as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken microally, acting directly upon the is taken microally, acting directly upon the last scheme and the surface of the surfa



## Hood's Saralla Cures

"German Syrup"

His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pacumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.



MO NO The Favorite TOOTH FOWDER Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa

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

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass



BOILS, CARBUNCLES

TORTURING ECZEMA, Completely Cured!

APARILLA CO.,
Two years ago I had "Ln Grippe"
have poisoned my blood as I
had the "Shingles" shortly after in their worst form. I tooks large
by a medicines but they left me worse THE KIND 1 was terribly afflicted with boils, had six and two carbunctes at one time. I tried everything I could hear of but confined to have being the HAT tormerled me night and day, the Behing was intense. I had severe pains in right side and back, continual herasticine. I could be a severe pains in right side and back, continual herasticine, it is to the severe pains in right side and back, continual herasticine, in the side and back, continual herasticine, in the severe pains in right side and back, continually and the third battle completely of HEB me.

LEWIS M. EDMUNDS. THAT South Hartwick, N. Y.
The truth of the above is certified to by
El. R. HOLEBOOK, P. M.
South Hartwick, N. Y.
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The Boys and Girls AT HOME By Making Home ATTRACTIVE. \$1.00, post-paid, Send post-time from the "Popular Bulbs for Full Planting," Popular Bulbs fully Stantaged, to La BENEDICT. ES

\$75.00 To \$230 can be made month





COOL CHURNING IN THE MORNING. On hot days, it is a good plan to have the churning ready the first thing how much better it is to get it out of the way before the sun gets very high. Always throw a handful, or more, of salt into the churn when the cream begins to granulate. It assists in the separation of the butter, and the butgins to granulate. termilk will draw off much more freetermits will draw out much more free-ly. Keep the temperature at sixty degrees, using ice in small lumps to accomplish the desired result. Neg-lect to do this, will surely spoil the butter.—American Agriculturist.

HANDLING OF COLTS. There are many ways of handling colts at weaning time. Some of these methods are good and some are bad, but the one that is most common, and at the same time the worst of all, is to remove it to some back pasture, where remove it to some back pasture, where it can run with other stock and be out of sight of its dam. There it is deprived of its prepared food, expected to thrive on grass, fight flies in the sun and get water with the other stock at the spring or trough. The result is that the colt goes into winter quarters thin in flesh, stunted in growth, with drooped ears and a rough coat of hair. It holds its own through the winter if extra feed and care be given it, but good, thrifty growth is out of the quesgood, thrifty growth is out of the question. -New York World.

GETTING TREES FROM THE WOODS. Laws against obtaining money under false pretences might well be enforced at this season of the year against those who dig in the woods small or large trees and sell them to unwary village or city residents for transplanting to decorate the streets. The trees may be true to name, but even the most up skilled forester ought to know by look ing at them that there is very small chance of any of them making a useful growth. A long pole, the size and length suitable for a hop pole, having at its lower end a few pieces of roots at its lower end a few pieces of roots the size of one's thumb or finger, gives little promise of making a fine tree. It may be done by carefully leaving three or four buds, not sprigs, at the top where the future branches are to be. Usually, however, the top is either left only slightly trimmed, or else every bud is cut clean out, and the tree takes its chances of nature pushing some buds out of the wood just below the cuts. This is an exhaustive process, and the buds do not make much growth the first season. At the best, a forest tree thus managed is far inferior to the nursery trees that have had the advantages of frequent cultivation, have symmetrical tops and plenty of small roots near the trunk, making transplanting so as to insure rapid growth a comparatively easy matter.—Boston Cultivator.

FRESH AIR FOR HORSES,

A bright scheme is being executed by a New York horseman, who has a son or two carrying on business in the country. He buys horses at a low country. He buys notices at a low figure that are young and promising, but are in poor condition, and suffer-ing from heat and harsh treatment on the paved streets. He sends them by boat at small expense to his sons, who use them from a month to two or three months on earth roads, give them abundant green food, and not a great deal of grain, and treat them to every liberty and comfort which the count affords and their suffering natures de-At the same time the horses mand. are not left idle. The young men are workers, and find it necessary to work the horses, but this does not seem to interfere in any way with their com-plete restoration. When the horses have improved sufficiently they are rehave improved sufficiently they are returned to the city, and others taken in their place, the father and sons reaping a handsome profit between the purchase and the selling price, as such horses rested, refreshed and in good desh are sometimes sold for double

Soft shelled eggs, double year and other irregularities indicate that the hens are too fat.

