reports were received; nine counties failed or declined to report. Seventythree paid and twenty-three did not pay bounties. In 1890 fifty-two coun-ties paid \$11,910; in 1891 fifty-eight counties paid \$15,233; in 1892, fiftyseven counties paid \$14,931, and in 1893, sixty-five counties paid \$14,931, and in 1893, sixty-five counties paid \$17,594. The total amount paid in the four years by seventy-three counties is \$59,668.

The foregoing figures include the bounties paid on a few fox, wildcat and rabbit scalps, but in the main represent wolves or coyotes. In the various counties the amounts per scalp have been fifty cents for cubs and from one to three dollars for grown wolves. Secretary Coburn says that the asse sors last year reported 157,000 dog in the State, and he thinks if these were what they ought to be and used to the best advantage there would be less need to pay bounties and fewer varmints on which to pay them.—
Farm, Field and Fireside.

## How Chinese Do Things.

The men wear skirts and the women trousers.

The men wear their hair long and

the women wear it short.

The men carry on dressmaking and the women carry burdens.

The Chinese begin dinner with dessert and end with soup and fish.

The Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north.

The Chinese launch their vessels

sideways and mount their horses from the off side.

Books are read backward, and what

we call footnotes are inserted at the top of the page.

The Chinese surname comes first

instead of last.

The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they

The written language of China is not written and the written language is not spoken.

The Chinese dress in white at funer-

als and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridemaids. -New York Advertiser.

All things have their time and season, and in the changeful temperature of a closing winter rheumatism flourishes. The bes treatment is referred to in a letter from Miss Lina Gunckle, Trenton, O., Feb. 22nd, 1893, who says: "I suffered for several years with rheumatism, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. I am now well and never feel anything of it." Better get the Oil in time and there will be no season of trouble afterwards,

THE world has laid 83,000,000 tons of iron

or. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Another vein of coal has been struck at itchfield, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY Makes oath that his 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 Cuarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRE CUBE.

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

REAL!

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and act directly on the blood and nucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo. O.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They surpass all other preparations in reaching hoarseness, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

A postal, a drop of ink, a request for a free catalogue—300 mailable articles—save 25 to 30c. on §1. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, 65c.; Liver Pills, 12c.: Porous Plasters, 12c.; Hat Dye, 10c. E. A. Hall. Charleston, 8. C.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Allays painful breathing, aching bones, and the chills and fever of an acute cold. Use it promptly and save life. 5) cts.

Shiloh's Cure Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Con-sumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., \$1



Mr. Louis A. Wroe

## Nigh Unto Death

Sound as a Dollar After Taking Five Bottles of Hood's.

"In the sp I Became Deathly Sick.

Hood's saraha Cures

Hund's Pilts or print that continue action. Soil by a lidraggists of denta



MARKING SHEEP.

The best ear marks for sheep are the metal nickel plated loops, upon which are stamped the owner's name and the numbers of the sheep. To distinguish the ewes from the other sheep they may be marked in the right ear, the others in the left. An easy way to further distinguish any special sheep is to put the marks in perpendicularly in the ears, the others being put in horizontally. The numbers are used in the record book of those sheep that are so desired to be distinguished.—

New York Times.

THE PERFECT FARM HORSE,

The perfect farm horse has not been developed yet, and it is probable that there may not be entire con-currence in the ideal drawn. This summary of its accomplishments, howmust have the size and strength to draw a plow with ease; the style and to the detraction of nerve, a most necessary qualification of a good farm horse; and, lastly, it must be such a horse as can successfully meet competition in the sale ring.—New York

TREE PLANTING.

Mr. N. Ohmer, the well known hor-ticulturist of Dayton, Ohio, recently made the following statement with regard to tree planting before the stu-dents of the School of Agriculture of

the Ohio State University:
"I give special attention to planting. I consider this matter of planting a very important one. It is really very much neglected. I set my trees a little deeper in the orchard than they stand in the nursery. I dig holes for setting twelve or fifteen inches deep, and when I come to the cultivation of proper shape, otherwise you will have long branches that will break beneath the weight of the fruit. If your tree or along under the fences. has good roots, you need have no fear that the cutting of the top will injure

"Have you a plan for keeping your trees in line in planting?"
"I have always exercised great care

think do better, when arranged in regular order.'

POULTRY FOR RUN-DOWN FARMS.

