'The existence of man-eating snakes has been doubted by naturalists, but I can prove the facts from my own experience," says Charles E. Michaelis, who has just returned from the Philippine Islands. "In 1886 I was living then at Ti-rando. One of our servants then at Ti-rando. One of our servants was a short, broad-shouldered Japanese named Picul. He was a cattle herder and frequently in the woods. Several times he told us of the existence of a monster python fifty feet long, not a mile from the plantation. I gave him a gun and buckshot to kill it, but it never materialized, and we became incredulous.

or the part of the Mason and their native trackers, I took to the woods to look for our lost serv-ant. The natives lead us to the edge of a track of submerged land, covered with long grass. The water was about three inches deep. Here in the mud was the track of a big snake. The depression made by the body in the mud was quite eighteen inches wide. Suddayly we of the men called out:

denly one of the men called out:
"Look! look! Three hundred
yards away the water was agitated into waves, and gliding toward us was a yellow snake that looked 100 feet long. The head was as large as a bucket. It was a bright yellow, striped with black. To watch it gliding toward us was trying on the nerves, but we waited and at forty yards gave it two loads of buckshot in the head. It reared ten feet out of the water and lashed about, but finally sank and the natives hauled it on the bank with a It was just thirty eight feet our fears had added the other To keep it from the white ants it was at once cut open and skinned. Inside was the lower jaw of a human being and a leg and thigh bone, while a loin cloth was rolled into a perfect knot, no bigger than a man's fist, and this Picul's sisters identified, so the poor fellow had fallen a victim to this horrid reptile."—New York Telegram.

Moki Sand Painting.

Who ever heard of painting in sand? The Moki Indians understand that species of art. Two paintings of this inals, have been newly placed on exhibition at the National Museum. Perhaps they might better be called mesaics, being done in sand of six different colors on a flat, horizontal surface.

The colors are yellow, green, white, black and a mixture.
Such pictures are made by Moki priests and priestsesses on the floors of their subterranean chambers. The six colors stand for the cardinal points. Yellow is the north, green is the west, red is the south, white is the east, black is the region above and all colors signify the region below.

One of the two sand paintings is a

copy of the kind of picture made for the annual ceremonal of the Moki women's festival to the germ god, which take: place in September. The work of art is executed during the progress of the secret rites. It repreprogress of the secret rites. It represents two figures in an elaborate frame of different colors. On the left is a likeness of Lakone-ma-na, the patroness of the affair. She is clad in a white blanket. On the right is a portrait of one of the twin gods of war, who carries a zigzag of lightning in his

The other picture is a fac-simile of the other preture is a fac-simile of the one made by the chief of the fra-ternity of antelopes at the festival of the snake dance. It is highly conven-tional in its character. Rain clouds are represented by semi-circles. Par-allel lines show the rain falling. Four odd-looking zigzag figures stand for the lightning snakes, which are retively red, green, white, yellow. green and white snakes are female, and the yellow and red snakes are male. Around this sand mosaic are performed the weird rites of the antelope priests, who sing songs embodying the mythological drama of the "Snake Hero."—Washington Star.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 188. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Cutarth that cannot be cured by the very case of Cutarth that FRANK J. Cht. A. C. Cht. F. Ween to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

Hall's Catarth Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for test-montals, free.

Sold by Prougusts, 150. SEAL

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

Why so hoarse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, 25 cents at druggists.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over ating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box WHILE IN THE WAR







In an egg-laying test at the Louisi-ana Station, involving nens of ten com-mon breeds and continued 240 days, brown leghorns made the best record, the hens of this breed laying an aver-age of seventy two eggs. Light brahmas came next with an average of fifty-eight, then langshans with forty-nine, buff cochins and Plymouth rocks with forty-six each, and minorcas with fortyfive. The American breeds averaged thirty-three eggs a hen, Assatic fortyfive, and European forty-four. - New York World.

HOW GOOD COWS ARE RUINED.