Watch the fruit trees, and when any insects appear spray with Paris green or other insecticides.

When pruning protect all large

Here is a feasible oportunity for farmers who desire cheap work horses and do not wish to winter them. Men who know what horses are can buy to who know what horses are can buy to advantage animals such as have been described, from early spring to sum-mer, work them judiciously until they are in a salable condition, and let them go for more than enough to compensate for any annoyance they may have made, and for their board, having their labor gratis. Two or three horses can of uniform size than for that which is be returned and sold, and perhaps a single one brought back to the farm to use through the winter and sell in the spring. Many horses that are some-what stiffened and lamed from improper using and excessive pounding on the pavements can be completely cured by driving without shoes for a season. By watching the feet for a weak or two after removing the shees that the edges are kept filed smooth, almost any horse can be driven most of the year on country roads without that appendage commonly termed a shoe - New York Tribune.

THE WOOL MUST BE PED.

Wool: Carbon, 49.65 per cent.; hydrogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17.31; oxygen, 22.11; ashes, 2.0; sulphur 2.0.

Taking into account that the wool has only one-fifth as much water in it as the flesh, it is easily seen that it re-quires five times as much of the elements of nutrition for each pound weight as the flesh, and thus, if the fleece of a merino weighs fifteen pounds and the carcass, after shearing, weighs seventy-five pounds, equal weighs seventy-five pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is, perhaps, never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for, so far, it seems to have been completely ignored by all writers upon sheep husbandry; and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutriments is, doubtless, the cause why the sheep suffers so much from the exhaussheep suffers so much from the exhaustive requirements of the wool. As the fleece must be supplied after the ani-mal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent; and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury by the rains, heat, or cold, this is to be considered as calling for requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as wool contains considerable sulphur, this is also to be provided in the food.

Every time the sheep is underfed, or suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fibre of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these weak spots represents a fault in feed ing or other part of the management. This weakness in the fibre is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the earding or combing, and thus become ort for the spinner, and fit only ting. This defect is known by for felting. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers as "break," and makes it unsalable. Consequently, the matter of feeding, and the regularity of it, are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that the wool only suffers; the sheep must necessarily suffer, for the damage to the wool is only one of the visible

signs of injury to the whole animal.

In estimating the amount of food necessary for a sheep, all these points are to be taken into account, and the gross weight of the animal is to be inreased, for estimating the allowance of food by the proportion to be added, on account of the extra dry substance of the fleece. To be on the safe side it will be reasonable to add to the live weight of the sheep fully 100 percent. weight of the sheep liny 100 percent.; that is, to double the weight, and estimate the ration accordingly. The normal allowance of three per cent. of dry matter 100 pounds of carcass may thus be doubled, without any fear of overfeeding .- American Agriculturist

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Avoid the pruning of large limbs. The water vessels should be cleaned

Poultry requires good food if eggs are desired. Be careful to provide dry quarters

in wet weather. Many young trees are killed every overbearing.

Ducks will suffer from rheumatism if they have damp quarters. At eleven weeks old a Pekin duck should weigh at least five pounds.

Sunshine should be admitted into the poultry house whenever possible. Turkeys consume more food than chickens, but they also bring better

It is to the interest of the poultry keeper to supply food which will pro-

When pruning protect all large wounds with a coat of melted grafting

wax or a coat of coarse paint. A young queen will begin to deposit eggs ten days from birth, and is credited with laying 3000 eggs daily.

It is generally conceded that July is the best time to prune trees, although many prefer doing it at other times.

Sort all fruit before offering for ale. More can be obtained for fruit

not graded. Poultry manure is one of the most rofitable crops. It should be mixed with other manure and spread broadeast through the garden

Hens that are set during the sum-ner should have their nests made in a cool, quiet place. If there is anything eatable to be found, the black Spanish and the Leghorns will find it.