New England has always used the raw material of other States and man-ufactured goods of all kinds in which her people have excelled. With fewer advantages as an agricultural country, yet she excels in yield, in proportion to area cultivated, in many crops that are grown extensively elsewhere. Massachusetts produces more corn per acre than any other State, but it pays her people better to grow articles that bring the highest prices in market. So far as pure breeds of poultry are concerned, New England leads all other sections, and she derives an enormous sum from that source alone, while her farmers also get the best prices for

dressed carcasses and eggs.
Of late years it has been largely advertised that many farms in some sec-tions of New England no longer pay, and that their owners have ceased to take an interest in them, even going so far as to abandon them in cases that have been noticed. The cause assigned is that farm products are grown so cheaply in the West that our farmers cannot compete with the West-ern farmers. But our farmers can use the cheap foods, however, and change them into more salable products. It may be mentioned that so far as the quality of the soil is concerned, poultry can be made a specialty on the poorest or the best, and the frozen stock of the West has never interfered with prices in the East. Strictly fresh, nearby eggs and choice carcasses cannot be brought East, while consumers will not diseard the good for the in-ferior.—Mirror and Farmer.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Who doesn't love chrysanthemums? Yet comparatively few raise them, the reason usually given being that they are too much trouble. Many others, not knowing that they can be raised from seed, thinking the plants must be purchased from a florist, do not raise them on account of the expense

One nice way to manage them is to fit a lot of egg-shells into a box, fill the shells with sandy soil, and in each one plant a seed, covering them to a depth equal to about twice the thickness of the seed. Care for them as for any other seed. If planted about be allowed to live longer. the last of February they will be ready to transplant by the time all danger of frost is gone. Transplant each plant into a five or six inch plot. Sink the pot in the earth in the garden where eat. will require little else. In August they should be trimmed back to twelve or fourteen inches in height so that they will branch out and thus bear

many flowers.
In September it is well to begin In September it is well to begin giving them manure water two or three times a week. Not absolutely necessary, of course, but it will pay any one to go to the trouble, for the blooms will be not only more abundant but larger and more brilliant. They should be removed to the house early enough in the fall to insure against frost, but should be put in a room frost, but should be put in a room without fire at first. Indeed, the

cut back so early in the season. Then when brought into the house they should be kept as cool as possible not

to freeze. Some persons do not sow the seed until the season is so far advanced that they may be sown in open ground. They grow all summer where sown, but are potted early in the fall, being trimmed back at that time. They do not bloom quite so early as where the seed is sown earlier, and the plants not disturbed by fall potting, but some as fine blossoms as I ever saw have been grown on plants so treated.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

It is probably true that farm gardens, vegetable and fruit gardens, will be more generally cultivated this year than ever before, for the reason that ever, is not beyond attainment. It we are daily learning more of the remust have the size and strength to quirements of life and discover them only in a well supplied table, and that action necessary to make a trip to market and back in the least possible kitchen garden affords the necessary time; of a docile disposition, but not to the detraction of nerve, a most necessary qualification of a good farm with fresh vegetables and fruits from a properly conducted cond properly conducted garden with cream and butter and eggs he is much better off and likely to enjoy better health than with more meat. Less meat and pastry, less high living and a nearer approach to nature's own health giving products will nour-ish and sustain the animal economy with less irritation of the mental and physical systems, less indigestion and constipation and a heartier, happier

tone generally.

A good sized two acres near to the house should be laid off, thoroughly plowed, well manured and put in the finest possible tilth. Then determine what vegetables you want for spring, summer, autum and winter use. Take a piece of blank paper, make a map showing where the roads through it and when I come to the cultivation of my trees I throw the earth toward them. In preparing the trees for planting, I cut off all bruised or mutilated roots. In the peach tree, I cut the top also, in order to give the tree from end to end, so as not to interfere with the plow; but they should be, if possible, near the road and pathways

Deep cultivation, perfect tillage and thorough manuring with stable or barn yard manure are the main requisites to success. Take, then, one of great seed catalogues and select what "Thave always exercised great care in setting my trees to have them well arranged. I use a very simple device of my own. Under proper arrangement the orchards look better, and I spring till frost comes, and even then have a store of such as will keep through the winter. The American through the winter. The American farmer should be the best fed man in the world, princes and kings not excepted; and he will be if he only lays himself out to produce for his own table fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh milk, butter, eggs and poultry, and fresh meat when it may be convenient-ly had. The beautifully gotten up seed catalogues published by our advertisers for gratuitous distribution should be in every farmhouse in the country and be freely and fully consulted. They not only remind one of the varieties needed, but, as a rule, tell how they are to be cultivated so as to insure the best results. The making of the garden and the planting thereof may come just when all hands and horses are wanted for other work, but better employ extra help to make it than not have a garden at all. It should be so planted as to admit of horse cultivation,—Colman's Rural

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

World.

