It may be stupidity and it may be bravery, but a camel is as steady under fire as a tower. The Persians mounted small cannon on the backs of their camels, and called them zamb-wahs or 'little wasps.' This fashion was adopted in India, and after the battle Sobroaon 2000 of these artiller camels were captured. In the Indian mutiny the British had a camel corps of 150 beasts and on the back of each camel sat a Scotch Highlander in his kilt. In 1845 Sir Charles Napier had ha. a camel corps in Sindh, and in one day ha. marched seventy-five miles, de-feated a brigand chief and marched home again. In 1878 the British used camels against the Afghans and the Government paid for 50,000 camels that died in those compaging. Many that died in those campaigns. Many of these were driven to death by their owners in order that they might claim the Government bounty.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Remarkable Deal in Dentistry.

A most remarkable story of a deal in dentistry is going the rounds. A banker's firm in London the other day made an investment in teeth which was highly satisfactory, and in which the money flowed the other way. It seems that an ancient swindler, who had cheated them out of some money, was caught, convicted and sentenced While in prison he wanted a new se of teeth, those he was wearing not be ing all that could be desired in dealing with prison fare. The governor of the jail told him that the Government did not provide false teeth for the prisoners. Accordingly he wrote to the bankers and told them that if they would provide him with false teeth he would give them some valuable information. They sent him \$25, he got his teeth, and in return he sent them information that led to the finding of \$7500. All in all, it was a good in vestment. - Detroit Free Press.

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance o this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hansoom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

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 Catarth that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'SCATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Crouy Cure Should be in every medicine closet. It cures the worst of coughs and colds, and does not cause nausea. 50 cts.

For Pneumonia, no other cough syrup equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at druggists. Beecham's Pills are better than mineral wa-ers. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.



"NOTHING TO BUILD ON
"Two years ago I was taken sick with arrhal neura" a and a complication of asses, including peryons prostration. I

o low there was nothing to build o-aid I had catarrh of the blad. When I begun taking

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA
ed 98 rounds; now I weigh 139 pounds; HOOD'S SARSAPARILIA
I weighed 98 pounds; now I weigh 139 pounds,
I could not stand on my feet long enough to
wash my dishes; now I can do all my work,
washing included, for five in the family, Mrs.
E. E. Brown, Easton, N. H.
Hood's Pills cure all liver fills, billiousness.

NYNU-3

"August

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond,

P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.
The 'stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves heart, the head, the blood, the heart all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Young Mothers!

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such case.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1991.
Sent by express, charges productions. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, Book to Mothers mailed free, BEADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA, \$0LD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.





The first year of a calf's life deter nines to a great degree its value as ar animal for profit. If it is permitted to run with the cows, steers and older cattle, where it will be jostled about and made to stand back from the feed until such a time as it can get to take up the refuse left after the stronger have their choice, an unprofitable, stunted calf will be the result.-Western Plowman,

IRRIGATION AND TREE CULTURE.

The necessity for tree culture is equally imperative with irrigation, and the arid lands question will never be satisfactorily settled without the recognition of this principle in its solution. America can ill afford to ignore the experience of other Nations in this respect, and forestry should receive equal consideration with irri-

It has been estimated that within historic times some seven millions of square miles along the shores of the Mediterranean, once highly fertile, have been changed into worthless deserts, and for nearly two thousand years the inhabitable portion of the earth has decreased at the average rate of 3500 square miles. This has been produced by the direct agency of man, the evil being chiefly due to river floods caused almost exclusively by the destruction of land protecting

It is right that America should set the example of reclaiming desert lands, and thus increase the earth's capacity for supporting the human race. Irrigation and tree culture must go hand and hand in this work -Colman's Rural World

FRUIT GROWING FOR PROFIT.

The best land for fruit growing is a loam with some gravel in it, but good drainage is indispensable for success. Plums and pears will do better on heavier soils than other fruits. There is no doubt of the profit of either of these two fruits, but both are difficult of culture, and skill and extreme care fruit may pay several times as much profit as any other common kinds. The spring is the best time to plant these fruits, but apples may be planted in the fall quite as well as in the spring. In choosing varieties it is well to consult the nurserymen from whom the trees are purchased, as they will know the best kinds for the locality and soil. Otherwise any experienced fruit grower of the neighborhood may be consulted. As a rule, it is best to procure the trees from the nearest nursery, and thus avoid the risks of delay in transportation. Pears are set twenty feet apart, and plums need about the same space. It has been found profitable to set out dwarf pears between the rows of the standard trees as they will begin to bear the third year, and by the time the others be-gin to bear they will have repaid all the cost of planting, and, favorable circumstances, a respectable profit. When the planter has the experience and skill needed, there is no more profitable agricultural enterprise than fruit growing.—New York Times.

