My husband was a minister at a rge church in a New England vil-ge where he had served several

lage where he had served several years.

One night I had a most curious dream. I seemed to be in front of a long mirror, and reflected in it was the face of a woman I had never seen before. She had light golden hair, while mine was dark, and her whole appearance was different from mine in every way. I remember I thought it peculiar that I should have changed so suddenly. Then I woke up.

The next night I dreamed the same thing again, but while I was standing before the glass the woman came into the room. I turned and pointing to the mirror, asked her what it meant. "Oh!" she said, "that is the way you will look!" The following day I told the family about my dream, and they all thought it very strange.

A few months after this, as I was walking out of church one Sunday, I passed a pew with a strange lady in it; she turned as I passed, and what was my surprise to see the very face of the lady I had seen in my dream.

Six months later my husband died. One afternoon the maid announced a lady and gentleman to see me. I went down to the parlor and came face to

lady and gentleman to see me. I went down to the parlor and came face to face with the lady of my dream— the same one I had seen in church. She introduced her husband, who she said was a minister and who had been chosen rector of that parish.

I soon left the parsonage and my dream partly came true; for this lady did take my place and became mistress of the rectory.—Illustrated American.

Strassburg's Strange Club.

An original idea in the way of clubs has been conceived in Strassburg. A number of people in that city are said to have formed themselves into a so-ciety whose principal rule requires that each member shall make the ascent of the cathedral spire at least once a day. The club is thus compre-hensively entitled Strassburgermunst rethurnplatformalletageeinodermehr mahleersteigerungsverein. The word is certainly an admirable one if, as may be presumed, it has been designed for pronunciation by members during the ascent.—Westminister Gazette.

Wild Fires.
The devastation and suffering caused by the flames of the wild prairie and forest fire in the West, last summer, has a horrible de tail in the loss of life and destruction of property. Men, women and children, by scores, choked by smoke and roasted alive; their homes destroyed and hundreds maimed and rippled. It is painful to contemplate, but still important and charitable to make it known that St. Jacobs Oil, used according to directions, is one of the best cures for burns and scalds, and should be kept on hand. There is no household that should be without the great remedy for pain, for there are none without the need of it. Little things like slight cuts and wounds it heals and cures like magic and helps the house work on. tail in the loss of life and destruction of prop-

Passamaquoddy signifies "good bay for catching haddock."

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMF-ROOT cure all Kidney and Bladder troubles, Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. There is less than a square league of ster-ile land in Illinois.

How's This!

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Ohlo.

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

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

There Is Nothing
'Just as Good "as Ripans Tabules for headches, billoousness and all disorders of the stomch and liver. One tabule gives relief.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medi-cine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, rives freshness and clearness to the complex-on and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

MY BLOOD

Became overheated, causing pimples all over me, developing into large and Dreadful



. Caroline H. Fuller

Running Sores, the worst on my ankle

Hood's Sarsa parilla Cures



BUCKWHEAT MAKES

> Best Cakes.

Always Light and Dainty.



Horse buyers go from Europe and the United States and Canada to find

the United States and Canada to find a good Clyde or Shire weighing not under 1500 pounds from three to seven years old, good head, well-shaped neck set upon full shoulders, large girt or full heart, barrel round, and straight, heavy quarters, heavy bone—flat, wide and cordy; short in pasterns, hoofs good size, well shaped and kind, and a good walker.

For animals of this kind the demand is considerable. The prices paid range from \$150 to \$200 in the local markets, and to the first cost of animal must be added the expense of the trip and the cost of transportation. It would seem that our farmers might make money by raising such stock.—New York World.