A good horse is often spoiled by beng worked with a balky one. It is in working the butter that the fine art of butter-making comes in.

Eggs from pullets are not apt hatch as well as those from adult In every country school agriculture,

horticulture and dairying should be Poultry powders are rarely required for flocks that are fed and cared for

The secret in growing large and fine

There is a better market for small ses than for those weighing forty

or fifty pounds. Proper care and feeding are even more necessary than breeding for early maturity of stock.

Ducks begin to lay at an early age and require liberal feeding to sustain the drain on their system. It rarely happens that two breeds of

chickens or turkeys can be kept on a farm without getting mixed.

Little ducks require almost twice as much food as chicks, but they grow very rapidly. They should be fed four times a day and given all they will

they will get the morning sun, but will be partially shaded in the afternoon. Water if necessary, but they days will put a fine gloss on the plumage of show birds.

Unless a farmer manages to keep his stock in good appetite he cannot feed at a profit, because loss of appetite necessarily implies that some food eaten has contributed nothing to nutrition

Cheese kept in a cool place and wrapped in a clean cloth frequently dipped in cold water and wrung out will never suffer from mites, while the moisture will improve the quality of

The Danes divide their cattle into frost, but should be put in a room without fire at first. Indeed, the cooler the plants are kept after they once begin to blossom the longer the bloom will last, and by a little management may be kept for Christmas blooming.

To do this they should be more shall always be a number of spring calves and a number of antumn calves, ment may be kept for Christmas blooming.

To do this they should be more shall farms thoroughly cultivated are shall farms thoroughly cultivated are the rule in Denmark. HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO REMOVE WHITE SPOTS.

The best way of removing the white spots caused by water drops on crepe is an exceedingly simple one. Lay the crepe on a table with a piece of black silk beneath it. Dip a camel's hair brush in ordinary ink and go over the stain. Wipe the ink off with a soft piece of silk. The stain will disappear as soon as the ink dries.—New appear as soon as the ink dries.—New York Journal.

TO DRAIN THE DISHES.

An appliance that will at once recommend itself as a useful accessory to the kitchen is a table grooved and inclined so that all the water upon it drains to an outlet at the front into the basin in which the articles have been washed, and which is placed under the outlet. A great many plates, cups, saucers jugs, decanters and such ware can be drained at the same time. By a bar, which is fitted across the table, all articles placed in the rack are held quite securely, without possibility of slipping. It is made entirely of wood, so that no part will rust, and the ware placed upon it is not liable to be chipped. The rack, legs and all parts chipped. The rack, legs and all parts can be folded up into a very small space, and quite flat, without the least trouble, so it takes up little room when not in use, and can be hung upon the wall if desired .- New York Ad-

KEEPING HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

To one who has never kept an acto one who has never kept an account of the expenses and income of the house it may seem like quite an undertaking, but when it is once begun, one gets so interested in it that it becomes easy. There is such satisfaction in knowing just what the fam-ily expenses are and what proportion of them we have paid by our own ef-

of them we have paid by our own efforts.

To begin, provide yourself with a firmly bound blank book, not too small; twelve inches long by eight wide is a convenient size. It will cost less than fifty cents. Select one ruled for single entry bookkeeping, as this will give more room on a page of the will give more room on a page of the

size named.

Begin a new page each month for both dry goods and groceries, and if you have a large credit account use a separate page for that. I usually make separate page for that. I usually make one page do for dry goods and credit by marking a divided line across the page near the middle and using the lower half for credit. Write at the head of each page the name of the month of the year, and the words "Groceries, etc.," and "Dry Goods, etc.," across the pages intended for those entries. Let the "etc." stand for things that are neither one per the for things that are neither one nor the other, but which for convenience may be set down with them, such as things bought for the kitchen in the way of cooking utensils, dishes, and such articles. The dry goods page may also hold entries of furniture, of all kinds of books and papers and such things. Date each entry at the left hand and place the amount paid in the

space provided for it at the right.

At the end of each month add the amounts up and set down under their respective columns, and at the end of the year it will be only necessary to look at these figures to see what the expenses for the year have been. Keep the credit account as carefully and foot up each month's credit separately. This account will consist of all income from the cows and the poultry, and from any other source which is under the management of the women of the household.

To avoid the necessity of going to the book each time an entry is necessary, make a "day book" of a common school tablet. Tack it to the kitchen wall, keep a calendar just above it and a pencil hanging beside it. Only a a pencil langing beside it. Only a moment is required to set down an item, and the leaf may be torn off and "posted up" on the book each evening, or as often as necessary.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

RECIPES.