ESSENTIALS IN STRAWBERRY GROWING. Professor Lazenby, before the Columbus Horticulture Society gave the following summary of essential points to be kept in mind:

The most profitable varieties for the The most profitable varieties for the commercial grower are those not easily influenced by differences in soil and climate. Those which succeed well on wide areas are usually better than those which have a more local

reputation.
Pistillate varieties, when properly fertilized, are mere productive than the sorts with perfect flowers. The value of a variety for fertiliz-ing pistillate flowers does not depend

much upon the amount as upon the potency of its pollen.

The flowers of pistillate varieties are less liable to be injured by frost than the flowers of perfect varieties.

Varieties that are neither very early nor very late in point of maturity, are

the most productive and have the longest fruiting season.

As a rule, varieties that have the most vigorous and healthy foilage are the least productive, while those with a weaker growth of foliage and a

greater susceptibility to leaf blight are usually the more prolific. Winter protection may be dispensed with upon well drained soils, but appears to be a necessity upon heavier

The leaf blight may be checked by using the Bordeaux mixture, beginning just as soon as the leaves appear, and continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season.—Colman's Rural World.

WINTER CUTTINGS.

In the winter time cuttings from shrubs and small fruits should be made for early spring planting. In this way trees and shrubs can be greatly increased in numbers, and new, large orchards can be given an early start without any expense other than the labor required to make the cuttings and plant them. Currants, gooseberries and ornamental shrubs should be grown upon nearly all farms. The various methods adopted by

florists to increase the number of their shrubs and trees are all simple, such as the soft wood cuttings in the green-house in the winter and layering in the summer, but the hardwood propagation in fail or spring is the method that should be considered at this time of the year. If the cuttings are to be that should be considered at this time to be of the year. If the cuttings are to be izers sold in the State during the seaplanted out in the spring they may be son could have been made by the made any time this winter. Where such as exercise the planting should \$1.50 per ton for mixing, \$8 per ton the planting should be such than they were hought. In

or spring. The cuttings that are gathered in the winter should be tied in loose bundles, and be set in damp sand in a frost proof cellar where they will keep until needed in the spring. As soon as the soil dries out in the

As soon as the soil dries out in the spring they should be planted.

The young shoots of last season should be selected for these cuttings, and they should be cleft from the main bushes so that they will be about one foot long. These are nearly all buried in the spring in deep, rich soil, leaving only four inches of the tips above the ground. The soil must be trampled down firmly around them. They will begin to start almost important the soil of the soil must be trampled to the soil of the mediately, and a young orchard of trees or shrubs will soon prove a great blessing. Not only fruit bearing trees will succeed in this way, but nearly all shade trees. It is probably the easiest way of starting young trees that can be devised.

Quince orchards should be started every few years if a good crop is expected annually, and there is no easier, quicker and surer way than selecting the cuttings in the winter months, when there is plenty of time, and then starting them out early in the spring. Meanwhile, the land on which they have been started can be planted the same as usual for a season or two afterward. - American Cultivator.

HIGHEST PROFITS IN HIGHEST FEEDING. Ten cows were fed a ration beginning with eight pounds of grain and twelve pounds of hay, and gradually increasing up to as high as nineteen pounds of grain and twenty-seven pounds of hay per day and head, and then gradually decreasing to the or-iginal amount. Throughout this test at the Pennsylvania Experiment tion accurate notes were taken of the amount and cost of the food, the amount of milk produced by each animal and its butter value as determ-

ined by the Babcock test.

Perhaps the most striking lesson is the demonstration given of the profit there is in liberal feeding. The cheap-est ration used cost 18.8 cents per day of culture, and skill and extreme care are necessary to succeed. Both are liable to diseases and attacks of injurious enemies that must be most carefully guarded against. Then either the success of the butter 31 cents, and the net profit 9.3 cents per day, or a difference of 1.6 cents per day per cow in favor of the more costly ration. In other words, the farmer who attempted to economize by feeding the cheaper ration, would, with a herd of twenty-five cows, save \$217 per year on his feed bills, but would lose \$337 worth of butter that he might have produced with the more costly ration, so that his ill-judged attempt at economy

would result in a net loss of \$120.

