Two fivens, Wis. Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Jos. Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco-habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery today he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, how healthy and strong you look, Joe, and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four poun is. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 127½ pounds; Io-day I weigh 169, a gain of 42½ pounds. I cat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, general western office, 45 Randolph street, Chicago, New York office, 10 Spruce street, but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure." Two Rivers, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]— Freat excitement and interest has been man-

THE war over Korea has practically put a stop to migration of Chinese to Canada.

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

There is one mileh cow in this country to every four inhabitants.

Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade, non-chemically treated Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent, have just carried off the highest honors at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. The printed ruies governing the Judges at the Fair, states that "One hundred points entitles the exhibit to a special award, or Diploma of Honor. The scale, however, is placed so high, they say 'that it will be attained only in most exceptional cases." All of Walter Baker & Co.'s goods received one hundred points, entitling them to the special award stated in the rules.

Beware of Cintments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure toget the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohto, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleas-

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cu ts directly on the membranes of the throll prevents diphtheria and membrane oup. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medi-ine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A Good Appetite Is essential to good health, and when the natural desire for food is gone strength will soon fail. For loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache, and other troubles of a dys-

100d'S Sarsa-parilla Cures

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,
INDICESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION

All Disorders of the LIVER.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the

system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c, n Box. Sold by Druggists, or
sent by mail.

Sent to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New
York, for Book of Advice.



SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION. BREAKFAST COCOA

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

DOUCLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. \$4.53.50 FINE CALF & KANGARDO. \$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. 42592. WORKINGMENS
42592. WORKINGMENS
42,1,25 BOYSSCHOOLSHOES.
42,1,25 BOYSSCHOOLSHOES.
43,25972.1,25
BEST DONGOLA



The farmers who object to scientific farming are the ones who are too lazy to benefit by the latest discoveries of to benefit by the latest discoveries of science. They run their farm in a slip-shod fashion, and then grumble because their industrious neighbors Keep cultivator or wheel hoe going them in the race.—New York pass them in the race.—New York World.

CARE OF HORSES' FEET.

One of the mistakes often made by farmers is that of keeping their horses shod that do work in the field during a portion of the year at least. Of course this sometimes becomes necessary, but in the great majority of cases it is not only uncalled for but it cases it is not only uncarted to but it is actually a hindrance to the best service the horse is capable of giving. Everybody knows that when a horse is once shod the necessity of keeping shoes upon his feet grows upon him. It is also recognized that a horse can hard the state of form work just as well. do all sorts of farm work just as well without shoes on as with them, and a critical observer of horses soon dis-covers that farm horses are kept wearing shoes merely from a fancied and mistaken kindness toward them rather than from any sound and logical reason. If people were in the habit of giving a little personal attention to their horses' feet upon frequent occasions, instead of leaving it all to the blacksmith it would be all the better for the horses. - Nebraska Farmer.

### SALT MAKES MILK.

Experiments have recently been made to ascertain whether the giving of salt to dairy cows has any direct bearing on the supply of milk, and the results have been of a character which will be surprising to many who attach little importance to providing salt for their cattle. Salt they must have in some form or another, and if it is supplied to them in suitable quantities and ways, they will take suffihave in some too.

it is supplied to them in suitable quantities and ways, they will take sufficient and no more for their own benefit. For about a month, from June fit. For about a month, from June will last year, three cows should be buried in sand till wanted. from each weighed twice daily from the 4th to the 18th of July, when they gave 454 pounds. From July 18 to August 1 the same cows received four ounces of salt each, and during that time the milk showed an increase of 100 pounds, the weight being 564 pounds. From this experiment it appears that there was a considerable gain, which would pay admirably any one to keep his stock well supplied with salt; and it may also be added as another good custom to follow to keep plenty of fresh water where it can always be accessible. - Connecticut Farmer.

HOW TO MAKE A WATER MEADOW. A water meadow is a level piece of land on the bank of a stream that is embanked, so as to retain the water of the stream in freshets, and permit it to settle and deposit the soil which it holds in suspension. As the mud which comes down with the high water which comes down with the high water between the stream of the is the washing of the best of the land above, this inclosed land gathers a large quantity of valuable soil in the course of a few years, and the grass grown on it yields very abundantly. In a dry time the water of the stream may be turned on to the meadow by means of a channel made further up, means of a channel made further up, or at a low dam made in the stream for the purpose, and the growth of grass thus greatly increased. If the land is almost level, the bank on the side of the stream and on the lower limit of the field need not be more than a foot high. Of course, it is provided with gates to let in the water and discharge it at the lowest point.