INSECTS ON TREES IN WINTER

A few winter days may be very profitably employed in thoroughly cleansing fruit and shade trees. The fruit and shade may thus be saved, and the appearance of the trees during the next summer will be improved. The aim should be in all cases to have clean, healthy, well-fed trees, as these are the least susceptible to insect at tacks. Feeble or infested twigs or tacks. Feeble or intested twigs or branches should always be cut out promptly as soon as noticed, and in all cases these should be burned to kill any larvæ which they may con-tain. It will pay to sorub the bark of all kinds of trees each winter with a stiff brush and the suds of whale oil or other soap, to remove harboring mosses, fungus growths, or other par-asitic plant life and to kill the insects wintering in the crevices.—America Agriculturist.

A FUTURE FOR MUTTON.

There is no doubt that the mutton heep has a great future before it. If, despite free trade and high rents, the English farmer can find money in the industry, the American, with his unindustry, the American, with his untivaled natural and political advantages, ought to be able to. It is not true that the English sheep-raiser has any idea of going out of business. The number of sheep in that country has declined, owing to last year's great drouth, but at this year's autumn sales at the sheep fairs high prices have prevailed. A Lincoln ram was sold for \$760, and nineteen others of the same breed averaged \$150 each. of the same breed averaged \$150 each Another lot of twenty averaged \$140 each. At a Scotch ram sale one Border Leicester ram brought nearly \$600, and the two others \$500 each. The same breeder sold thirty-two rams at

an average of over \$200.

To be able to pay these prices farmers must not only have made money heretofore, but they must be satisfied that there is still money to be made, and that it is to be obtained only by the use of the finest rame prograble. the use of the finest rams procurable. The importance of breeding only the best has been too much overlooked in America. We are only slowly realizing that it is quality rather than quantity that counts. While we may find that one good animal may cost more than scrubs, it will also bring considerably more when marketed, and meanting the greater expense of and meantime the greater expense of maintaining two animals must be set off against the original cost.—Colman's Rural World.

REMEDY FOR SHEEP TICKS.

This pernicious insect will soon spread through a flock, and every addition to it of purchased sheep should be quarantined, so to speak, with the greatest care, to free it from ticks. When these pests have once taken possession of a flock, no time should be lost in clearing the sheep of them before the winter. Cases have been known in which nearly all the spring lambs have been tormented and bled lambs have been tormented and bled to death by ticks, for it may easily be that a hundred of them may be found on one animal, the quantity of blood thus lost, not counting the loss of vi-tality by the intolerable annoyance and pain of the bites by such a numand pain of the bites by such a num-ber, may well be imagined as beyond the endurance of a weak animal like a the endurance of a weak animal like a sheep. Doubtless this infliction is the cause of the flock not doing well, and the only remedy is to get rid of the pests immediately. A common method is to pour buttermilk along the back of the sheep, and carefully guide it down the flanks by the hand, as that it reaches areay part of the so that it reaches every part of the skin. The kerosene emulsion is also an excellent remedy. It is made by dissolving soft or other scap in hot water and adding one-fourth the quan-tity of kerosene to it; the mixture is well shaken, and kept for use. When used, it is diluted with five times the quantity of water and well shaken, then used as mentioned for the buttermilk. Or the kerosene may be added to the buttermilk, one part to twenty, and the mixture applied as described after a thorough shaking.—New York

CULTIVATION OF THE ARTICHORE. The common American, although tichoke, is not raised from seed, but from the tubers, these being planted whole or cut into pieces, as frequently practised with potatoes. As the tubers whole or cut into pieces, as frequently practised with potatoes. As the tubers are very hardy, they may be planted in the fall or early spring, and for the first season the cultivation should be the same as with potatoes. It will require from six to eight bushels of tubers to plant an acre. The longer tubers may be cut up into three or four pieces, dropping them in drills every fifteen to twenty inches. The rows or drills should be almost four feet apart to admit of cultivation with horse and cultivator during the summer. There should be no cutting down of the stalks nor pasturing, as this would check the growth of tubers. Late in the fall turn in the hogs, and they will soon discover the tubers, but will not eat the leaves and stalks. It is a good plan to have a movable fence in order to prevent the hogs from running all over the field, digging a few tubers here and there, and not taking the first season was a stalks. It is a good plan to have a movable fence in order to prevent the hogs from running all over the field, digging a few tubers here and there, and not taking the planted in the first season the cultivation should be that can be obtained later in the season.