Many good cows are practically ruined by being kept apart from the herd. Their isolation is due usually to a whim to make a pet of an individual control contr ual cow. Women and children are mainly responsible for this form of foolishness which should never be indulged by the careful dairyman. Cat-tle are in their way exceedingly social creatures, and absence from their asciates affect them unfavorably. They are nervous and uneasy when separated from them, and in the case of cows lose flesh and fall off in milk Sometimes it causes them to abort but this rarely happens, enough mis chief being accomplished without. Foolish men sometimes tie a cow up to punish her, with the result that the fool is punished in the lessened yield caused by the separation from the herd.—American Dairyman.

EXHAUSTED LAND.

We are suffering here in New England from land exhaustion. That is one of the questions that confronts New England, confronts Massachu-If these lands were highly pro ductive, they would be occupied and used. One of the prime reasons for the abandonment of these lands is bethe abandonment of these lands is because they no longer have plant food.

Now, how have they become exhausted? I think largely by raising the grains. That is what the New England farmer primarily did. He raised corn and oats, wheat and barley, and them, and thus impoverished

The farms of New England have been impoverished because we have sold more from the land than we have restored to it. The question then for the farmer is, How shall I restore, how shall I build up my farm? How shall I wisely do it? I believe the wise way to do it is to buy grain. I think it is the cheapest way to do it, because when you raise a crop of grain on your land you diminish the fertility of that

When you raise a crop of anything except the leguminous plants, except the pea and the clover and the bean, and crops of that nature, and draw it off the land, you have taken something out of mother earth. When you buy grain you buy something which has a large manurial value. When a man buys a ton of bran for \$20 I say it is a good investment. Why? Because he buys in that \$20 worth of nutrition \$12 worth of manurial value. The man who buys a ton of cottonseed meal for \$28 buys \$24 worth of manurial value. - New England Farmer.

In answer to the query, "How often in one season ought geese to be picked?" a farmer with fourteen years' experience answers, in the Philadel-phia Farm Journal, that it depends entirely on the feed and run and ex-plains the whole situation as follows: 'They feather out more quickly when they are permitted to run on green pasture and have abundance of good water to drink. Every ten weeks water to drink. Every ten weeks should find them, under such treatment, with a good coat of feathers. Do not pick until laying is over. Geese cannot be artificially moulting and producing eggs at the same time. Never pick them in cold weather. When ready to pick, which the experi-When ready to pick, which the experienced geese-raiser can tell by the color of the plumage (if ready there will be no yellowish tinge on the white feathers, but to be sure pick a few from the breast of the goose), the feathers come easily and are dry at the quill end. If not ripe, they are soft and bloody. And this is one of the reasons why store-bought feathers sometimes have such a disagreeable odor. The best guide, experience, tells us to take only a small pinch of feathers in the flugers at a time, and with a quick downward jerk, from tail to neck, displace the first coat of feathers with only a very little of the second coat, the down. Do not pick the bolsters, those large feathers under the wings. If you do, the poor creatures' wings will droop continually. When the goose dies, we can strip these off for filling pillows for home use. But never take them from the geese while living."

A tree is strong and hardy when it becomes old and its roots are thoroughly established. While it is young timeded and its roots are thoroughly established. While it is young in each way the pound in the decomes old and its roots are thoroughly established. While it is young the better the start to grow when young the better the tree.

A good method of destroying cockle-tours when give better the tree.

A good method of destroying cockle-tours when good the must have attention or it will die. The better the start to grow when young the better the tree.

A good method of destroying cockle-tours when good destroy in effect with them is to seed to grass or clover and use it for meadow for a few years. When it is plowed again and crops such as corn, potatoes, etc., are planted go over it with a hoe in late the power and use it for meadow for a few years. When it is plowed again and crops such as corn, potatoes, etc., are planted go over it with a hoe in late the plant of the power and use it for meadow for a few years. When it is plowed again and crops such as corn, potatoes, etc., are planted go over it with a hoe in late few w

Hilling corn is not as common as it

which can obtain but tlittle food and which can do but little to hold up the plants. A moderate number of long roots will do a great deal more to keep the corn from blowing down than will a much larger number of short ones, which have neither time to gain strength nor room in which to be fully developed.