The cheaper ration, moreover, is what would ordinarily be considered a good ration, and the majority of dairy-men would be likely to feel less, rather than more, yet the results show con-clusively that with such cows as these the more expensive ration was really

the more economical.

A further increase of the cost of the ration, however, to 25.1 cent per day gave no further increase in the butter product, and the net profit was thereby cut down to 4.9 cent per day, or 1.8 cent less than with the cheapest ration of the three. In other words, the experiments indicate that there is certain medium ration for each cow which will give the greatest net profit, and that any attempt to economize by feeding less than this will result in a loss, while, on the other hand, it is possible to feed a cow too much as well as too little. Generally, however, there is much more danger of feeding too lit-tle than too much.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fatten your sheep before selling. Turkeys fret if confined to a coop. It will never pay to feed poor cows.

Have the colts thoroughly broken to harness when young.

Give the young pigs all the skim milk they will drink. Cleanliness is as necessary to the sheep as food and shelter.

The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb.

Quality rather than quantity should be the motto of all breeders. Narrow door and gate ways are frequent causes of capped hips.

Milk set to cool where smells exist absorb such odors very readily. A small flock of sheep, well cared for, is a source of continual profit.

Clean stables will add much to the health and comfort of your horses. The usual time for weaning is when the foals are four or five months old.

Too much corn is the source of many of the disorders to which hogs are sub The winter dairy brings in an in-come at the time when the farmer is receiving very little from any other

A little wheat chaff scattered on the floor of the poultry-house will keep it dry and warm, besides forming an ex-cellent litter for the poultry to scratch in for the grain which should be scat-

tered about daily. It is just as necessary to give proper development of bone in the hog as in the horse. When the hog is being made ready for market he has an amount of flesh to carry that cannot be well distributed upon a weak frame. Give such food and exercises as will build bone before the fattening

where the weather is not very cold it does not matter much whether the plantings are made in the fall, winter what the farmers paid for them,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

A BOSTON DISH.

Clean a fish and put it into boiling water with a tablespoonful each of salt and vinegar; boil until the fish will separate from the bone; remove skin, bones and flake; season highly with salt and pepper. Spread it on a platter and pour over it hot cream and sauce made with one quart of milk, three table-spoons of flour, one-fourth cup of but-Season sauce with salt, pepper onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley. Spread over it one cup of bread crumbs moistened in one-fourth cup of melted butter,

HOW TO MAKE AN OMELET.

"If it were my privilege to examtne all the cooks in the city," says Mrs. Rorer, "I should first put them to making omelets, as nothing would be-tray more quickly the skill or ignor-ance of a cook than the handling of the breakfast omelet." And then she

explains how it should be made.

Have an omelet pan about eight in-Have an omelet pan about eight inches in diameter—one made from sheet iron preferable. The bottom should be as smooth as glass. If not, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and then with a piece of brown paper scour it thoroughly. Do not wash it after, simply turn the salt out and put in a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Break four to six eggs into a bowl, and with a fork give twelve to fifteen rigorous. a fork give twelve to fifteen vigorous beats, not enough to make the mixture light, but to thoroughly mix the white and the yolks of the eggs. Beating either together or separately robs eggs of their flavor, and also makes small air cells, which expand as the pan is heated and cool as the omelet is turned over for the table, thus making a heavy rather than a light and tender one Do not add salt or pepper to the ome let until it is nearly done. Salt toughens the eggs. Add one teaspoon-ful of boiling water to each egg as soon butter the size of a hickory nut. Now put the frying pan over the fire, having already placed in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and as soon as it is melted, not brown, pour in the eggs. Place over a quick fire, shake as soon as the omelet begins to have a set appearance; with a limber knife

set appearance; with a limber aime lift the eggs, allowing the more liquid part to go underneath, thus forming layers, as it were, being very careful not to tear the omelet, or it will have the appearance of scrambled eggs. Now sprinkle the omelet with salt and pepper, and continue lifting until the whole has been put in a jellylike condition. If the pan is perfectly smooth the omelet will not stick. When done and set, not hard, slip a knife under the omelet-that part next the handle of the pan-roll it over, then turn gently on to a heated dish; serve at once. It is better that you should wait five minutes for your omelet than that your omelet should wait one min-

You will notice I have used water in preference to milk. Milk contains a small amount of cheese, toughens in cooking and spoils the omelet. Neither should you use thickening of any kind --cornstarch or flour. Simply take the egg and water and you will have a tender, delicious omelet. One more caution, the omelet should not be a dark brown, as it destroys the flavor of the egg.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A cup of cocoa makes a very refreshing drink after one has been shopping all the afternoon.

