In 1832 an American cowboy -which was Jack-accompanied by two com-panions, penetrated south from Ari-zona, and as he looked from the mountains over the fair plain of Bavicora, he said, "I will take this." The Apaches were on every hand; the country was terrorized to the gates of Chikuahua. The stout heart of the pioneer was not disturbed, and he made his word good. By purchase he acquired the plain, and so much more that you could not ride roundit in two weeks. He moved in with his hardy punchers, and fixed up Bavicora so would be habitable. He chased the Indians off his ranch whenever he "cut their sign." After a while the Mexican vaqueros from below overcame their terror, when they saw the Ameri-can hold his own with the Apache scamps, and by two and threes half-dozens they came un to take lozens they came up to take service, and now there are two hundred who lean on Jack and call him patron They work for him, and they follow him on the Apache trail, knowing he will never run away, believing in his beneficence and trusting to his cour-

I sat on a mud bank and worked away at a sketch of the yellow sunlit walls of the mud ranch, with the great plain running away like the ocean in-to a violet streak under the blue line of the Pena Blanca. In the rear rises curious broken formation of hills ke millions of ruins of Rhine castles. The wolves howl by night, and the Apache is expected to come at any instant. The old criada or serving-woman who makes the beds saw her husband killed at the front door, and every man who goes out of the patio has a large assortment of the most im proved artillery on his person. Old carts with heavy wooden wheels like millstones stand about. Brown people with big straw hats and gay ser lazily against the gray walls Little pigs carry on the contest with Nature, game-chickens strut, and clumsy puppies tumble over each other in joyful play; burros stand about sleepily, only indicating life by sug-gestive movements of their great ears, while at intervals a pony, bearing its lithe rider, steps from the gate, and breaking into an easy and graceful lope, goes away into the waste of land.
-Frederic Remington, in Harper.

## Petroleum for Diphtheria.

In the village of Neuville-Champd'Oisel, about nine miles from Rouen France, a malignant type of diphtheria broke out last year. The country doctor, M. Frederic Flahaut, treated the cases in the usual way, but the deaths were numerous. Remembering, as he says, that the English use petroleum as an auti-spasmodic and an autisentic, he determined to try it as an autisentic. septic, he determined to try it as an experiment.

His first trial was in the case of a little girl seven years ofd. He had already given her up and proposed to the parents to make the experiment, which consisted in swabbing the throat with common petroleum. He had little hope of the success of his new method, but to his astonishment he noticed an improvement after the first application. He continued the treatment and the child recovered. Then he tried it successfully with his other

This year he had forty cases of diphtheria to treat, and he was successful in every one. In order to be perfectly sure that the cases in question were ones of malignant diphtheria, he had the expectorated matter submitted to the analysis of Professor Francois Hue of the Rouen College of Medicine, the professor reported that he had clearly discovered the presence in it of numerous baccilli of diphtheria. Moreover, his diagnosis was confirmed by Drs. Leshaves, Lerefrit and Bailey of Rouen, the last named being the physician-in-chief in that city

The treatment presents little diffi-lty or danger. The swabbing is done every hour or every two hours, according to the thickness of the membranes, which become, as it were, diluted under the action of the petroleum. The brush, after being dipped in the petroleum, should be shaken to prevent any drops falling into the respiratory channels. The patients experience relief from the very first application. The disagreeable taste of the petroleum remains for a few moments only.

How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 19 years, and believe him perecity honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c, per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Saves the expense of a physician in severest cases of croup, bronchitis and congestive colds. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.

"Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's -no others. 25 cents a box.

Hood's sarsarilla Cures



Mamie Adams

She Was Blind

With scrofula in the eyes—could barely distin-guish between daylight and darkness. I took her to numerous experts and hospita's and gave

Hood's Sarsaparilla

stored her sight and given her perfect health."
CHAS. A. ADAMS, St. Albans, Vt. Hood's Pills cure sick headaghe, billou us and all liver ills, 25 cents per box.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORER'S WIFE WRITES OF HER EXPERIENCES.