The plants will grow far more rapidly if they are allowed to depend upon the natural development of their roots than they will if by the formation of hills the growth of a large number of short and weak roots is stimulated. The writer does not recall an instance in which he ever injured a field of corn by level cultivation. He does remem-ber several instances in which he beoer several instances in which he be-lieves that by hilling corn he wasted a good deal of work and materially re-duced the yield of the crop.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Lettuce may be sown at any time. The soil cannot be made too rich for

omatoes. Peas and corn ground together are good food for swine.

Coal ashes make good material/to mulch the quince trees.

Horticulture and entomology, will go hand in hand in the future. Clover is an excellent feed for hogs,

as it supplies the needed nitrogen Tomatoes do best when kept off the ground, and are not so likely to rot.

Timber for posts should be seasoned. harred and immersed in hot coal tar Get in late cabbage or celery where ou have taken off peasor other crops.

Keeping the surface of the soil fine and mellow will aid to retain moisture. It is well to stir a bit of oatmeal into the drinking water, especially if you use ice. An old sow who has proved a good

breeder should always be given the preference. The boxing and freight on poor fruits as much as on good. The selling

price is less. Coal ashes that are reasonably full of coarse cinder make a good mulch for strawberries.

A twig that can be cut with a knife now may require a pruning saw if allowed to grow another year.

When you "rest a bit" in the field remember the team will enjoy it too if allowed to stand in the shade. If you will not spray your trees your self, why not hire somebody to do it who knows how? It will pay you.

Oil meal or linseed cake is made by English stock breeders the basis for thoroughly good prepared stock food.

Mulch trees and bushes that were set this spring. The dry, hot weather we may expect now is trying to new A good way to kill out briers at this

time is to spread over them a thin layer of dry straw and then burn. Wheat straw is best. On account of the risk of keeping it will be found best to market onions as

soon as they are thoroughly ripe if a good price can be obtained. In nearly all cases pears will have a better flavor if they are picked as soon

as matured and are then ripened in shallow drawers or on shelves. In packing fruit uniformity in size should be observed as well as possible putting in only good, fair-sized mer-chantable fruit as number one.

It should be remembered that dead wood may be cut out of a tree at any time. Now is a good time to do work of this kind, as the dead or diseased limbs can be readily seen.

While shade and ornamental trees beautify the premises, care should be taken that those growing close around the house are kept pruned so as to admit of a free circulation of air.

A tree is strong and hardy when it

grub up all the wild cherries in the ueighborhood.

HILLING CORN.

Hilling corn is not as common as it once was, though in some sections it is once was till followed to quite a the plant out of water. This is a go, as speaks the chronicler of the tent that is a cannot be section to desire the plant in the rocks, and from the fissures care, rents were opened in the rocks, and from the fissures care, rents were opened in the rocks, and from the fissures care, rents were opened in the rocks, and from the fissures care, rents were opened in the rocks, and from the grant manufacture of the valley, and through it poured floods of molten rocks. Sireau strength of the corn was a control

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

A delicate invalid custard is made is follows: Beat up two eggs, mix in half pint of milk, sugar to taste, and some vanilla, lemon or nutmeg flavor-ing; when well stirred pour the mix-ture into a buttered bowl, cover with ture into a buttered bowl, cover with buttered paper and steam in a saucepan of boiling water, which should come about half way up the sides of the bowl, for half an hour. A savory custard is made in the same way, substituting cold beef tea, free from all fat, for the milk, and of course leaving out the sugar.—St. Louis Republic.

VEAL PATE.

Chop fine three pounds of lean veal and half a pound of fat fresh pork. Mix with the chopped meat one coffee cupful of bread crumbs and three well beaten eggs; add two even teaspoonfuls of salt and one salt-spoonful of pepper. Stir all thoroughly together pepper. Stir all thoroughly together and moisten with a little soup stock. Pack in a buttered mold which has been rinsed in cold water after greasing. Cover tightly and steam over five hours. Turn out of the mold and put in a warm oven for half an hour, leaving tho oven door open. Put under a heavy press and allow the meat to become very cold. Slice in thin slices and garnish with parsley.—New slices and garnish with parsley.—New York Recorder.