Handsome, well proportioned, sound, sixteen-hand carriage horses that show quality and good action will bring about as much money to-day as ever.

Green bone is an excellent egg-making food. It is also excellent for young chicks, as it furnishes the material required for the growth of bone and feathers. and discharge it at the lowest point. It is often the case that the water thus turned on to the field is permitted to flow slowly over it, settling the suspended matter as it flows. Land thus improved has been known to pay an interest every year on a valuation of \$1000 an acre.—New York Times,

FATTENING POULTRY.

The fattening of fowls for market by means of the process known as cramming is practiced to a great extent in certain localities, and decided advantages are claimed for it. While there seems to be a great demand for what is thought to be a special delicacy, it may be questioned if such methods are not various of the meat can be produced almost as cheaply as pork, and with about the same kind of feed.

Because there are poor imported methods are not productive of objectionable results. It is scarcely to be expected that creatures fed in the manner described in accounts given of such operations will retain their health, and come to market in a perfectly normal condition. All under the conditions are recommended in the conditions are recommended in the conditions and the conditions are recommended in the cond fectly normal condition. All undue should be removed at once if a fine appearance is desired. If left to the feverish and unwholesome states, and it seems impossible that meat pre-pared under such circumstances can oration. pared under such circumstances can be suitable for food. As a matter of be suitable for food. As a matter of fact too much fat is an objection rather than a gain in poultry. A fowl kept in a good clean range and care-fully fed is at its best when cooped up for three or four days and given all of the boiled rice with a little sugar and butter that it can eat in that time. In the course of this period it has no opportunity to get diseased and ab-normal. It would be well if sani-tarians and health enthusiasts would give a little attention to this way of fattening, and see if it is entirely con-sistent with the laws of health and hygiene. - New York Ledger.

RAISING HORSERADISH.

Horseradish delights in deep, rich, Horseradish delights in deep, rich, moist soil, and requires but little cultivation as it has much top which shades the ground, prevents weeds from growing and keeps the soil moist and mellow.

Clover or fine-cut beet tops packed away tightly while green, in barrels, will make a good juicy food for the hens next winter. The barrel must be the property of the stightly fitting head.

It is grown or propagated from sets or pieces of small roots cut from four to eight inches long with upper end slanting and lower end square. When cultivated on a large scale the ground is well manured, deeply plowed and thoroughly harrowed, or otherwise put in good condition; then marked ont in rows from two to three feet apart. In these the root pieces are planted fifteen or eighteen inches apart. The planting is done by mak-

ing a hole with a long slim dibber or planting stick or with a small, light iron bar, and dropping the set, square end down, into it so that the top end is left a little below the surface. Then

working unnecessary.

In these days of intensive farming In these days of intensive farming or gardening we must take two crops off the same land each season whenever possible, so horseradish is generally made a second crop, though planted at nearly the same time as the first crop. The crops usually selected as the first crop are early cabbages, cauliflowers or beets. As soon as the first crop is planted the horseradish sets are put out, as described above, midway betwen the other two rows, so as to stand two or two and a half feet one way by sixteen or eighteen

feet one way by sixteen or eighteen inches the other.

The sets are put in deep enough so the upper or slanting end will be about three inches below the surface of the ground. This will give the first crop time enough to grow and be gotten out of the way before the horse-radish gets much above ground.

While cultivating the first crop no notice is taken of the horseradish un-derneath. If a stray shoot comes up it is to be treated as a weed, and the whole surface below the rows kept clean. When the first crop is taken off the cultivator may be run once down the space where it stood and the horseradish permitted to make its growth as rapidly as it wishes. It makes its most rapid growth in early autumn anyway, and with the good start it has had below the surface it is soon ready for a hoeing; this will generally be all the cultivation needed. It is dug late in the fall, the tops and small roots trimmed from the main roots, which are stored in cellars and root houses till wanted for the market. The small roots as cut off The large roots are generally washed before being sold. The price is usually so much per pound. plantation roots may be obtained from most large dealers in roots and plants. -Farm, Field and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Salting with brine is not effective. Excessive feeding of Swedish turnips nakes the milk bitter.

Begin early and train the fruit trees to grow symmetrical and well bal-anced.

