wife He always insists on her presence when he has to make a speech anywhere, and is said to be amusingly helpless without her. If he misses her he calls out, "Where is my wife." She answers, "Here, John," and the speech goes on speech goes on.

Mrs. James Pierce, of Wanatal, Ind. owns a Bible which is said to have been used at the marriage of Pocahontas. Travels of a Thimble.

Fire Chief Mitchell has a silver thimble, which if it could speak, doubtless could tell a wondrous story. doubtless could tell a wondrous story. He came by it in an extraordinary manner. While flushing the gutters the hose was coupled onto the hydrant in front of the Centenary Church. The resulting stream of water brought the thimble to view. It is untarnished, shows but little use and has the initials "J. S." engraved upon the ex-

To have arrived where found this thimble had to travel a long and varied first used, then mile. It came from the Marmadake compressed air.

River somewhere to the drain at the pumphouse, where it was sucked into the water main, thence forced into the reservoir here in town through two or three miles of water pipe, thence forced through the water mains of the torced through the water mains of the city to the hydrant at the corner of Main and Austin streets, where it passed through several hundred feet of firemen's hose to the street, where it was picked up.—Nevada (Mo.) Post.

In boring the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels ordinary means were first used, then steam power, finally

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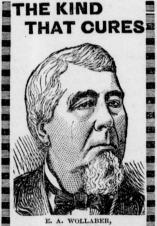
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DANA'S SARSAPARILLA entirely disappeared; Appetite first rate; Digestion good. In fact believe if that not taken DANAS1 would not be alive now. Yours traly, Herkimer, N. Y. E. A. WOLLABER.

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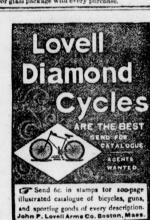
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