ROAST BEEF S HEART. This is a dinner dish that alway catches the appetite of all Englishmen, and here is the true English style of cooking it: Get from your style of zooking it: Get from your butcher a nice, plump, firm heart; let it stand in a pan of cold water in which a handful of salt has been dissolved for half an hour. Prepare a stuffing of grated bread crumbs one good-sized onion, a sprig of parsley, a teaspoonful of dried sage (or better yet is green sage when you can get it), a piece of butter the size of an egg, and pepper and salt. Mix these toand pepper and salt. Mix these to-gether with one well-beaten egg, fill all the holes in the heart with stuffing and boil for one hour in a small saucepan in which the heart can stand upright, so that the stuffing cannot boil out. After it has boiled slowly for an hour take out of the water, cover the top of the heart with a large slice of larding pork and roast for two hours, basting frequently. Serve with currant jelly on very hot plates, and see that the slices are cut thin and lengthwise of the heart—it will be more tender. Serve some of the stuffing on each plate. - New York Tribune.

GREEN GRAPE PRESERVE.

The trouble necessary to the prepara-tion of the old fashioned preserve which I have to recommend ought not to count, writes a correspondent. We can't get something for nothing in this world, and for certain toothsome morsels we must have the patience of our grandmothers as well as their cook

It will be easy to those living in the grape vines to procure green grapes. But the most delicious grape preserve I have ever tasted was made of fox grapes that grew wild in stony meadows. It is quite possible even for those living in cities to get wild grapes by beginning with some grapes by bargaining with some huckster or marketman at the right time. The grapes should be bought when they are still hard, before they have softened in the least, but when they have attained nearly or quite their full size.

their full size.

Having got your grapes, provide yourself with a small, sharp penknife, and cut each grape in half exactly as you would an orange. Then remove the seeds and throw the fruit into cold the seeds and throw the fruit mto cold the seeds and throw the seeds and thr water. It will take you all day to do fourteen pounds, but the preserves are worth the trouble.

Once seeded, the process is the same as for other fruit. Use granulated sugar, allowing pound for pound. Cook until the sirup jellies when cool, and seal in the ordinary manner.

This preserve is very rich and of an entirely different flavor from that made of ripe grapes, and is sufficiently acid not to cloy, and is the best "sweet" I know of to serve with meats. -Chicago Record.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Mend the torn pages of books with white tissue paper.

Clean brass kettles, before using, with salt and water.

Clean plaster of paris ornaments with wet starch brushed off when dry.

A shovel of hot coals held over spot-ted varnished furniture will take out After knives have been cleaned they

may be brillia coal powder. be brilliantly polished with char It saves time and labor to have

broom, brush and dustpan for every floor in the house. Flatirons should be kept as far re-

moved from the steam of cooking as possible, as this is what causes them to Two parts of ammonia with one of

turpentine makes a mixture which will soften old paint and varnish so that they can be easily scraped off. A towel rack made with several arms

fastened to a half circular centre, which in turns fastens to the wall, is a convenient place for drying dish towels. To clean hard woods and oil cloths

wash first with a soft sponge dipped frequently in fresh water. When the floor has dried, wash it again with a rag dipped in a mixture of hot water and skim milk.

Lemon will do for the yellow white sailor what shoe polish does for the worn black one. Romove the ribbon band, and, with a slice of lemon, clean the straw thoroughly. Put on a fresh band, and the hat is white and fresh. To clean white ostrich plumes dis-solve four ounces of white soap in four pints of hot water. Make a lather and plunge the feathers into it, rubbing them well with the hands for five or six minutes. Wash out in clear hot water and shake until dry.

Turkish towelling in pure white is now considered the most correct cov-ering for chairs and couches in sum-mer sitting-rooms. As it shows dirt more quickly than the ordinary holland covering, there should be two sets, so that one may be sent to the laundry whenever there is need.

Ermine is to be the fur of the im-Black relieved by white is again

New gold is a brilliant shade for

brunettes.