Itrequires ensilage and warm stables for cows in winter to make winter dairying profitable. It is doubtful if there is any better milk-producing food for the brood-

mare than ground oats. Professor Weigman attributes oily

Keep a close watch on the work horses. Give them all necessary pro-tection against bad-fitting or dirty

collars. Hot weather brings plenty of work in the poultry yard, and work that can-not be slighted nor neglected if profit-able results are to be expected.

Handsome, well proportioned, sound,

Soapy milk has been found to be caused by damp, foul straw upon which the cows were bedded. This abounded in bacteria, which got on to the udders

and thence into the milk. Salting with one-half to one and onehalf ounces per pound increases the total weight of butter about twelve per cent. The unsalted

larger water content than the salted.

Because there are poor imported stallions it is very foolish to refuse to

ten per cent. is not fitted for preserv-ing butter, and that saturated brine cannot be relied on, even when the butter is kept in a cool place. Brine is likely to give butter a "heet" taste.

If eggs are desired during the warm season, do not let the hens get crowd-ed in the roosting place. Better pro-vide a roosting shel with open sides. At the most, not over twenty-five should be allowed to roost together.

The best time to oil harness is after it has been out in the rain. When it is nearly but not quite dry wash it clean with lukewarm water with a little common soap in it; rinse off the soap, and when nearly dry apply the

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POTATO STEW.

Boil a square of pickled pork in two quarts of water; when done take out, score and brown in the oven. Add to the liquor ten sliced raw potatoes, two small onions sliced; boil half an hour; add a teacupful of milk and a beaten egg. -St. Louis Star-Sayings.

### SARDINE FRITTERS.

Drain from the fish as much of the oil in which they were preserved as you can; carefully remove the skins and backbone; if large divide in two, otherwise replace the halves after taking out the bone, sprinkle a little lemon juice and cayenne over them, and din into a light fraying hatter and dip into a light frying batter—allow a small desertspoonful for each fish; fry in boiling fat, drain on blotting paper, and serve at once with a garnish of parsley. -New York Tele-

FRUIT PIE SEASON.

A well-beaten egg, rubbed with a bit of cloth over the lower crust of pies, will prevent the juice from soaking through it.

through it.

The juice of fruit pies, if thickened with a level teaspoonful of cornstarch to a pie, will not boil over.

The under crust should be a little the thickest.

the thickest. If it is a fruit pie, dust a little flour on the bottom before putting your fruit in, and in making pies of fresh fruits put your sugar in the bottom.—
New York Journal.

GERMAN PEACH AND APPLE CAKE. The "apple" and the "peach cake" of our German bakeshops is made with of our German bakesnops is made with a thin layer of raised biscuit dough, rolled out till it is not over half an inch thick. The cake is rubbed with butter, and sometimes, by the Germans, with lard to prevent a hard crust forming on top. It is put in a baking pan, and even slices of apples or peaches are laid on it in symmetrical rows, covering the entire top of the cake, and then the whole is dredged with sugar. The pan is covered with a tin or iron slide, and the cake is baked for from twenty-five to thirty minutes. By this means the apples are cooked through delicately without are cooked through delicately without losing their form and without drying up, as they would if they were not covered up, and the raised biscuit dough underneath is throughly cooked

TEMPTING MEAT PIES. Miss Beecher, a graduate of the Philadelphia Cooking School, is the inventor of a new and tempting way of serving in little meat pies left-over beef and mutton. Chop the meat as for hash, and to every half ment as for hash, and to every half pint add a half teaspoonful of onion juice, a tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of red pepper, four teaspoonfuls of milk and two beaten eggs. Heat this mixture over the fire, but do not cook it, and have ready about a pint of boiled rice (one cupful before cooking). Butter individual earthen molds and line them with the rice, fill in with the them with the rice, fill in with the meat mixture and cover the top with rice. Stand in a pan of boiling water and bake a quarter of an hour. Serve in the molds, placed on plates with a sprig of parsley on each, or turn on plates and serve with brown sauce. The pies make a nice dinne luncheon dish.—New York Sun,

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Court plaster should never be applied to a braised wound.

A very fine steel pen is best for marking with indelible ink. Sweet oil will renew patent leather tips. Rub over surface with bit of cotton batting dipped in the oil.

To remove hard grease spots from a stove put a few drops of kerosene oil on a cloth and rub them with this.

When ironing starched clothes put some kerosene on a cloth, and rub every iron on it as taken from the

A tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water is the best medium for cleansing windows, lamp chimneys or any kind of glassware.

