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These very confident people are strangely self-satisfied until danger to life looms up, as when the chronic pains of many years endure attack the heart, like Rheumatism very often does, then they turn to a better faith. This better faith—held by many thousands—is simple and certain. It is faith founded on experience that St. Jacobs Oil will cure, because it has cured all those painful ailments permanently. It is a faith founded on reason. We know what can be done by what has been done a thousand times. Every physician knows that those who have belief in treatment are the more easily cured; those who have not set up a resistance to the progress of cure.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at this time a cure for that terrible disease, Catarrh, which is usually called sciatica, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting the system in its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: P. O. Box 509, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

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Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

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In Rivers, Ponds, Wells, and other sources of drinking water threatens danger from malarial germs. This danger is usually found in the Fall, and it points to Hood's Sarsaparilla as a safeguard against attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and thus guards the system from all these perils. It creates an appetite and gives sound and robust health. "I have

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
been using Hood's Sarsaparilla occasionally for the last three years. I have suffered from malaria fever for five years, and have tried many kinds of medicine, but found no relief till I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have all confidence in it, and believe it to be far superior to any other preparation." P. J. FITZGERALD, 121 Ninth St., St. Boston, Mass. Got Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cts.

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All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs. Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, aching of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, or eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when eating, or when lying down, dizziness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and full pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowing of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the feet.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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A HEALTHY COW BARN.

Cattle cannot be kept in an unhealthy barn or stable without serious injury and deterioration of the milk.

A healthy cow barn should be dry, airy, clean, well littered and with sufficient room for the ease of the animals; lighted, and, in general have all the character of a comfortable dwelling house. If all these requisites are secured, the style or manner of building the barn is immaterial. Moldy hay is not wholesome food, and is quite apt to injure the milk, especially for making cheese, as in this case the impurity in the milk is left in the cheese, while butter may not be so much hurt by it. But even butter may be injured in quality by moldy fodder given to cows. There will be but little frost in a well-constructed cow stable if the cows have 400 cubic feet of air each. But with this size there should be provision made for ventilation in warm weather. A good stable will be warm enough to prevent the manure from freezing any time in the winter. —New York Times.

FEEDING FOWLS.

It may be thought to be a matter of very little importance whether the fock is fed at a certain hour or not, but it is really necessary for the good health of the fock that they be fed at regular hours as nearly as possible. If they are fed at stated periods each day they will soon learn to look for their feed at that time, and the remainder of the time they will forage. If fed just when it happens to be most convenient, the most indolent of the fock will linger around waiting to be fed while the active ones will wander away, very often so far that by the time they get back those who have stayed at home will have eaten all the feed that was intended for the whole fock. Fowls should not be fed more at one time than they will eat up clean and look for more. One who pays any attention to the matter will soon learn about how much the fock will eat and not be hungry. This may be told by paying some attention to the condition of the fowls as when picked up, but should be just nicely plump and round, and if they begin to gain in flesh or fall off, as the case may be, the amount of feed given them should be regulated accordingly. Feeding on the free and easy plan is poor economy, and will in the end ruin the laying qualities of any fock, for it will induce disease, and the very first symptoms of disease in any fock is the decrease in egg production; that always comes with the lowering of the health of laying hens. Feed plenty, but not too much. This is a matter that is very largely neglected by farmers and all who do not pay particular attention to their poultry. —American Farmer and Farm News.

EFFECT OF FEED ON THE GROWTH OF WOOL.

Many observing sheep raisers have long since noticed the difference in the character of wool as influenced by the feed of the sheep. One such farmer, more than twenty years ago, made an interesting statement to the writer of some experiments he had been trying with sheep by giving or withholding certain provender ration for a period of four weeks each, and he stated that the difference of giving and leaving off the grain ration could be detected in the size of the wool fibers—they were large and strong during the growth of the month when grain was fed, and weak and small for the period when grain was not fed—this difference being plainly noticeable to the naked eye. The late Dr. Henry S. Randall mentions this peculiarity in one of his works on sheep husbandry. He says that change in feed or conditions "correspondingly changes the diameter of the same fiber during different stages of its growth—the difference being sometimes visible to the naked eye." He further states when the change in food has been marked, or when a change takes place from a low to a healthy condition of the animal, it generally occasions a joint in the wool, or in other words the point in the fibers where the change began is so weak that a slight pull will detach the two parts, and in fact, they often separate on the back of the animal, the whole outer part being shed off—an occurrence not infrequent in sheep that recover from illness or low condition. Experiments made at the Wisconsin experiment station add much to our knowledge upon this interesting fact. Three lots of lambs were fed a grain ration both before and after weaning, in comparison with those fed no grain, or fed only for limited periods. Lambs that were fed grain from birth sheared an average of 10.1 pounds, while those not receiving a grain ration until the period of fall fattening sheared an average of seven pounds per head. Taking the average of three trials, the lambs receiving grain from birth averaged nine pounds of wool; those receiving it from the period of weaning averaged 7.1 pounds, and those not receiving any until winter fattening commenced averaged 6.8 pounds per head. The average of the three trials showed that the length of the wool fiber from lambs fed grain continuously was 4.5 inches, while that from the lambs which did not receive grain previous to shed feeding in the winter was but 6.7 inches. At every stage of the experiment it was an easy matter to select by the eye the lambs that received grain before and after weaning. The fleeces of those fed grain were dense and smooth in appearance, while those of the lambs having had no grain were all ways open and rough, lacking in finish. This smooth and uniform appearance of the fleece of the grain-fed lambs was due to the greater density of the wool as well as to the greater amount of oil or yolk that was present in the fleece. —American Agriculturist.