NEVY & NOTES !!

Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly's fad is collecting pitchers.

White silk serge is much used for dresses and neglige watsts.

Leather bindings will supersede velvet on the bottom of dress skirts. A soft, uncrushable silk called regence is very popular in Paris.

Especial attention is just now being given to the making-up of challies.

Many society women are adopting the gentle Italian dove as a household The wreath effect prevails rather than the bunch for trimming women's

Corduroy silk chiffon is a French material with more body than the plain chiffon.

Long Empire scarfs of chiffon or lace thrown over the shoulders give a quaint touch to the costume.

Unconventionality has marked the wedding journeys of several prominent brides and bridegrooms recently.

A pretty idea for decorating finger bowls is to have a bowl of larger size, so that space for flowers is left be-

It gnaws at the hearts of Englishwomen that at their garden parties American girls carry off the social

Those who are good social prophets tell us that maids of honor will be quite out of fashion for weddings next A story is told of a New York mil-

lionaire's wife who has been for the last three years "traveling all over Europe trying to match a pearl." Some of the women of China are be-

ginning to comprehend the follow of compressing the feet. A missionary has been enlightening them on the sub-Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the brilliant author of "Old Kaskaskia," began her literary career when a mere

child as contributor to a Boston juvenile In Dutch Guinea the women carry upon their persons all the family sav-ings in the shape of heavy bracelets, anklets, necklaces and even crowns of

gold and silver. Miss Dod, the lady tennis champion of England, only recently celebra-ted her twenty-first birthday. She is also an excellent bicyclist and golf player, as well as a singer and pianist.

One of the particular occupations of the average woman just now is the ar rangement of some simple, inexpen-sive, rather durable and as nearly as possible unsoilable dresses for World's Fair wearing.

It seems that among the attractions at the World's Fair is a straw hat braided by the busy fingers of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. It isn't much as a hat, but as an example of royal industry it is valuable.

Bombay seems a very progressive sort of place. It has a Sorosis and a cooking class. Recently at a competi-tive examination over one hundred Parsee girls cooked a long list of Indian delicacies to show their profi ciency.

Probably the youngest telegraph operator in the country is little Miss Mattie Quin, of Rouseville, Penn. She is seven years old, and for a year she has been able to handle a key standingly, within the limits of her vocabulary.

The favorite amusement of the Queen of Italy is mountaineering, and she has just started on a long holiday in the Alps. Her Majesty has a ten-dency toward stoutness and possibly t accounts for her devotion to se active a pursuit.

At a dinner given in honor of young girl just entering society in Paris the servants wore white liveries; the guests were twelve young girls, all in white, with powdered hair; the ta-ble furnishing and decorations and as many of the different sorts of food as possible were entirely in white.

Among the peculiarities of Quaker ism, a correspondent points out, Quak-eresses are not allowed to wear gold ornaments or to have their ears pierced for earrings. If a mother per-mitted her daughter to undergo this operation both mother and daughter would be "read out" of meeting.

When the Queen of England dies her motal remains will rest in the gray granite sarcophagus with the late la mented Prince Albert's ashes. Under neath the arms of the Queen and Prince Albert on the monument is in-scribed: "Farewell, well beloved, here at last I will rest with thee. With thee in Christ I will rise again."

Princess Hans Henry, of Pless, is the reigning beauty in London just now, and the society journals are go-ing into raptures over her at a great rate. She is only nineteen years old, and one Jenkins declares that "she is,

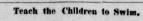
and one Jenkins declares that "she is, like her name, 'Daisy,' being infantilely fair, with wondering blue eyes, and she looks even younger than she is."

Our American girls do not take kindly to the brown Holland dresses trimmed with black satin, which have been received with so much favor in England. They are too severely simple and resemble nothing so much as furniture covering. They cost a good bit, too, for plain gowns, for the bit, too, for plain gowns, for the nicety of their making has much to do

Is Lightning Caused by Rain !