Life Among the Eskimos-Comica Adventure With a Baby Walrus

Eskimo Method of Osculation. TRS. JOSEPHINE PEARY, the wife of the explorer, has published a journal of her twelve months' experience on the shore of McCormick Bay, midway between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. She is the only white woman who ever penetrated so within the frozen zone as did the members of Lieutenant Peary's last

expedition. The most interesting chapters in the book are those which Mrs. Peary devotes to the manners and mode of life of the Eskimos with whom she came in contact.

These natives belong to a little tribe of about 350 individuals completely isolated from the rest of the world, and dwelling on the northwest coast of Greenland. They are separated by hundreds of miles from their neigh-bors, with whom they have no inter-course whatever. They had never seen a white woman before, and some of them had never beheld a civilized

being.

The steamer Kite, which left New York on June 6, 1891, landed Lieutenant Peary and his party near Whale Sound, and a camp was built here and named Redcliffe. The sailors went in search of an Eskimo settlement, and brought back several of the natives, who were induced to live at Redcliffe for nearly a year. Mrs. Peary says being. for nearly a year. Mrs. Peary says they were the queerest, dirtiest-look-ing individuals she had ever seen. Clad entirely in furs, they reminded her more of monkeys than of human be-ings. Ikwa, the first man who came, was covered with a garment made of bird skins, the feather work next the body, and outside of this a garment made of sealskin, with the fur on the outside. The two were patterned exactly alike, made to fit to the figure, cut short at the hips and coming to a point back and front. A close-fitting hood was sewed to the neck of each garment, and invariably pulled over his head when Ikwa was out of doors. His legs were covered with sealskin trousers reaching just below the knee, where they were met by tanned seal skin boots. Mrs. Pearv learned later that sealskin trousers were worn only by those men who were not fortunate

enough or able to kill a bear. woman's dress differed from the man's in pattern only in the back, where an extra width is sewed in which forms a pouch extending the entire length of the back of the wearer and fitting tight around the hips. In this pouch or hood the baby is carried; its little body, covered only by a shirt reaching to the waist made of the skin of a young blue fox, is placed against the bare back of the mother, and the head, covered by a tight-fitting skull cap made of sealskin, is allowed to rest against the mother's shoulder. Mrs. Peary

"Early in the morning Ikwa came running into our house apparently much excited, crying, 'Awick, awick!' This we had learned was walrus. The boys tumbled out of their beds and in a very few moments were in the boat with Ikwa, pulling in the direction of a spouting walrus out in McCormick In a short time they returned a large mother walrus and her in tow. The mother had been killed, but the baby-a round bundle of fat about four feet long-was alive, and very much so, as we found out a little later. Mr. Peary wanted to get photographs of the little thing before it was shot, and the boys left the baby walrus about a hundred yards up on the beach. Suddenly we heard cries of help coming from the shore. On stepping to the window I saw one of most comical sights I have ever

"The little walrus was slowly but surely making his way to the waters of the bay. Mane, with her baby on her back, was sitting in the sand, her Mane, with her baby on heels dug into it as far as she could get them, holding on to the line attached to the walrus without apparently arresting its progress in the least, for she was being dragged through the gravel and sand quite rapidly. While I looked, Matt came rushing to her assistance, and taking hold of the line just ahead of where Mane held it, he gave it one or two turns about his wrists and evidently thought all he had to do would be to dig his heels into the sund and hold back; but in an instant he was down in the sand too, and both he and Mane were plowing along, the sand flying, and both shouting lustily for help. So strong was this little creature that, had the other boys not rushed out and secured him, he would easily have pulled Matt and Mane to water's edge, where, of course, would have let him go, and he water's would have been a free walrus once

Mrs. Peary spent a Thanksgiving Day at Redcliffe, and by that time there were several native women about the place. She writes:

"The native whom Ikwa brought

back with him from Kaati is named Mahoatchia, and Ikwa says that he and the one-eyed bear hunter, Mekhtoshav. exchange wives with each other every

year.
"While I am writing two native women, M'gipsu, wife of Annowkah, with her baby on her back, and Tooky mingwah, the twelve-year-old girl, are both sitting tailor-fashion on the floor, chewing deerskins. The native method of treating the skins of of as much fat as can be got off by scraping with a knife; then they are stretched as tight as possible and al-lowed to become perfectly dry. After this they are taken by the women and on the women. They cannot chew more than two deerskins per day, and are obliged to rest their jaws every

Christmas Day, Mrs. Peary says:
"M'gipsu is sitting on the floor in
my room sewing, and her husband, my room sewing, and neighborham Annowkah, comes in as often as he can find excuse for doing so. He fre-Annowan, comes in as often as he can find excuse for doing so. He frequently rubs his face against hers, and they sniffle at each other; this takes the place of kissing. I should think the place of kissing. I should think amount to 38,000,000 bushels.

MRS. PEARY AT THE POLE, they could smell each other without doing this, but they are probably so accustomed to the to me terrible odor that they fail to notice it."

Mrs. Peary spent thirteen months at Redcliffe, and she says she felt home-sick when she finally packed up her things to return to civilization.—New York Weeld York World.

## WISE WORPS.

Where there are no birds the bat will be king. The collector of mummies will in

me be one. The ignorant are never defeated in

When the sense of shame is lost ad-Genius hears one individual and then omprehends ten.

With a mote in the eye one cannot ee the Himalayas. Before trying horseback one should

learn to ride on oxen. Negligence looks at the battlefield, hen makes its arrows.

Give to the hero the jewelled sword; to the beauty, perfume.

Be not lenient to your own faults; keep your pardon for others. A 1000-foot embankment will be broken by the hole of an ant. Who steals goods is called a thief;

tho steals dominions a ruler. The fish which escapes from the hook seems always the largest. The bat, hanging upside down ughs at the topsy-turvey world.

Society, more a stepmother than a nother, adores the children who flatter her vanity. Seeking information is a moment's shame; but not to learn is surely a lasting shame.

He who does not bestride succes and grasp it firmly by the mane lets fortune escape. Next to the pleasure of admiring the

woman we love is that of seeing her admired by others. Sit in quite and consider your ow

faults; do not spend your time in disssing those of others. If the water be too pure fish cannot live in it; if people be too exacting fellow-beings cannot stand beside

If the mind is clear even in a dark room there will be a radiance; if the thought is dark, at noonday there will

Superiority of American Fruit,

On the subject of fruit growing in America, Mr. de Vilmorin, a famous French pomologist, said: "It is evident that much attention is being given, and with handsome pecuniary results, to the growing of fruit in this country, but more especially in the State of California. The display of fruit at the World's Fair after August and continuing to the close of the Ex-position was probably the finest and most extensive and varied that was ever brought together. I find that a great deal of attention is being given o the subject in each State, not only private independent growers, but the local horticultural and agricultural organizations, and by the aid of the experimental stations supported by the different States and by the National Government. Through this sys tematic organization a comparative study of the fruit developed and the adaptability of particular varieties to particular States and sections of the ountry are intelligently determined, With this study of the influence of lo cal conditions is associated investiga-tion as to the particular insects most destructive to different species, and much knowledge is gained of a valuable nature with regard to fungus dis eases, so that fruit-growers are familiar with all the recent appliances which science has discovered to aid them against their enemies. In conclusion, I may say that more attention seems to be paid and to better purpose to fruit-growing in this country than in most European countries. The apples, peaches and grapes exhibited by the different States at the World's Fair and renewed by daily contribu-tions from exhibitors, was one of the striking features of the conduct of that department. Large consignments of fruit were sent every morning from different States, so that the specimens their display gave, not only proofs of successful cultivation, but of enter-prise and organization which it would not be possible to match in any other part of the world."—New York Tribune.

Rise and Fall of Clipper Ships. Clipper ships were first built in 1840, at the time when English steamships were beginning to take business away from the Yankee packets. The latter had been the rulers of the seas from the establishment of the Black Ball line in 1816. That was just after Uncle Sam's rights on the high seas had been vindicated by the outcome of the War of 1812. The first clippers were built for speed, regardless of carrying ca-pacity, but were not very profitable, because of their small freight and their

structural weakness.