WHEAT FED TO HOGS.

A farmer who has fed quite a little wheat to hogs, gave me the following

facts about feeding seventeen head of high grade Poland-Chinas the last two weeks of August and first of September:

The seventeen head weighed just 3000 pounds the middle of August, and were fed fourteen bushels of soaked wheat with the addition of three bushels of whole corn. At the close of the first week, the gain in weight was 155 pounds. The hogs sold later at 5½ cents per pound, which allowed him only fifty cents for the wheat and corn—just the market price here. The second week with a weight of 3155 pounds, fourteen bushels of wheat were ground and fed in slop, making a gain of 315 pounds. At 5½ cents per pound this would be \$17.32. With wheat at fifty cents this made a gain of \$9.62, putting up the price of the wheat to a little over \$1.18 per bushel after deducting seventy cents for grinding. This was rather an abnormal gain of 2½ pounds daily against 1½ pound the first week.

The third week began with the herd of seventeen hogs weighing 3405 pounds, and they were again fed fourteen bushels of ground wheat fed in slop, resulting in a gain of 135 pounds. At 5½ cents this made \$7.42. Wheat at fifty cents, with seventy cents for grinding made the wheat or feed worth \$7.70, making a loss of twenty-eight cents sustained for the third week's feed. No other reason was advanced for this loss except the extreme hot and dry weather, with no water to wallow in, as all other circumstances were the same as during the other weeks.

A summary in recapitulation for the three weeks results in a gain of 605 pounds at 5½ cents, or \$33.27; deduct \$23.90, the price of the grain and grinding, and there remains a balance of \$9.37, as the gain for twenty-one days' feeding, and 70 4-5 cents per bushel for the grain fed after deducting the cost of grinding, \$1.40, and a gain of 1 7-10 pounds per day for the feeding period. Fractions have not been closely counted in the above calculation, which may make a slight variation, but on the whole this experiment, like many others recently published, proves that wheat at fifty cents is an economical feed for hogs up to at least a certain age and weight.

It has been a question with me, both from experience and observation, whether the ground or soaked wheat can be fed at a profit after the hog has arrived at a point where growth ceases and the animal takes on nothing but fat. It might have been that the reason given here was a good one for the loss sustained the third week, but I believe that some corn added during that period would have made a reasonable gain in weight. Farmers are finding out more about wheat as a feed than ever before, simply because it could not be grown for fifty cents per bushel and leave a profit, and they have begun testing its feeding value. We have always looked upon it as food for family consumption only, putting it after the fashion of an old German hereabouts, that "it was made for man to eat, and 'twas wicked to feed it to stock." We are leaving behind many relics of foginess and the scruples of dipping "into the flour barrel for pig feed" as a moral sin is one of them. When the farmer can head off the bulls and bears of the Chicago grain markets, get twenty-five cents in premium over the ruling prices for wheat, and still have the manurial residuum left to enrich the soil, we are doing the greatest work of our generation. —Rural New Yorker.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A drone lives a brief existence, and dies when the workers decide that he shall.

It is well to remember that it is muscle rather than fat that is needed by breeding stock, as fat leads to loss of energy, if not of health and vigor.

Fill your hot-beds with litter in the fall so that the ground will not freeze. Replace this with manure in the spring and the planting can proceed without delay.

In the North no tree is so valuable for honey as the linden. It is also called basswood, and makes a beautiful shade tree. Beekeepers should encourage the planting of them.

When the comb gets black and old it should be renewed, they say, and yet one beekeeper announces that some of his are twenty-five years old, and that his bees prefer them to new ones.

If not already done, it is now time to cut out all the old stalks among the raspberries and blackberries. Leave but three or four of the strongest of the new canes and treat the rest as weeds.