Some cooks add to the water in which rice is to be boiled the juice of a lemon. It is said to whiten, lighten and separate the grains.

Table oilcloth tacked back of the stove, if pans or cooking utensils are hung up, and of tables where mixing or dish washing is done, saves the wall and may be cleaned easily, and lasts a long time.

Soda water powders, which are considered excellent for allaying thirst in warm weather, are made of thirty grains of carbonate of soda and twenty-five grains of tartaric acid. Dis-solve the soda powder in half a glass of water and stir it into the acid, and drink while effervescing.

"Fern doilies" are made of lace bark, a diaphonous, lacelike material found under the bark of certain Jamaica trees. This is bordered with a set pattern cut out of the brown cabbage plant. The dollies are not only unique and beautiful, but also serve as "promoters" of conversation by leading the talk to foreign lands and quaint fancies.

To clean oilcloth take a pail of clean, soft, lukewarm water and a nice soft piece of flannel. Wash the oilcloth and wipe very dry, so that no drop of water is left to soak into it. After washing and drying, if a cloth is wrung out of a dish of skim milk and water, and the oilcloth is rubbed over with this and then again well dried, the freshness and luster of the cloth will well repay the extra labor.

Buttermilk as a Drink.

For a cooling drink in hot weather there is nothing more generally satisfactory than buttermilk. It is nonthe worse for being from cream that has undergone the acid fermentation, its slight acidity making it agree better with most people than does abso-lately fresh, sweet milk. There are thousands in cities who were brought up on farms in the country, and to such a drink of buttermilk is a treat. such a drink of butter-nilk is a treat. No doubt in every village farmers who make butter could find a good market for butter-nilk if they look up customers who would like to drink it occasionally if they knew where it could be procured.—Boston Cultivator.

FOR WOMEN

This is the age of bodices. Bald women are becoming rarer. Brides have discarded the bonquet. English ladies are very partial to

Bronze slippers are popular for evening wear. Queen Victoria likes to have her

photograph taken. Mrs. Burton-Harrison, the American novelist, is being honized by literary

Many women wear natural wood underclothing both in winter and

summer. The Princess of Wales is pronounced the youngest-looking grandmother in England.

In the Baptist denomination eight women in all have been ordained to the ministry. Probably the finest collection of

laces in New York belongs to Mrs. Jesse Seligman. The Duchess of York is fond of her baby-blue costumes, as they are very

becoming to her. Ouida, the novelist, is passionately fond of big dogs, and has several colossal canine pets.

The Queen Regent of Spain is very short-sighted and makes free use of her double glasses. In the village of Senite, in Burmah,

the women wear thirty and often forty pounds of brass wire as ornaments. There are clubs of girls in Sydney, New South Wales, the object of which

is to attend the theatre without male Professor Bruhl pronounced the brain of woman to be superior to man's, because of its more delicate

Mrs. Ann Wheeler died recently, aged 102 years, at Ashmore, England, in the house where she was born and

had lived all her life. A New York writer, discussing the imperturbability of the modern, sophisticated girl, notes that the latter is

nowadays rarely observed to cry. The mother of Brete Harte was a handsome factory girl. Her husband educated her, and she became one of

the most cultured women in Detroit. Alexandra, Princess of Wales, is at her most winning best when she visits the sick and sorrowing in hospitals, and she is specially gentle to little children.

Lady Aberdeen is actively engaged in arranging an exhibition, to be held in 1898, to celebrate the progress of the work of women during the Victorian era.

An ornament which Mrs. John Jacob Astor always wears is a plain gold bangle on her left arm; doubtless it was a gift of her husband in their engagement days.

Miss Florence Nightingale has been appointed an Honorary President of a section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Buda Pesth. Many of Lady Mary Wortley Mon-

tagu's letters were destroyed by her daughter, who imagined that the family name was impaired by connection with literature. Georgia has a female mail carrier who is only twenty-two years old. She makes a forty-mile route three times a week on her pony, and manages a large farm as well.

Miss Adelina Robinson, at one time champion tennis player, has lately turned her attention to banjo playing.

Her skill in this direction is quite as great as with the racquet. Two hundred men and women had a banquet in Cleveland recently to cele

brate the passage of a bill by the Ohio Legislature giving women the right to vote for School Trustees. At a recent wedding in the suburbs of New York City the bridesmaids carried pretty bags made of the materials of the bride's gown, filled with rice, for the post-ceremony throwing.