They were called into being by the demands of the California trade, and in 1851 the secret of building swift ships that were also stanch and capacious was solved by the Challen the Invincible, the Comet and the Swordfish. These vessels were of enormous size for those days, the Challenge being of 2000 tons, and their appear ance was beautiful in the extreme The arrival in the Port of New York of a clipper that had won repute as a fast sailer always excited the widest and most patriotic enthusiasm. She caused corresponding emotions of chagrin when she touched at British ports Nor was the advantage altogether sen-timental, for the swift Yankee ships could command much higher freights to get as much of the grease out as pos-sible. Chewing the skins is very hard freight being readily paid to American skippers from China to Liverpool, while \$20 was thought enough for En-glish masters. Had it not been for the glish masters. Had it not been for the fact that the English were first to use Writing in her journal just before iron in building steamships, and the aristmas Day, Mrs. Peary says: the Civil War, America might yet be su preme on the wave. - New York Times



If it pays to import sheep from abroad in order to improve our breeds, one would imagine it would also pay the sheep-raiser to study the preby which these sheep have been raised to their present state of excellence. One of the most potent factors has been the feed. A mixed ration should be supplied in which roots play the most important part. Sugar beets, mangolds, rutabagas and turnips are all of great value to the flock, and crops of them should be sowed and harvested regularly, if we would make a success of sheep-raising.—New York World.

The cause of scabby feet and legs among canary and other cage birds is the same as among domestic fowls, that is, the presence of mites, which breed and live in the scabs or scales on the feet and legs. The development and multiplication of these pests is due to want of cleanliness and thorough cleaning of the bird's garge. You bird want ing of the bird's cage. Your bird may have been infested with mites when you bought it, or they may have been in the cage, and from it reached the bird's legs and feet. To kill the mites and remove the scabs you have only to anoint the bird's legs and feet daily for perhaps a week with flowers of sulphur mixed to a thin paste with common kerosene. Apply with a soft hair pencil, merely painting the feet and legs with the mixture. The scabs will on drop off and leave the feet clean. The cage and roosts should also be thoroughly cleaned with boiling hot water. - New York Sun.

IMPROVED METHOD OF FATTENING FOWLS Some time ago a method of fattening poultry practiced among French was described in some of American papers, its novelty giving interest to it. The method consisted interest to it. The method consisted in forcing the food down the bird's throat by means of a pipe and a sort of force pump, operated by the per-son's foot, by which a certain quantity of the soft food was pushed into the throat. The birds were confined in boxes in a large circulating frame, which was turned as needed to bring machine for feeding. Nothing came of it, and probably the method has been abandoned by its inventor by this time. The method of fattening geese in Strasburg, Germany, for the sake of the enormously large livers. thus procured, is somewhat similar to The food is rolled into a sort of pill, long and narrow, and these are pushed down the throats of the birds confined in coops for the purpose. This method has long been practiced and still exists for producing the large livers, made so by disease, for the making of a very popular kind of pies called pates de foie gras. - New York

ECONOMY OF TIME. It is a great complaint with farmers that their time is wasted with una-voidable accidents, as sick animals, escaped stock, insect pests, and what not, writes Louise M. Fuller. It cer-tainly is true that weather means more to the farmers than to any other class. "The weather must lift the mortgage on the farm, pay the taxes and feed and clothe the family." The farme must deal hand to hand with all th The farmer forces of nature as well as human nature, and, however wisely, he cannot count his time like other men, or say positively what he will do on the mor row. Nevertheless, the farmer's time is worth as much as any man's from a business point of view, because o the economy of nature, which seconds every honest effort at economy of dime in her own way. I learned this by watching the way the best farmers work, and, noticing that, like nature, they are never in a hurry, but they never lose any time; they find some use for every sort of weather. That weather which is too wet for anything That else is good for fence corners, which the thrifty farmer can never consent their accidental fate of to leave to their weeds and briers. weeds and briers. A town lot gives room enough for the experimental proof of this theory. During the worst season for rain that I ever saw, I managed to work my two hours day on all but one day outdoors. that day seed stakes, etc., were prepared indoors. I doubt if the time ever came when it was profitable to give up to complaining. While we are bewailing something is sure to go undone.—New York Tribune.