All garden land should now be well manured and plowed, but not harrowed, as it is better to leave the season.

The soil cannot be made too rich or too well pulverized, and ground now haid out for gardening next season the cultivation with horse and cultivator during the summer. There should be no cutting down of the stalks nor pasturing, as this would check the growth of tubers. Late in the fall or early spring, and for the first season.

Energetic measures have been taken in Point and especially dispersion apples. Those who have facilities for keeping fruit can make a much larger profit by holding their choice products for the higher prices that can be obtained later in the season.

All garden land should now be well manured and plowed, but not harrowed, as it is better to leave the season.

Energetic measures have been taken in Point and the

soil artichokes yield enormously, and one acre will fatten twenty-five or thirty hogs, with a few bushels of corn to harden up their fiesh at the close of the season. In localities where the ground does not freeze hard in wniter, a field of artichokes will be found most excellent food for pigs and swine that are to be kept over as stock animals. The artichokes will not spread into adjoining fields and if you give mais. The artichokes will not spread into adjoining fields, and if you give the hogs a chance at them you will not need to resort to other means for killing out the plants. The tubers can usually be obtained at seed stores if orders are sent in early or during the winter months.—New York Sun.

CONSTRUCTION OF A PIT

CONSTRUCTION OF A FIT.

From a lady skilled in floriculture, writes M. W. Early to Home and Farm, I have obtained the following reliable directions for the construction of a pit. "Having successfully tested the virtue and economy of having a pit, says she, "I would suggest to others the advisability of trying the same. No one need be appalled by a fear of any very great expense. I venture to say that the sum of \$15 will secure a good pit, provided a few necessary precautions are sum of \$15 will secure a good pit, provided a few necessary precautions are taken in the structure. Six feet is amply deep. Choose a warm, sunny spot as little shaded by trees as possible, on the southern side of the lot. Begin by laying off the ground, nine feet by fourteen. These dimensions will furnish a pit large enough to hold more flowers than one person can attend to out of a pit, and leaves room for any vegetable which you may wish to start either by slip or seed earlier than a cold frame or hot bed would enable you to do. Indeed, there is no safer and more convenient plan for having early tomato plants than to raise them in a pit. They are

plan for having early tomate plants than to raise them in a pit. They are far more forward than any you attempt to raise in the house, and it is a great saving of trouble to have them in the pit."

After the pit is dug it is a good plan to dig a little hole or well, three feet deep and three feet square, to hold the water which rises after rains or snows, and which is apt to produce mould or mildew in the flowers, especially those on the lower tiers. This hole being dry, the next thing is the frame or woodwork, and this requires about a day's work from a carpenter. The frame should be three penter. The frame should be three or four feet above ground at the back, and should have a slop of at least two feet from top to bottom. Be very careful to have the planks tight and close. Have a double casing of the frame made after the four posts are secured to the corners and a frame nailed to the outside. An inside casing will give a neater finish to the job and keep out any little cold which might force its way in. It is an ex-cellent plan to fill up the casing with saw dust. Be very careful to see that the frame for the sashes of glass is av tight a fit as possible.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Go into winter quarters with as any young bees as possible.

Most garden vegetables are gross feeders, for whom the soil can hardly be made too rich.

To know what to do and to do it in time, after the hive is selected, is to ed in beekeeping.

Florida truckers whose crops were destroyed by the storms are turning their attention to planting strawber

Opening a furrow so as to drain off water into the nearest ditch will save many plants being thrown out by the

Lettuce plants in the greenhouse should now be making good growth. Prevent the appearance of green fly by the free use of tobacco dust while the plants are yet small.

It is said that the colors in dried flowers may be preserved by pressing the plants between paper previously saturated with a one per cent. oxalic acid solution and then dried.