It is popularly supposed that the sudden downpour which usually follows a bright flash of lightning is in some way caused by the flash. Meteorologists have proven that this is not the case, and that, exactly to the contrary, it is not only possible but highly probably that the sudden increase ly precipitation is the real cause of the flash.—St. Louis Republic.

A diamond for cutting glass lasts about three months.



The constant repetition of the reports of accidents by drowning enforces the thought that much of this loss of ife in the water could be avoided if shildren were taught to swim as promptly as they are taught to read and write and to properly care for themselves in respect to healthful precautions.

Every child should be taught to

Every child should be taught to swim before the age of twelve or four-teen years. In all the large cities swimming schools with capable instructors afford ready and mexpensive opportunities for teaching children to swim. Nothing can be more easily learned. Many children acquire the accomplishment in a single lesson of an hour, and very few boys or girls require more than a half dozen lessons in the hands of a competent instructor to learn how to swim. Singularly to learn how to swim. Singularly enough, girls learn more easily than boys, and when once acquired the ac-complishment is never forgotten, as it is largely a matter of confidence in one's ability to keep affoat.

Aside from the precautions of safety involved, we should consider the de-lightful recreation and the healthful exercise that persons, young and old, of both sexes, find in the pastime of swimming. In moderation it is one of the most healthful if not the best of all summer exercises, and can be en joyed in the still waters of the lakes in ne country and the mountains or in the rolling billows of the surf at the seastere. It is the most inexpensive of all amusements, the cheapest, the best, open to all, and the marvel is that so few young persons learn to

It is often observed that the chil dren of the street who wander about the wharves and the beach become ex pert swimmers, apparently without in struction, while the pampered sons an daughters of wealth, who are given all the benefits of an elaborate education and who are favored with all the accomplishments of the day are seldom taught to swim, and these at the sum-mer resorts are often put in peril of mer resorts are often put in their lives in emergencies. This is not as it should be.—New York Mail and Express.

Average weight of female infant at birth, 7.23 pounds.

Average height of male infant at

So many trials of sheep-shearing ma hines have resulted in failure that the belief has become fixed that shearing by machinery is entirely impracticable. This idea seems to be a mistaken one, as machines operated by horse power are in successful operation in England and in Australia. It is said that a flock of 200 sheep will warrant the purchase of one of these machines.— New York World.

Brooklyn pharmacists want dry goods dealers prohibited from handing their supplies.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and

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

gists in 30c and \$1 bottles, out it is min-ufacture. 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.

From measurements of 100 infants oorn in the Royal Maternity Hospital of Edinburgh, averages have been obtained. They are practically the same for American children, and are as fol

birth, 7.23 pounds.

Average height of male infant at birth, 19.34 inches.

Average height of female infant at birth, 18.98 inches.

Each inch of the male infant cor responds to 2.56 pounds. Each inch of the female infant corresponds to 2.62 pounds. The range between the shortest and tallest male infants was ten inches; between the shortest and tallest female infants, eight inches,—St. Louis Republic.

Arabic coins have a sentence from the Koran, and, generally, the Caliph's

For Summer Cookery

Royal Baking Powder will be found the greatest of helps. With least labor and trouble it makes bread, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing and assuredly digestible and wholesome.

You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if You Use

SAPOLIO

"August RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received im-mediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured— now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. @

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

int so, and have taken three belies of sall-ARLILLA and one toule of INNA's Tilled, and one toule of INNA's Tilled, and one toule of INNA's Tilled, and the control of th

GENTA. We are personally exquainted with Me-percy, and banance his determined are breast.

Hospathilly, A. F. & C. F. M.NEILL.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast Maine.

THE PEWLY WILL COME MAN

THE KIND

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



FRAZER AXLE Best in the World Get the Genuine GREASE

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE ticadache, Constitution, Bud Complexion, Offensive licenth, and all disorders of the Stomach freadments, tiffenative live ath, and at disserting of the promate and attended to the promate at the promate a disputito failures there are find to disputito failures there are for the first transposed for every first transposed for the first transposed for

CURING " of the sepectial type to RUPTURE at With Street Poll-hope PENSION Washington, th. C. Supposed His Property of the Control of

CATARRH