A good breed is not alone sufficient to make mcney. Good care, good food and good quarters are also necessary.

It is cheaper to make your stables warm than it is to supply your horses with the extra feed necessary to keep

BUTTER BACTERIUM.

So far as the quantity of the butter So far as the quantity of the outer is concerned, says Walter Thorp in sparingly, as full feeding upon it sometimes induces colic, but it may ticacid bacterium, seems to be the be safely used to some extent in conchief if not the only agent, but it does not seem to be directly concerned in the production of the butter flavor. Out of the many bacteria occurring in ripening cream Storch found only one species which was capable of produc-ing the true butter aroma; the rest produced either indifferent or bad flavors. Since only this single species from among so many is capable of giv-ing to the butter such a flavor as we ing the rest are very considerable, and the decomposition caused by the di-we cannot wonder at the difficulties of gestion of various kinds of foods comproducing a high-class butter of uni-formly agreeable flavor. If by culti-vation of the bacterium, which is said to produce the true flavor, we can insure the success of our cream ripening as far as flavor is concerned by inocuifficulty.

The bacterium found by Storch has

in the results of the ripening. Dr. H. W. Conn, of the Wesleyan University, also claims to have found a micro-organism which produces the true but-ter flavor, but the result of his experition for several winters,

ments with it are not yet and there is a great deal of done before we can attain the practical results we are hoping for.

THE CARE OF SEED POTATOES

Successful growers of potatoes have learned that to insure a good crop the seed must be selected carefully the previous fall. The best results come previous fall. The best results come from making the hills as they are dug, choosing well-formed potatoes, free from scab or prongs and with smooth surfaces. Neither the very large nor very small potatoes should be taken. The first will be misshapen, and the last will be apt to be poorly ripened. Something depends on how the potato has been grown. If the vines kept healthy until the crop of tubers was fully ripened, the very smallest make good seed. After selection the main point is to keep the seed at as low a temperature as possible without danger of frost. These conditions are best secured by keeping potatoes in dry out secured by keeping potatoes in dry out of doors pits. In our Northern cli-mate after the covering of the pit has frozen over it will not thaw out again all winter. If there is danger of thaw ing too early, a covering of straw wil maintain an even degree of tempera-ture below freezing, while protecting the potatoes from too much cold. The tubers will come out with eves as dor mant as when they were put in the pit. The potatoes will be harder by evaporation of their moisture, while those kept in cellars will be made soft by starting of the eyes, which rapidly take out the substance needed to give the potato set its first start after being planted.—Boston Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES Never jerk or whip a colt. Old-fashioned perennials are coming n again.

All weak queenless colonies should be united with others.

Pure cane sugar is one of the best foods for wintering bees. If honey is not sealed it is liable to

become thin and watery. It is a mistaken notion that all

honey which candies is pure. Now is the time to barrel the road dust and keep it in a dry place.

It is best not to winter your own cockerels for breeders, as a rule. By increasing the yield per acre the

st of production is diminished. The number of eggs depends largely upon the amount of feed and care given. In raising a colt the feed should be liberal and varied, but not excessive. A colt's education should begin

when the animal is twenty-four hours The second year a hen only lays half the number of eggs that she does

the first year. The ideal diet for poultry should be neither too soft nor too hard, but a happy medium.

New raspberry canes should be pinched back to induce throwing out side branches. When the cat and chickens lie down

the latter are always giver the inside place. Because turkeys are good foragers it

will not pay to let them go without proper feeding.

One pound of cut meat and bone is considered the proper daily allowance for sixteen hens Anything in the vegetable line, pro-

vided it is sweet and clean, will form acceptable food. Colts should be handled with kind-

ness and may be halter-broken when four months old. Bran for chicks should always be calded and allowed to stand for a time in order to soften.