When the weather is warm combs should be guarded from the wax moth. A cool cellar is a good place to keep them, but on the hive where the bees may care for them is the best place of all.

Cut off decayed and diseased branches, and rub off superfluous buds when they appear. This is more advisable than cutting away large, vigorous branches, which often causes decay and destruction.

Has anyone tried Japanese plums? There is an impression that they are all tender, but the Burbank Abundance, Willard, Ogan, Satsuma, Berger and Chabot are quite hardy in the plum region of New York State.

One reason why a short course in a dairy school will never be sufficient for the purpose is that it will not drill the students with enough thoroughness in the absolute necessity of cleanliness. This is the first and last thing in butter and cheese making.

The Concord grape is still a leader among the rarer varieties. Moore's Early is larger, but not so productive. It is two weeks earlier and of better quality, and for table use is perhaps the best early grown. The Worden is much like the Concord, though earlier.

California bonists of a seven and one-half pound onion.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO CLEAN BLACK DRESSES.

Here is a preparation which is excellent for cleaning soiled black dresses: Take two parts of soft water to one part of alcohol, or if there be paint spots on the stuff, spirits of turpentine.

Scrub a sponge well, dip in the mixture, and rub a breadth at a time, on both sides, stretching the material on a table.

Iron on the wrong side, or that which is to be inside, when the stuff is made up. Sponge off with water, hot, but not scalding, before you iron. Iron while damp. This proceeding will make the material appear like new. —New York Advertiser.

FOR THE STOCK POT.

For a stock pot, a porcelain-lined kettle with a hole, with a cover fitting tightly into a groove, so that no steam can escape but from the valve, which is in the top of the cover, is the best.

A granite kettle, with a close-fitting cover, is the next best.

All the bones and ends from unused meats, broiled steaks, etc., should be put in this pot and covered with cold water; a pint of water to a pound of meat is the proportion for cooked meats and it should be allowed to simmer four or five hours. Then the liquor should be strained off, the meat seasoned with salt and then allowed to stand and harden, so that the grease may come to the surface.

A quart of soup will serve a family of six. If a plain macaroni soup is to be made, a quart of stock will be required, but for tomato soup only half that quantity. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OLD FASHIONED BROWN BREAD.

It is the New England housewife who understands the art of making brown bread in all its perfection—light, savory, delicious.

This excellent article of food is apt to be at its best in the rural districts because it is always possible there to get the best rye meal always fresh at the moment of need. In the large cities it is difficult often to get it; grocers do not keep it, as a rule, and feed stores are the best sources of supply. In the farming districts ten cents will buy a good sized bagful.

The real New England brown bread is thus made: To a pint and a half of rye meal add a pint and a half of corn meal and a teaspoonful of salt; mix thoroughly dry; then add a cup of molasses and a heaping teaspoonful of baking soda, wet in a little warm water. Add enough sour milk to make a soft batter. Put the mixture into a buttered mold, with tight cover, and steam four hours. When done take out, cut into medium thick slices and serve on a platter. It can be eaten with butter, or for a company dish at tea serve it with thick cream poured over each slice, in which setting it is a most toothsome compound. —Philadelphia Times.

CARE OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Sometimes young housekeepers are puzzled as to the amount of linen required in a moderate sized family. Three pairs of sheets to a bed is quite sufficient when the linen is changed in the fashion common to most households, by removing the under sheet to the laundry, while the upper sheet takes its place and a clean one is added to replace the latter. If the beds are of varying sizes, sheets to fit each one should occupy their distinctive place in the linen closet. They should be long enough and wide enough to tuck in easily. Use the sheets in turn, thus giving to them all an equal amount of wear and tear.

Four pairs of pillow cases and four bolster cases are the number allotted to each bed. Old sheets should never be cut over for the servants' or children's beds, where they are pretty certain to receive hard usage, but ought to be kept for the purpose of emergency or else cut in half, sewing the selvage edges together and thus taking on a new lease of life and service.

Old table cloths should not be thrown into the rag bag, but cut over so as to make sideboard cloths. Napkins that are worn will do for corn or hot bread. In buying table linen doubtless the most economical is the end. A dozen ordinary cloths, with two or three extra size ones for dinner parties, are enough to stock a linen closet. Two dozen dinner napkins and two dozen breakfast ones are quite sufficient. Always put the clean things at the bottom of the piles, being sure that they are mended before hidden from sight. Use in rotation and keep the gaps in the supply well filled up, and your linen closet is certain to prove a continual source of pride and pleasure. —New York Telegram.

A Wild Ride on a Deer.

Dr. and Mrs. Derby, of Riverside, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Leonard, of Moreno, recently. Dr. Derby is an expert hunter, and when Mr. Leonard mentioned that there were deer in the hills back of his ranch his friend was eager for a hunt.