Veal Kidney Saute-Melt a lump of butter in the chafing dish, have a quarter of an onion chopped fine, and brown it in the butter. Have the kid-ney ready, cut in thin slices, and put with the onion. Season with salt and red pepper. Cover the dish tightly red pepper. Cover the dish tightly and let the kidneys cook until tender. Serve with bits of lemon.

Lobster a la Newburg-Have two medium-sized lobsters cut into dice. Cook slowly for five minutes. Season with one-half teaspoonful salt, one saltspoonful pepper and a slight coating of nutmeg. Remove the lob-ster to a platter. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of cream, turn into the saucepan and stir until it be-gins to thicken. Remove before it curdles. Pour it over the lobster and

English Monkey—Have ready one cupful of stale bread crumbs which have been soaked in one cupful of milk for fifteen minutes. Put a heaping for fifteen minutes. Put a heaping tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish and when melted add half a cup-ful of mild cheese, cut fine. Stir until the cheese is melted. Turn slowly into the melted cheese the crumbs, to which have been added one beaten egg, salt and cayenne. Cook three minutes and serve on toast.

Tongue Soup—Put a small tongue into a stew pan with trimmings and bones of fowl or veal and stew gently for four hours; skim carefully. Take out the tongue, skim and clean it and leave it to cool. Put back the trimmings and the root, with a carrot, a turnip, a head of celery, an onion and turnip, a head of celery, an onion and half a teaspoonful of red pepper, and let it cook one hour longer. Then strain the soup, and when cold remove the fat and set it on to heat with a turnip and carrot cut in dice and two tablespoonfuls of grated tongue. Let it simmer slowly for an hour and serve with holds rice.

Variable Weight of Woods.

The weight of different kinds wood is exceedingly variable. White pine is the lightest of the common woods, a cubic foot of it weighing 34 pounds; willow wood 36, red pine 37, yeilow pine 38 and pitch pine 43.
Poplar weighs 46 and hickory 52.
Logwood weighs 57, mahogany 66,
live oak 67, and lignum-vitæ, the
heaviest of all, weighs 83 pounds to
the cubic foot. A block of lignumvite, thrown into the water, will sink like a stone. - Chicago Herald.

NEWS & NOTES FOREWOMEN

A solid silver glove stretcher costs

Black satin sashes are worn by young ladies with light dresses. French models show violets and cowslips mingled in charming con-

Of the large body of property own-ers in Great Britain one-seventh are

Marion Harland has gone to Palestine with the intention of writing an Oriental novel.

women.

Military braid sprinkled with gold or embroidered in Oriental fashion is used to trim wool dresses. The jet bands and tiny fringes of spangles and fine cut beads

very much in evidence on hat brims. Jet bonnets from Paris are in small, close Puritan shapes, with a wreath of violets over the face and at the back. Mrs. Nancy Gilman, aged ninety, recently secured 100 signatures to a petition asking the New Hampshire Legislature to grant the right to

vote to women. The unpleasant habit that young mothers have of insisting upon kissing the baby has resulted in a Philadelphia organization called "The Anti-Baby Kissing Society."

Mrs. Frances Crosby, authoress of "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and three thousand other hymns, is sixty-four years old. She lives in New York, and has been blind since she

was six weeks old. Miss May Philbrook is the first woman to apply for admission to the bar of New Jersey, and the justices are so bothered with the problem that the whole Supreme Court of the State

will consider the question. When writing a letter the Empres Eugenie always uses the "diamond pen" with which the Treaty of Paris was signed. It is a quill plucked from a golden eagle's wing, and mounted with diamonds and gold.

Judge Newton, of Uniontown, Penn., has made Mrs. Sarah Elkins a tip-staff of the court, to have charge of the ladies' waiting-room and look after the female witnesses and prison-ers and take charge of their rooms. Miss Helen Carroll is said to be the

richest girl in her own right in Washington. She is a sister of Royal Phelps Carroll, and inherited an income of \$40,000 a year from her grandfather, the late Royal Pholps, of New York. The philosophical faculty of the

University of Heidelberg has resolved that women students can be admitted to the degree of doctor there. In Gottingen also similar facilities are permitted, and two English ladies, who have already studied mathematic at Cambridge, are attending lectures there.

In the style of dressing the hair there is a tendency to loosen the front, wave it over the ears, and fasten it into a bunch of curls, which must be tied with a watered ribbon at the back. Gray hair has become so fashionable that whatever the color may be the latest fad, is to wear one little curl of gray at the side of the forehead.

The Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, by a severe system of fasting and exercise, massage, and training like a sporting man, succeeds in keeping her waist measure to twenty inches, in spite of her fifty-six years. And there are some foolish persons in the world who will think that a Queen might have a rather more laudable ambition than this.

Zara M. Freeborn, an American in Italy, is credited with having one of the most attractive studies in Florence. It is an old palazza in Viale Filippo Strozzi, and is filled with the rarest bric-a-brac, China rugs and everything else that delights the heart of an artist. Her "Naiad," a study in marble, is nearly finished, and is pronounced by connoisseurs a master-

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York City, who has been elected President of Sorosis, is hardly the woman to please the 'advanced' e disavows any belief in the general superiority of one sex to the other and owes a great deal of her influence, her knowledge and her liberality to her gifted husband, who has made her his onfidante, his assistant and his other half on all occasions.



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 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.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## **Royal Baking**Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Threatened by a River.

"Our city is just now in great danger of losing the Missouri River," said George Henderson, of Atchison, Kan., at the St. James. "And not only that, but the iron bridge over the river and the railroads reaching Atchison from the East are pretty sure to be cut off, too. For several sure to be cut off, too. For several years the river has been cutting away the bank above the railroads on the Missouri side to such an extent that Missouri side to such an extent that two or three thousand acres of land have been carried away, as well as a good deal of the site of East Atchison. The Government spent \$75,000 in protecting the bank, but the work was improperly done, and last June a freshet came along and swept all the improvements out. Since then the river has resumed its warfare, and several valuable farms have been washed away. This year since the river began to rise the bank has been eaving in at an alarming rate. Origicaving in at an alarming rate. Originally the shore line was over a mile from the railroad tracks; now it is less than a hundred yards, and the rail-road men are ready to tear up the tracks at the shortest possible notice.

If the river cuts through, as it is feared it will, it will throw the Mistensive as its branches.

souri River fully a mile from the east bank of its present bed, leave the big iron bridge spanning a take and cut off all rail communication with the East. Then, also, every house of every sort, including a valuable pork packing plant in East Atchison, will be swept away. Should the worst happen, \$1,-500,000 would not cover the loss.
Only Providence can prevent the river cutting through, as the river is too high now to admit of work being done, even if there was plenty of money at hand to do it. The rail-roads I spoke of as being in danger are the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Rock Island. Each will lose a mile of track at least, besides yards and sidings. Washington Star.

Rheims has the highest death rate of any town in the civilized world. It has 28.62 per 1000. Dublin is next, with 27.05. Then comes New York, with 26.47, and Vienna, with 25.07 Paris has 23.61.

The roots of a tree are often as ex-



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,622 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. Myhome physician says I am good for fortry years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of Golden Medical Discovery, when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lungs stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well." These two photographs are faithfully re-produced at the head of this article.

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear and silvers are imperilled by the ded diseases.

diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their deasily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases. Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hem orrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Discovery, and provided the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hem orrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Discovery's her and the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest listensity for the cure of the severest listensity for the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest listensity for the cure of the cure of the cure of the severest listensity for the cure of the severest listensity for the cure of the cure of the severest listensity for the cure of 'Golden Astronge fall as when the columns of 'Golden Astronge fall as when th



covery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy." Yours very truly,

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulany

Mr. Dulaney's eddress is Campbell, Ohio. Mr. Dulaney's eddress is Campbell, Ohio.

"I had catarrh in the head for years and trouble with my left lung at the same time. You put so much faith in your remedies that I concluded to try one bottle or two, and I derived much benefit therefrom. I used up three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, flye bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery," and in four months I was myself again. I could not sleep on my left side, and now I can sleep and eat heartily. So long as I have your medicines on hand I have no need of a doctor; I do not think my house in order without them. Yours truly,

without teem. Yours truly,

Marlow, Baldwin Co., Ala.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and langs, by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." To build up solid flesh and strength after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausing fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make fat like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but solid, echolosome flesh.

" A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."



s and Prevente Recumation, Indi-cepta, Heartburn, Carra and Jul In Maiaria and Fevers. Clear drand Promotes the Appetite. 8 Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit, E he Medical Faculty. Send for by packase. Silver, Stamps or Fos-), R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., No. N Y N U- 15 January 2, 12 per cent.

15. 10

February 1. 11

March 1, 9

15. 8 We have paid to our customers in 75 days.

Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; \$30 to \$1000 can be invested;

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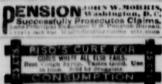
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