## Getting Married in England

Getting married in England, to people who are not able to buy a license, is a very embarrassing matter. A li-cense is expensive, while a marriage Dropping the wool is a frequent trouble with sheep. There are many different explanations for this annoymect to the flock master but few of these hint at all at the fact that wool must be fed, or it cannot grow, and any failure in its nutrition must result in such a weakness that the fleece fails to keep up its connection with the skin, and thus drops off as if it were severed—as it really is—at its root. The fleece of a hundred-pound sheep makes the ten her cent., or more, of the animal's weight, and it consists of a far greater propertion of the most exacting elements of nutrition than in the dray matter the following elements, and wool has only lifeca per cent. The deah has in its dry matter the following elements, and wool has the quantifies set opposit to them. Thus the composition of flesh at Carbon, 54 Scaper cent, hydre gen, 7.57, nitrogen, 15.01, exygen, 21.37; ashes, 4.23. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

IRONING WITH THE CLOTHES WRINGER. An authority on domestic economy advises the housekeeper of limited means to save her fire and strength, and do as much ironing with the clothes wringer as possible. Plain pieces, like towels, pillow cases, sheets, merinoes and stockings put through the wringer will be smooth enough for all practical will be smooth enough for all practical purposes, if the rollers are tight. Life is too short and flesh and blood are too precious to be wasted sprinkling, fold ing, unfolding, ironing, refolding and airing a lot of white goods.—Detroit

LITTLE SAVINGS IN THE KITCHEN. If crackers are stale or moist, sprinkle slightly with salt, and heat in a mod-

erate oven.

Dry the leaves and left over stalks of Dry the leaves and lett over scalars of celery, and keep them in a self-sealing glass fruit jar, to flavor soups with.

Don't pay five cents more for flour in a cloth sack, when you can buy more and better cloth for the same amount

of money.

Don't throw away a lamp wick as soon as it is short, but wash a strip of white muslin to the lower

end and use it a week or two longer.

If hard soap is taken from its wrappings and stood edgewise on a shelf in a warm room, or put in a bag and hung behind the kitchen range for a few weeks, it will last decidedly longer than otherwise.

Every ounce of suet, fat, cold mea

and bones should be saved and utilized for making croquettes, hash soup, drippings, or soap grease. Break the bones before stewing them for soup,

bones before stewing them for soup, so that the marrow may escape. A teaspoonful of molasses or soft soap, added to a saucer of blacking, which has been wet with vinegar, makes which has been wet with vinegar, make a first rate stove polish, and the stul of an old broom does better and quicker work than an ordinary blacking brush.
The syrup left from sweet pickles or

canned fruit, should be kept and added canned fruit, should be kept and added to mince meat. The syrup from pickles needs no further preparation, but that from fruit should be scalded, and put in a glass fruit jar. Several kinds can be mixed together.

HOUSEHOLD WASHING.

A few hints in regard to the wash A few hints in regard to the washing of household articles may not be unacceptable. Of course, the first thing to be considered is the quality of the water; this should be always clear rain water when it can be ob tained. If that is not possible, then other means must be taken. Sometimes soft water can be obtained, but s muddy and therefore not suitable It can be cleansed by putting into a barrelful a tablespoonful of powdered alum. Let it stand a few hours and it will be clear enough for use. A very simple way to make hard water soft is to put to every nine quarts of hard water one ounce of quick lime, and let water one-onnee of quick lime, and let it stand until it becomes clear. Then pour it off into a barrel, leaving the dregs behind. Most housekeepers, however, have a way of their own.

There are various ways of doing

washing in an easy manner. One that has been lately recommended is by the use of what is called water-glass I do not know personally anything about it, but it is very highly recom-mended. In using this the clothes should be soaked over night in a solu-tion of one part of water-glass to twenty-five parts of moderately hot water. In the morning add more hot water, and stir the clothes thoroughly with a stick; then drain off the liquid. The clothes will be found to be cleansed, but if it should chance that a few spots are visible, put a little soap on them and rub lightly until

ey disappear. White flannels should be washed on a clear day in summer, or in a warm room in winter, but they should never be dried where there is any great heat, either natural or artificial. Make a hot suds with white soap and soft wa ter. Dissolve in each quart of suds a level teaspoonful of powdered borax, and for the second washing use such alone. While in the hot borax water and for the second washing use sude alone. While in the hot borax water push the flannels about, pressing and squeezing them thoroughly until the general soiling has been removed; then rub all the spots with the hands. Squeeze the water out and do not wring the garments. Put them into the second tub of suds, stirring and chaking them in the same way until shaking them in the same way until cold enough to permit the squeezing of them out of hot water. Lay each piece in soft cotton cloths and wrap it up to absorb the water; then hang it White blankets should be washed in this way; then hang them up in some shady place to dry as quickly as possible, pinning one edge to the line and carefully straightening all the others. - American Farmer.