A Chinese lady spends her time in embroidering shoes, in cards and domino playing, in lounging in gar-den houses, in gossiping with her fe-male friends and amahs, and in smok-

ing occasionally. "Don't," says an authority, "if you are going abroad, try to buy shoes in London. Take all you will need from New York, for there are no boots in London to suit the taste or the foot of the American girl.'

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York City, is the best whip in America among women—or "one of the best" is, perhaps, the better way to put it, for this country boasts of many skillful horsewomen.

Matt Crim, the young Geor-gian novelist, had her first introduction to literary life as secretary to Edmund Clarence Stedman, the greatest living American critic, during an illness he had some years ago.

The singer Albani has a very fine collection of autographs, which she keeps in a book bound in pink moroco, embrossed with gold. The first signature in the book is that of Queen Victoria. Rubinstein and Verdi have contributed their autographs.

A sailor hat trimmed with white rosettes, a brown linen dress, trimmed with white, with pearl-colored gloves, is the simple costume in which Mrs. George Gould appeared one day during the race between her husband's boat and that of the Prince of Wales.

A new dress fabric made of "peat fiber" is in contemplation, and the possibility of using aluminum for making drapery goods is thought to be very practical, since it can be drawn into wires finer than a hair, and yet so fine and supple that they can be woven with silk. It has al-ready been used for silk bows.

The Empress of Russia posse automatic scent fountain capable of diffusing no fewer than twenty-seven different perfumes. All that is necessary to do is to remove a lever opposite the name of the scent required, after the manner of some of our automatic sweetmeat machines, press a button and forth comes a spray of the select-ed perfume.

SIDE from the fact that the A cheap baking powders contain alum, which causes indigestion and other serious ailments, their use is extravagant

It takes three pounds of the best of them to go as far as one pound of the Royal Baking Powder, because they are deficient in leavening

There is both health and economy in the use of the Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

A Frog as Big as a Brick.

As C. C. Bettes, the druggist, was walking home Monday night he saw something on the sidewalk which he took for a brick. Mr. Bettes is a cyclist, and he was thoughtful enough to endeavor to remove the obstruc-tion, which might cause some wheel-man to come to grief, so he stopped and attempted to shove the brick off

the walk with his foot.

The "brick" moved. In fact, it moved about twenty feet straight toward the middle of the street. Mr. Bettes was utterly dumfounded. He could not remember taking more than a half dozen cococoias, and that beverage had never before caused him to see bricks leap off the sidewalk. He started after that brick, but just

as he was almost over it and stooped down to examine it closely, away it went-again, landing on the opposite sidewalk. He then saw what it was. went-again, landing on the opposite sidewalk. He then saw what it was, A tremendous bullfrog, that could outjump the Nassau Railroad ring at the county convention when the ringsters saw the regular Democrats were

going to sit down on them.

Bettes was not going to let that frog get the best of him, and, after chasing several blocks, finally got it cornered, and now has it on exhibition in the show window of the Carleton harmacy. - Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-

Over the ce-fourths of the voting strength of Minnesota and Wisconsin

Washington as a Broad Jumper. A still extant letter of Mr. Warring ton, of Virginia, who was a famous broad jumper in his day, tells of his jumping twenty-three feet three inches, and says that there was only one man in the world that could outdo him, "Colonel G. Washington, of Mount Vernon," who could beat him by a good foot. The father of his country was something of an athlete.

Vermont merino sheep imported to Australia are proving very successful.



-New Orleans Picayune

LONG STRING

of diseases and derangementshave their origin in torpor of the liver. Deranged appetite, constipation, headache, sour stomach, gassy belchings, indigestion, or dyspessa, are due to singgish liver. MR. John A. Dr. Bern, U. S. Inspector of Immigration and the store of the store o

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

dyspepsia

sick headache

bilious headache

foul breath

bad taste in the mouth

sallow skin pimples torpid liver

depression of spirits when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

loss of appetite

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

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basis. Instruction individual. Applicants admitted any day in the year with equal advantage. NO VACATIONS, FOR CATALOGUE, WITH FINE SPECIMENS OF PEN WORK, VACATIONS, C. GAINES, President, 30 Washington St., Foughkeepsic, N. Y

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foul, and positively cures the habit of

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**ENGINES** AND BOILERS For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Hor-tzontal & Vertical Boilers, Complete Steam Plants.

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