If, after brushing the coat or gown. sprinkled with spirits of camphor and aired a few hours, it will be tidy and graceful. Garments and belong-ings that smell of nothing are the cleanest and most agreeable.

One can test a cake's baking by drawing it to the edge of the oven and listening for the faint, sputtering sound which will continue until it is ready to take out. This is a better trial than the broom splinter thrust

into the dough.

There is a false economy, which costs more than it returns, such as saving old medicine bottles, partially used prescriptions, the tacks taken from the carpet, or working days to save or make that which can be bought few cents.

Here is the correct way to stone raisins: Free the raisins from the stems, and then put them in a bowl. Cover them with them stand for two minutes. Pour off the water, open the raisins, and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness.

It is rumored that glossy hair is to become the prevailing style, and to produce the effect many things are re-sorted to. Brushing the hair at night will make it shiny, and it is said that will make it shiny, and it is said that a soft silk cap worn at night will do the same. First of all, however, the hair must be kept perfectly clean and free from oil or "dressings."

Kitchen dado of linoleum is superto wood, because it does not crack or have spaces for the harboring of bugs, and to tilings, because it is cheaper and even more durable. It should be glued close to the wall and finished with a plain moulding. It may be oiled or varnished or left in its natural condition. In natural wood color it looks well with a wall colored light blue above.

Table fruit will keep twice as long Table fruit will keep twice as long if kept in separate lots. Contact hastens decay. One bad apple will spoil a barrel. It will pay the housewife to have the peaches, plums, oranges, lemons and other small fruit wrapped in paper when it comes from the market and to separate the bunches of grapes. Street venders preserve them by hanging them up in a cool place. The next best plan is to lay them on a large platter or in kitchen saucers, with space between. saucers, with space between.

Healing Power of Egg 0il.

Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the substance is on the point of catching substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of south Russia as a means of curing conts burniss etc. St. Louis Global cuts, bruises, etc.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Anna Dickinson is fifty-one years Women of rank go bareheaded in Mexico.

Alexandrite, which is green by day and red by night, is a woman's stone. A novelty for vests for the front of dresses is of white cloth embroidered with jet.

Silver and gold caps on the ivory handles of umbrellas are less obtru-sive than last year, being much smaller. Evening cloaks of black brocade are trimmed with an ermine collarette and

The Infanta Eulalie, who has been spending much of her time in London is going to live in Paris during the winter.

lined with white moire or brocaded

Evening cloaks of black brocade are trimmed with an ermine collarette and lined with white moire or brocaded satin.

The Princess of Wales always sends word to those who wish to present her with bouquets as to the size and weight of the presentation. The rose is her favorite flower.

To prevent the hair from coming out take a pint of bay rum and half an ounce of quinine. Mix and apply to the scalp twice a day with a woolen cloth, rubbing it in well.

The horseshoe is introduced into various styles of dress. The horse-shoe crown is one of the newest forms for bonnets, generally supplemented by Mercury wings in front.

Chrysoprase, a charming light-green tinted stone, is in particular favor this winter. Double hearts of it, surrounded by diamonds, are the prettiest thing to be imagined. "Miss Smith, of England," is de

scribed as the projector of "inexpensive homes for gentlewomen." Among these desirable places are some small furnished cottages as low as \$1.25 a

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of an English prison for women, finds she can control and stimulate her charges to higher effort by offering them prettier clothes as a reward for improved behavior. Double-breasted effects appear upon

many of the bodices of winter costumes, and this mode is often carried out in stylish house-dresses, the bodice pointed or in basque form, and cut down low, over a guimpe of some pretty contrasting color and

A woman mail carrier, Rose Shelley, carries the mails regularly between Dexter and Goshen, an eighttween Dexter and Goshen, an eight-een-mile stretch of lonesome road in Lane County, Oregon. Early or late, snow or shine, she makes the trip, and no stress of weather or fear of road agents has yet interfered with her performance of her duty. A curious fashion has found som

favor in England. The hostess at an afternoon at home is supposed to feel sufficiently odd, as the only lady in the room without a bonnet, that she had adopted the custom of wearing some head covering herselt. As a lookeron observes, it is rather a queer spectacle to see the lady of the house a hat receiving her friends under her own roof.