Blackberry Blanc Mange—Mash ripe blackberries, strain off the juice, to a quart add a teacup of sugar, put on to boil; moisten a tablespoonful of moss farine with cold water and stir in the boiling juice, take from the fire, pour in a mold and stand aside to cool; when hard turn out, and serve with

whipped cream.

Blackberry Roll-Make rich puff paste, roll out, spread with ripe black-berries, sprinkle with sugar, roll up, put in a long, narrow pau, spread the top with bits of butter and a cup of sugar, dredge with flour, pour a cup of boiling water in the bottom of the pan. Set in the oven and bake brown, Serve hard sauce. Blackberry Flummery--Put a quart

of ripe blackberries in a saucepan with a teacup of boiling water. Let cook ten minutes without stirring, moisten ten tablespoonsful of corn starch in a little cold water, and stir with the boiling blackberries, take from the fire, sweeten, and pour in a deep dish to cool. Serve very cold with sugar and cream.

## The Private House "Cold Room,"

The "cold room" is a not uncon-The "cold room" is a not unconmon feature of many expensive and
convenient new houses. It is in reality
a refrigerator of some approved make,
as large as a pantry, provided with
shelves from floor to ceiling on three
sides, and the temperature for most
articles is found somewhere between
the two extremes. On the fourth side
are hooks where meats may be hung.
The room is perfectly ventilated and
the ice is put in from the outside, so
that it is unnecessary for the ice man
to exter the house.—New York Poet. to outer the house. New York Post.

NEWS TNOTES!

Two girls recently walked from Muskegon, Mich., to Chicago.

Miss "Dick" Irvin is called the great high almoner of New York so-

ciety. Queen Victoria has about forty pet Her greatest favorites dogs.

Violet is one of the fashionable colors in Paris among women who set the styles.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York, is tall, queenly and distinguished in appearance.

One of the most original gifts for

Princess May at her wedding was solid gold mouse trap. Returns from school elections Kansas show an increase of nearly 100

per cent. in the vote cast by won Princess Louise, in the studies that have resulted in the production of the Queen's statue at Kensington, had the assistance of Miss Henrietta Montalba, a talented Canadian wo

Lady Amherst, of Hackney, London, has just been presented with the honorary freedom of the Worshipful Company of Turners. She has fine carving on view at Chicago. She has so

The "Henry Bergh Circle" of King's Daughters, composed of eight members, reports that last year it chloroformed 4089 cats, seventy-one dogs, six wounded sparrows, one rabbit and Miss M. Merta Mitchell, of Salem

Ind., was admitted to the bar the day after the Indiana Supreme Court de cided that women might practise law. That gives her the distinction of being the first woman lawyer in the State.

Mrs. Albert Barker, an English elo cutionist, is said to know as many pieces as there are days in the year. She imitates many voices of nature, from the trill of the canary to the 'awe-inspiring howlof the hurricane.

The legend runs that the fruiting of the almond tree beside the house whence a bride-elect departs is a har omen. Princess May was probably ad to see that the almond tree at White Lodge was in full bloom when she said good-by to her old home.

& Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, who organ ized the first kindergarten in San Francisco in 1880, has received more than \$300,000 to enable her to carry on the work. There are now sixty-five kindergartens in the city, and more than 10,000 children have been trained in them.

Although the rich, dark dyes seem to be in the majority here this season, the paler shades seem to lead in pop-ularity on the other side. Fawn color, dove gray and many of the fade or half tints are worn at receptions, teas and similar entertainments, both in Paris

Miss Edith Carrington has written a book called "Workers Without Wage," dealing with all kinds of animals, including the earwig. She has been asked by the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to write another book, which the society will publish officially.

At a recent wedding the dress of the bride was of rich brocade, fashioned directly from an old Florentine portrait of the time of the Medicis. The wrap which she wore in the carriag was of Canton crepe embroidered in the most exquisite manner with a de sign of the mystic bamboo tree.

A prominent feature of the lingerie A prominent leature of the ingeric counters in the leading shops at pres-ent is the tulle frill. It is frequently wide and full in the extreme, muffling the throat up to the ears. It is made of several layers of black tulle pleated through the center, and is edged with picot ribbon in back or pale colors. Since the State University of Ten

nessee opened its doors to women the women's clubs of the State have been women's citals of the State have been raising money for a building on the university grounds. The Knoxville ladies are also preparing gold and silver souvenir medals in commemoration of the admission of women students.