It is said that if cabbages are put close together, with the roots deep in the ground, and a furrow of earth turned over them, they will keep bet-ter than when the heads are turned

A mess of cooked turnips given once a day is said to be excellent in in-creasing the growth of young animals. The turnips are not very nutritious, but they are appetizing and form a change from the usual dry food.

There is hardly a farm on which there are not more or less worthless fruit trees which could be changed into dessrable ones by top grafting. Mark such trees before it is forgotten, and prepare grafts during the winter for setting on in the spring.

Land that is unproductive is not necessarily exhausted. The elements of fertility may lie in the soil, but in an unavailable form. Leguminous plants will bring it nitrogen from the arr, and a crop of manure may supply some simple element to make a proper balance in its constituency.

Don't be in too great a hurry to dispose of your fruit, and especially superior apples. Those who have facilities for keeping fruit can make a much larger profit by holding their choice products for the higher prices that can be obtained later in the

AN EXCERNMENT THEN SALAD,

An excellent fish said is made from a boiled or baked cod, white fish, or halibut. Separate the fish from akin and bones, flake it with a fork, season with white pepper and lemon juice, and cover with a mayonnaise dressing mixed with two tablespoonfuls of horseradish grated very fine, and four tablespoonfuls of whipped cream. A steak of any white fish is very nice served ice-cold and spread with a thick layer of mayonnaise. —New York Post.

PRESERVED QUINCES

Wipe the quinces, cut them in quarters, and remove the skins and cores. Weigh them, and allow an equal weight of sugar. Cover with cold water and as soon as it begins to boil, put in a little of the sugar. Do not stir them, but press them down under the syrup, and remove the soum. Add the sugar by degrees until it is all in the kettle. Let them boil slowly until perfectly tender and of good color. Drain them well as you take them out, and pack in the jars, then fill up with boiling syrup and seal. The syrup that is left may be boiled longer, then strain into glasses, and you will have jelly. This is thought by many to be the very best way of preserving quinces. very best way of preserving quinces.

—American Agriculturist.

AN APPLE OMELET. An apple omelet is an appetizing luncheon dish or entree at dinner. Stir in a basin two tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and one of sugar, two whole eggs, with two yolks in addition, a tablespoonful of melted butter and nearly a half pint of milk. butter and nearly a half pint of milk. Pare, core, quarter and mines four good-sized apples. Saute them over a brisk fire in very hot butter, shaking them well, and when they are quite hot through, pour over them the above mixture, making it spread all over the bottom of the pan: prick with a fork; add (close to the edges) two tablespoonfuls butter, melted, and rock the pan vigorously to prevent sticking. When the omelet detaches itself cleanly, sprinkle with moist sugar and turn it over bodily on to a hot plate; butter the pan once again sugar and turn it over bodily on to a hot plate; butter the pan once again and slip the omelet back, just to allow the sugar, which is now at the bottom, to glaze slightly. Sprinkle with sugar, turn out again, and serve very hot.—New York Times.

A TALK ON HOUSEKEEPING

The first thing in the day's kitchen work should be the airing that should be given that apartment in the morn-ing. This can be done while the fire is being lighted. The fire should al-ways be laid the night before ready for the match and should never be allowed to burn all night as is the general custom—a custom which wastes coal and wears out the range.

wastes coal and wears out the range.

While the range is heating, the kitchen should be lightly dusted, after which the breakfast should be prepared. Breakfast over, all the utensils and dishes used in cooking should be washed and left on the range should be brushed, and the greasy places rubbed with stove polish; mats should be shaken and the floor swept, and the kitchen dusted thoroughly. Then the sink should be washed with soda and a stiff brush (this should be done after each meal), allowing no refuse to go each meal), allowing no refuse to go down the waste pipe. Afterward come the dish cloths, which should be washed out in hot soap suds daily, and boiled twice a week. This is most important for sanitary reasons. No soiled dishes should be allowed to washed as soon as possible after each meal, and set in order before pro-

meal, and set in order before proceeding to other work.