After tramping the hills for several hours they started a deer. The doctor fired and the animal dropped. Elated over the prospect of having killed a deer the hunter pulled his knife, threw his leg over the animal and grasped one of its horns. No sooner had the knife pricked the skin than it jumped to its feet and started bounding over the grade, the astonished hunter on its back.

Mr. Leonard at last found his friend in a sumac bush, head downward, his clothes tattered and torn. It seems that the shot had only stunned the buck, and the prick of the knife had revived it. —Morena (Cal.) Indicator.

The Head-Hunting Nagas.

Professor Peal, the ethnologist, recently described to the Asiatic Society the condition of the head hunting Nagas on the borders of Assam. The women are to blame for the continuance of the practice; they taunt the young men who are not tattooed, and the latter go out and cut off heads to exhibit to them, fully half of which are those of women and children. The area occupied by the tribe is not more than twenty miles square, but in it during the past forty years more than twelve thousand murders have been committed for the sake of these ghastly trophies. —Chicago Herald.

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Absolutely pure.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.

— U.S. Govt. Food Report.

The official report shows Royal Baking Powder chemically pure, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Hence Royal Baking Powder makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome food.

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A Valuable Substitute for Glue.

Cellulose has just been obtained by some London chemists in a dense form, having the appearance of ebonite, and capable of taking a high polish. The material contains carbon bisulfide and sodic hydrate, which are gradually given up when it is dissolved in water, cellulose being precipitated. If some of the solution is spread on glass, a transparent film of cellulose can be obtained. Cellulose can also be deposited from the same solution on woven materials or paper, producing a permanent stiffening or sizing. The solution forms a substitute for glue, of great strength, and insoluble in water when set. The material can also be obtained in continuous sheets or films. —Literary Digest.

Utilizing Spiders' Webs.

Cobwebs are still valueless as a raw material for manufacturing purposes, and, like many another article, await the ingenuity of man to turn them to better account in the service of man. No thoughtful observer of the wonderful elastic web of the common garden spider, for example, can resist the temptation to speculate on the possibilities of the spider and its web. Indeed, considering the rate of progress in arts and sciences, we ought not to be quite so far, contends our contemporary, from the day when the cobwebs in the cellar will be carefully collected and converted into silk dresses for the ball room. —Draper's Record.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of poison recently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

It Is Of No Use

To say that there is "Something Just as Good as Ripans Tablets for Disorders of the Stomach and Liver." It is not so. This standard remedy will relieve and cure you. One tablet gives relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Acropus, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Found \$20,000 in the Woods.

Last week Ira Wade, Charles Ward and Joe Tyra were working in the woods near Beattyville, where they were cutting props for miners, and they found a half a pair of saddle pockets. In the side was found a roll or bundle of paper. Upon investigation they found it to be a roll or package of greenbacks. The money was entirely rotten, and it crumbled to dust when they tried to separate the sheets. One of the theories to account for the find is this: It will be remembered that some fifteen years ago J. P. Smallwood, Izan McGuire, Hiram Patrick, J. C. Lovelace, Steve Jones and others captured a young man, who turned out to be an express agent who had fled from Cincinnati with some \$21,000 of the express company's money. Smallwood arrested him in the court house during the Democratic Convention that instructed for Thomas Turner. The agent said he had used \$450, and \$250 was found on him. It is a probability that the bundle Wade tore up with a stick was worth nearly \$20,000. This, of course, is on the theory that Gilmore hid the money in this section. Tradition says he hid it. It has always been understood that he hid his money somewhere on the Upper Creek or toward Fox Shoal. —Mount Sterling (Ky.) Gazette.

Mutton vs. Tinned Meats.

Of the total 125 pounds of animal food annually consumed by each unit of the population of Great Britain, one-third is imported. The consignments of frozen Australian mutton are steadily increasing. The abundance of cheap mutton has largely displaced the American tinned meats, which were formerly largely used by British work people for their forenoon meal in mills and factories. —New York World.

A Hunting Terrapin.

A Maryland man has a hunting terrapin, the only one of which there is any record. It has been taught to lure its fellows out of the soft mud of the creeks, and last year the "catch" of terrapins through the aid of the "hunter" yielded a sum exceeding \$6,000. —Chicago Herald.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOES

IS THE BEST. NO SUEDE, NO CORDOVAN, NO ENAMELED CALF, NO FINE CALF, NO KANGAROO, NO POLICE, NO SOLES, NO WORKINGMEN, EXTRA FINE, NO BOYS' SHOES, NO LADIES' BEST DONGOLA, SEND FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot serve you, we can.

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

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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