One of the latest ideas is to keep a scrap book containing all the references to one's self that appear in print.

Women of fashion and society belles keep them and wherever they go, seaside or mountains, at home or visiting in other cities, cut out the references made to them in the society columns of newspapers and preserve them carefully in a scrap book, which is sometimes beautifully bound.

Gray-white wool, looking as though it had just come off the sheep's back is flecked with rose and green or other colors, and trimmed with matching ribbons in children's cloaks. This is the same material of which women wrappers were effered last seaso... Another new material used for children is in hillock weaving, the tiny hills that dot the surface being in a large state of the surface being in the surface the same material of which women's tle wraps of this are finished with ribbons of two colors. sortment of soft, warm, figured imported cloths is shown.

Fashionable hairdressers hair brushed to a satin finish will be worn in the near future, although the fringe of short curls about the face will be retained, as they make a wo-man look more youthful.

The skirt of the day is no longer lined stiff stuff, but is wadded up to the waist with very thin wadding, and, of course, covered with silk or satin, the softer the better, for it is no longer good form to have the gown

Silk and wool mixtures will be largely used in the making of street and church costumes for the spring. In its weaving the silk threads are thrown almost wholly on the surface of the goods, and a rich lustrous effect produced.

Mrs. Casey Tincher, ninety years old, went to Carlisle, Ky., the other day to draw her pension. She walked twelve miles and seemed no more exhausted than a woman of thirty would have been. She walks to town at least once a week.

Artificial flowers are worn on evening dresses, placed as if they were growing at the side of the skirt, but nearly always mixed with ribbons. Large bunches and large trails are used, and only the most natural looking flowers are worn.

Imagine a household numbering 6000 persons and no woman allowed any part in the management. Such is the case at Dolma Bagtche palace of the Sultan. His Majesty never uses a plate and seldom a knife or fork, but the dinner services are of gold and

Everything that is waved is fashionable. Worsted braids waved come in all colors, and a design in waved velvet with a jet edge has jet stars worked all over the velvet. Some of the braids have a waved edge crocheted in silk, which makes them very har dHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder <u>Dees</u>

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bread Making Machines.

entirely different treatment from that to which other materials are subjected, while necessitating machinery of powerful construction to obtain thorough and rapid mixing and the stretching and folding motions essential to the increase in elasticity of the dough and the development of the dough and the development of the machine possessing all these features has been constructed. Its various movements are controlled by the turn of a hand wheel. In the working of the mixers the materials are brought from each of the four corners of the from each of the four corners of the receiving trough to the centre of the nachine, incorporating the flour and liquor thoroughly by evenly intermixing them, but without rubbing them against the side of the trough. The machine has two speeds—one for breaking the sponge and for quickly mixing the materials, and the other for the kneading operation. The gear-ing for producing these speeds is actu-ated by means of a hand-wheel, which acts quite independently, without acts quite independently, without stopping the machine. The arms of the machine upon one side are made to act in the opposite direction to those upon the other side, or to work in the same direction by the simple movement of a hand lever. The trough can be tilted while the beaters are either in motion or at rest. All the either in motion or at rest. All the shafts revolve in split gun-metal bearings, and the kneading arms are provided with cone bearings of special construction. The gearing and work-ing parts are carefully covered so as to prevent any danger of accident while working the machine. - Chicago Rec-

KNOWLEDGE

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.

New Solution of the Tramp Problem. In the manufacture of the bread-aking machines of the last few years Salem has originated a novel scheme. With the citizens of the capital city the great object has been to obviate, as far as possible, the handling of the dough. The materials themselves, having a sort of life imparted to them having a sort of life imparted to them in the process of fermentation, require of Liberty and Ferry streets. A large entirely different treatment from that shed has also been built. Hammers

obliged to put in his best licks on the rocks. After an hour's labor, the time designated by the board, the overseer signs the ticket and the tramp is en

titled to either a bed or a meal. -- Port

land (Oregon) Telegram.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly re-garded as incurable without cutting. The Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE or Breach, is now radically cally cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chaffing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflaments of the control of the never cure but often induce innam-mation, strangulation and death.

TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine)
and many others, are now
removed without the perils of cut-

PILE TUMORS, however large, PILE TUMORS, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter bowledge, but how large, is crushed, pulvarized, washed out and perfectly rewayed without cutting.

STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is also removed without



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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 lax-Colchester Rubber Co. Chickens EARN MONEY 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.

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They Used to Say "Woman's Work is Never Pone."