When the last meal of the day is over the kitchen should be put in order, the utensils washed, all food sorted and put away in the ice box and closet, the tables scoured, the ashes taken away from the range and the hearth brushed up.

A list of the duties expected of a cook clearly written out and hung up

cook clearly written out and hung up on the wall will greatly facilitate matters, and prevent misunderstanding.
By practicing a little gentle firmness
at the outset it is easy to train a new
cook into "your ways," and she will
like you better and stay with you
longer if you insist upon making her
work easy for her in suite of herself work easy for her in spite of herself.
--Milwaukee Journal.

USEFUL HINTS. That stale bread will clean kid

That gloves can be cleaned at home by rubbing with gasoline? That tooth powder is an excellent cleanser for fine filagree jewelry?

That corks warmed in oil make ex-cellent substitutes for glass stoppers? That a little vaseline, rubbed in once a day, will keep the hands from chapping?

Tinware may be brightened by dip-ping a damp cloth in common soda and rubbing it well.

That a lump of camphor in your clothes-press will keep steel ornaments from tarnishing?

That weak spots in a black silk waist may be strengthened by sticking court plaster underneath?

Do you know you can drive nails into hard wood without bending them if you dip them first into lard?

For cleaning oil paint before re-painting, use two ounces of soda dis-solved in a quart of hot water, then rinse off with clear water.

Wash white marble porches, bath, etc., with a mop dipped in boiling hot water and soda. A good deal of soda should be dissolved in the water. Very hot soda in a solution, applied with a soft flannel, will remove paint splashes. Use soda in the water to clean paint and glass instead of soap.

That gum arabic and gum traga-canth in equal parts dissolved in hot water make the best and most convenient mucilage you can keep in the

A lump of soda laid on the drain pipe will prevent the pipes becoming clogged with grease; also, flood the pipes once a week with boiling water, in which a little soda is dissolved.

Roman swords recovered from tombs weigh from six to ten pounds, while battle axes weigh on an average twenty pounds.

You can make better food with

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lighter, sweeter, more wholesome.

108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK

A Peculiar Disease.

Pulseometer.

of the heart beat. An electric pen-traces on prepared paper the ongo-ings, baltings and precise peregrina-tions of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse. This should, it is considered, be of special advantage to life insurance doctors, as well as to the profession at large.— Invention.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH,

Mar

"I cannot say whether I shall make any detailed and professional use of my observations," said a neurologist, "but I do not mind telling you in a general way that New Yorkers are fast becoming a race of unconscious monologists—that is, of talkers to them—there is a blonde divinity or a brunchte fate awaiting you, or that from its The Story of the Thumbs

general way that New Yorkers are fast becoming a race of unconscious monologists—that is, of talkers to themselves without knowing it. Go down into the business quarter of the city and just watch the people there. I have not got my percentages together yet, but it is safe to say roundly that you will see nearly half the people exhibiting some of the forms of the disease—for of course it is a disease. They are either moving their lips, wagging their heads, puckering their eyebrows, making gestures with their hands, or doing something, while in a great number of cases they are busy carrying on imaginary conversations between themselves and somebody else, laying down the laws with much emphasis, reading the riot act to some one, or else meeting in hotel lobbies, in the street cars and on the uptown thoroughfares. Women are falling into the habit also, but not so much as men. The other they stick out boldly it is an unfailing indication of good health and aggressive disposition, while if they have a tendency to seek the shelter of the fingers it means feeble health and subservient will.

cars and on the uptown thoroughfares. Women are falling into the habit also, but not so much as men. The other day, while I was waiting for my coupe, I sat at the office window, and I declare that out of the seventy-five people who passed, eight were showing some signs of monalogania.