Quinces do well in either sandy or clay soils, the principal requirements being fertility and good tilth.

Generally, the smaller the farm the better the cultivation and the greater the profit for the expenditure.

Pigs should be taught to eat before being weaned, so as to make the change from milk to feed easily.

It is not desirable to give too much red pepper and ginger to the poultry. Once or twice a week is sufficient. A good breed is not alone sufficient

wern than it is to supply your horses with the extra feed necessary to keep out the cold occasioned by cracks in the stable. For horses ensitage should be used

nection with grain and hay.

Best Diet for Consumptives.

The respiration apparatus invented by Professor Voit, of Germany, and recently received by the Yale Medical School, is the first to come to America. Its purpose is to measure the oxygen absorbed by the body and the carbonic acid and water given off. From the data thus obtained the decomposition desire, the odds against its overcrowd- of the body can be determined, and

pared. Animals will be used for the first experiment. They will be placed in glass cases after having been fed on particular kinds of food, and the variation in the oxygen, carbonic acid and at an early stage, then we ought to be able to produce cream of a uniform and proper degree of ripeness without relative values of the foods will be ob-

It is hoped that the experiments will been cultivated and used in some of the German creamerics, and it is claimed for it that it insures certainty in the results of the ripening. Dr. H.

—New York World.

Prussian troops on the Russian frontier have used snowshoes with satisfacTHE RIGHEST AWARD

Royal Baking Powder has (\*) Ora Honors-In Strength and Value 26 per cent. above its Nearest Com-

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class -greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competion with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been ex-hibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the high-

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were directed by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Departrepeat at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leaven-ing strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of twenty per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and forty-four per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by fig-

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the counry for so many years, that have aused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Fishes That Fight,

So aggressive is the plakat, a little fish from Siam, that the entertainment it affords has become a National pastime, but not a very creditable one, to say the least. The fishes are trained to go through regular battles, and are reared artifically for the purpose, while the license to exhibit them to the general public is farmed out, and brings a large amount of money into the royal coffers

They are kept in aquariums built for the purpose, and fed upon the larvae of mosquitoes and every possible care taken of them. Several years ago a few of them were presented to a English gentleman by the King of Siam. When the fish is in a quiet state, with the fins at rest, the dull colors are not at all remarkable. But if two are brought together or within sight of each other, or even if one sees its own image in a looking glass, the little creature becomes suddenly excited.

The fins are raised and the whole body shines with metalic lustre and colors of dazzling beauty, while the protecting gill membrane, waving like a black frill round the throat, makes grotesque the general appearance. In this state of irritation it makes re-peated darts at its real or reflected an-tagonist. If, now, two are placed together in a tank they rush at each other with the utmost fury. The bat-tle is kept on until one is killed or put to flight, but not until they are en-tirely separated does the victor shut his gaudy fins, that, like flags of war, are never lowered until peace has been

declared.

In South America there is a small fish that not only attacks its fellows of the sea and river, but is greatly dreaded by the natives, who, during certain seasons, have to ford the streams in which the carbites is found. Bathers are often attacked by them, the sharp, chisel-shaped teeth taking a bit from the flesh wherever they attack. They are perfect scavengers, eating the ani that float down the river .- Pitts burg Dispatch.

The tallest stone tower is the Washington Monument at Washington; 555



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 lax-

ant 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.

he Western & Southern Immigration Co. offer cheap desirable lands, and opportunities for settlers, in restors & emigrants in the West & South. The West FIR & Southern Immigration Co., 150 Nassau St., N. Y

## "August Flower"

with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. Itseemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me."
Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.







of price, \$1.50 per bottle, charges pre-paid.

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AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Billionances, Headache, Constitution, Had Cymplexion, Offensive Breath, Lt all disorders of the Stomach mplexion, Offensive Breath, all disorders of the Stomach er and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES, gently yet promptly. Perfect estion follows their use Sold fruggists or such keyends. RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

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