Miss Charlotte May Christopher, who is at Indian Harbor, enjoys the repu-tation of possessing the longest har of any belle at the numerous summer re-sorts along the Sound. Her locks are sorts along the Sound. Her locks are over forty-two inches in length and trail far below her knees, her height being above that of the average wo-

Miss Dudley, an English bicyclist, holds the record for long distance rid-ing by women. She made the distance of 100 miles, between Hitchia and Lin-coln, in little more than seven hours, or at an average speed of nearly four-teen miles an hour. This, too, in regulation petticoats, now the new style of bloomers.

The Princess May seems to have been not only a murvel of cheerfulness and philanthrophy during her wonderfully busy girlhood, but it now leaks out that she had some slight blue-teskies traderics. stocking tendencies. She took a "Uni-versity Extension" course in English, attending a series of lectures on Eliz-abethan literature with great regular-ity.

A pretty story is told of the widow A pretty story is told of the widow of the great Schumann. Whenever she is going to play any of her husband's music in public she reads over some of the old love letters that he wrote her during the days of their courtship, so that, as she says, she "may be better able to do justice to her interpretation of the spirit of his work." work.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleas-ant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vogetable extracts and mineral solu-tions, usually sold as medicines, are perma-nently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

It is a great thing for a young man to get on a little and come in contact with other needs and see how they live. B. F. Johnson & Co. Richmond, Va. are giving man young men chance to do this, and at the same time to put money in bank repidly. Try them and see

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, teatmonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co. Ovengo, Taga Co., N. V. Price 31, by mail, \$1.5. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will curs that cough surprisingly quick. In cents. Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and causti-pation. Beecham's no others. So size a box. Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

Oceans, in the torrid zones, a continuous movement of surface water takes merely a matter of nomenclature, and place from east to west as a result of the rotation of the earth from west to east. The South Atlantic constraint east. The South Atlantic equatorial current divides into two at Cape St. Roque, the northeast corner of Brazil, flows northward, meets the waters impelled by the northeast trade wind to the westward, enters the Caribbean Sea, passes around the Gulf of Mexico, as the Gulf Stream, follows th north trend of the east coast of North America as far as Newfoundland, whence it travels right across the North Gulf Stream, however, does not wash the American coast. A cold current comes creeping down from Baffin's Bay, and hugs the land closely as far —New York News. Atlantic in an easterly direction.

The Earth's Rotation and the Ocean.
In the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian
Some deny that the Gulf Stream ac-Some deny that the Gulf Stream actually extends from the New World to As the Gulf Stream nears Europe it widens and becomes fan-shaped. The upper edge tends toward Norway, the central portion moves toward the Brit-ish Channel and the Bay of Biscay, while the southern edge flows partly along the coasts of Portugal and Africa even to the equator, partly to the southwestward, past the Canary Islands and the Cape Verdes, reaching in the course of time that portion of the equatorial drift due to the northeast

DR. KILMER'S

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Gentlemen:—'It affords me pleasure to give
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SWAMP-ROOT, of which I have taken 3
small bottles. It has
nearly removed the effect of the Rheumafect of the Rheuma-tism of about 7 years standing, also a severe weakness of my back and kidneys of about 10 years' standing and has helped a severe attack of inflamma-tion of the bladder, which I am sure

w. R. CHILSON. will entirely cure me of a short time. I purchased the medicine of Stone, the Druggist here in Butler, Ind. farch, 7, '93. W. R. Chilson.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM! Swamp-Root Cures.

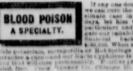
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LOSS OF APPETITE. SICK HEADACHE, INDICESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA.

17 Observe the following symptoms following from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the biosol in the head, seldify of the stomach, mansa, hearthorn, diagnat of front fullness of weight in the stomach, some of front fullness of weight in the stomach, some of front sinking or fluttering of the stomach, some of full suffice and for such that a lying posture, dimension of vision, in the bead, deficiency of perspiration, you can be sufficiently of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushess of heat, burning in the field. ew doses of BADWAY'S PHLES will free to



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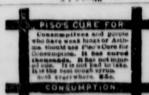
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