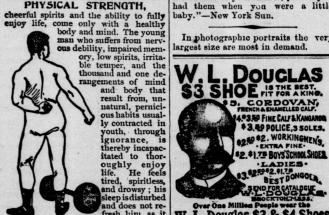
"Of course the primal cause of the disease is that we never allow our minds any period of repose. We are so eternally full of plans and schemes that anything like a quiescent mood is unknown, and that condition of morbid mental activity supervenes, "Just notice the thumbs of your friends now, and you will see the same relations between their posture and the man's constitution of mind and body. The conditions are simplicity itself; the weak man's thumb is weak and pendant, the strong man's thumb is strong and erect. The parallelism is so marked that you can tell from a glance at a man's thumbs whether he is an aimless thinker or a man who carries his ideas, or somebody else's, morbid mental activity supervenes, which in turn is followed by a distinct

morbid mental activity supervenes, which in turn is followed by a distinct weakening of the censory cells, of which condition self-communication is always one of the symptoms.

"At the same time it must not be overlooked that undoubtedly much of the habit is due to the fact that this city is so full of noise that one cannot the condition of the habit is due to the fact that this city is so full of noise that one cannot well the thumbs of the ladies of your choice. If the girl's thumb, be it ever so prettily rosy, has a tendency to stand at right angles to the hand—well the gray wears will need a bit. stand at right angles to the hand—well, the gray mare will need a bit, that's all, while if it lies flat, or droops a little, you can count on marital submission to the master mind, and that's hear one's self think, and so people have to think aloud."—New York Sun. A pulseometer has been invented which, it is claimed, it is possible to tell to a fraction the exact condition of the heart beat. An electric pen

the sort of domestic mind, and that a the sort of domestic paradise all you sons of Adam are looking for, isn't it? "With the waning of the powers of frame and brain pot comes the depres-sion, I had almost said the recession, of thumb, and whether in senility of idiocy the thumb is always turned in.
And then, when you turn your face to And then, when you turn your face to the wall and know no more summer's heat ner winter's cold, those that stand about you and say: 'Well, poor old chap, he's gone at last,' will find that you have tucked your thumbs away in the shelter of your hands, just as you had them when you were a little baby."—New York Sun.

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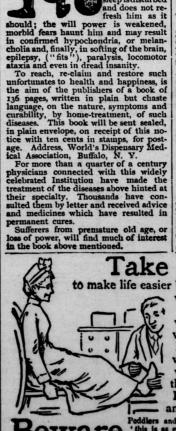


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77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston. HAPPY NEW YEAR Sing the Charming New of Pansies." All the fresh fragrance of Springtim and Sunny Youth move and mingle in the shappy waltz; a present that will charm the memory. Sam ple copies 25 cts. Good 52 a my to Representatives McKenna Co., Publishers, 19 W. 100th St., New York WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

Take Measures



to make life easier by taking Pearline to do your washing and cleaning. It does away with half the labor, and with all the dirt. It does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Nothing in the way of house-work is too hard for it; nothing washable is too delicate. All washable is too delicate. All things washable are safe with Pearline. It saves from wear,

and it keeps from harm. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, 'this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT's rocer sends on an imitation, be honest—send it back.

285

1 AMES PYLE, New York

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The Food of the Future.

The Food of the Future,

Chemistry, while yet in its infancy,
has already shown what the possibilities of chemical compounds are. We
can already produce tea and coffee artificially, as well as many other food
substances. A new process claims to
produce sugar from gases at the cost
of one cent per pound. There is always a supply when a demand becomes
imperative, and when concentrated
food tablets are insisted upon, there
will not be wanting inventive genius will not be wanting inventive genius to study out the whys and wherefores of chemical theories and furnish the articles required.—New York Ledger.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with

ter 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.

ening 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.



ECONOMIZE

We must keep up the supply of force needed by the system. This can only be done by Nutrition. Nutrition and good digestion are RIPANS when that rangement manifest. They are the sovereign remedy for DYSPEPSIA. CONSTIPA-TION, BIL OUSNESS, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver and

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Worn night and day. Has
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