

Not much. Not much to give, a cup of water, yet its draught of cool refreshment drained through the frame than when the juice of who renews the joys of brighter days; not much to buy, a little of St. Jacobs Oil, yet rubbed well on lumbar's twisting pained, will straighten up and cure more crooked backs than when the boys march forth on holiday parade. Not much to try it, anyway; for in all its world-wide mission to comfort those in pain, it never yet deceived, so that its name like household words is known to be remembered. It's the external wine of joy.

Over 7000 varieties of microscopic sea-shells have been enumerated by naturalists. Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation Free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y. The Gulf Stream is 100 miles wide and from 400 to 600 fathoms deep.

**How's This!** We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. 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 him.

WALDRON, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

**Swallow It.** That is the best way to take a Ripans Tablet, best because the most pleasant. For all liver and stomach disorders, Ripans Tablets are the most effective remedy, in fact, the standard.

Don't Neglect a Cold. Take some 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 inflammation, always cures wind colic, etc. A bottle is always in every household.

I believe Pike's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Miss ALICE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., October 20, 1894.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., 1.00.

**At Every Twinge** Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which rattles in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial.

"I suffered intensely with Rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY F. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

**Amenities of War.** Archibald Forbes says that the abstract theory of the "amenities of war" is preposterous. You strain every effort to reduce your adversary to impotence; he falls wounded, whereupon, should he come into your hands, you promptly devote all your exertions to saving his life and restoring him to health and vigor, in order that he may go home and swell the ranks of your enemy. This is no doubt humanity, but it is supremely illogical.

Marbot recounts in his memoirs perhaps the most absurd application ever made of the theory of the "amenities." In the battle of Austerlitz a body of beaten Russians, about five thousand strong, strove to escape across the ice on the Satechian Lake. Napoleon ordered his artillery to fire on the ice, which was shattered, and men and horses slowly settled down into the depths, only a few escaping by means of poles and ropes thrust out from shore by the French.

Next morning, Napoleon, riding round the positions, saw a wounded Russian officer clinging to an ice floe a hundred yards out, and entreating help. The Emperor became intensely interested in the success of the man. After many failures, Marbot and another officer stripped and swam out, gradually brought the ice floe toward the shore and laid the Russian at Napoleon's feet.

The Emperor evinced more delight at this rescue than he had manifested when assured of the victory of Austerlitz. He had no compunction as to the fate of the unfortunates whom his artillery practice of the day before had sent to their death.

The mole is an excellent civil engineer. He always secures his own safety by having several entrances to his dwelling.

**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.

**PISO'S CURE FOR** GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Beware of cheap imitations. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



**KEEPING APPLES IN WINTER.** One method suggested for keeping apples during the winter is to pack them in perfectly dry oats, not permitting one apple to touch the other. If wrapped in paper before packing in the oats the apples will keep all the better. They may be packed in boxes or barrels, and if put up in an attractive manner will bring good prices. Apples have been higher in price than oranges for the past four or five years, and are always salable after cold weather sets in.—New York Observer.

**WARMTH IN THE HEN HOUSE.** In the very coldest weather we think it pays to introduce artificial heat into the hen house. A small coal stove does not cost much, and a fire in it made once a day will keep the temperature right and the fowls will be as happy as in springtime. It is cold weather quite as much as the difference in feed that makes eggs scarce in winter. Besides, in the coldest weather there is always temptation to feed corn for warmth. The stove in the hen house, carefully guarded against fire, is cheaper as well as better for the fowls than giving them a corn diet so as to keep them warm.—Boston Cultivator.

**GOOD WINTER COVERING FOR ROSES.** Lay down your hybrid perpetual roses, and cover them in some way, writes E. E. Rexford. I find nothing better than leaves, but if you cannot get these use hay, or straw, or evergreen branches. I have often wintered plants finely by simply covering them with soil. This answers very well if there is good drainage about the plants, so that water is not retained in the soil long enough to injure the wood of the branches. But the better way is to lay the branches down in a close mass, all pointing one way, and set boards six or eight inches high, on each side. Fill in between the boards, and over the bushes with leaves, upon which place evergreen branches to prevent their blowing away. Hay and litter will not require anything to hold them in place, but it is a good plan to lay boards over the whole in such a manner as to shed rain.—American Agriculturist.

**JUDGING BUTTER.** It seems to me that one method of judging butter would be improved if we would follow the examples of judges of live stock to a certain extent, says Professor H. C. Wallace. When a judge is asked to pass upon a ring of twenty-five or thirty horses, he first goes over them carefully and selects a dozen of the best ones, sending the rest to the stable. Then he goes over these critically and weeds out the poorer half, continually narrowing the competition down until he has but two or three to decide between. If, instead of doing this, he started in with a handful of scorers, and attempted to select the winner in that manner, he would very soon regret the day he consented to act in the capacity of a judge. And yet he would have a very easy task compared to that of a man who attempts intelligently to score thirty tubs of butter in succession. If our butter judges would go over the exhibit in this manner, they would have little difficulty in selecting the best half dozen or dozen tubs.—Farm and Dairy.

**ECONOMY OF SHELTER.** The time is at hand when the wise and merciful man will see to it that his live stock are properly sheltered during the winter months. Warmth and comfort are essential to health and thrift. If they are not provided an attempt to supply them will be made by an increased consumption of food. This is a costly substitute and an unsatisfactory one, as it cannot prevent the check which the growth will receive. Like all substitutes, it sometimes fails to accomplish the end designed, and the animal then grows sick and weakly.

If, on the other hand, the animal is toughened and hardened by exposure, what is gained? The extra feed he has consumed is more valuable than the shelter which would have avoided its need, his stunted growth will never be made up, and the toughening and hardening of his constitution, on which so much stress is often laid, has resulted in a deterioration in quality. The native steer is harder than the Shorthorn, but which makes the best beef? The scrub cow will bear more exposure than the delicate Jersey, but which yields the richest milk? It is a law of nature that improvement, whether in man or beast, is accompanied with a certain amount of delicacy. If we desire the former we must be willing to give the necessary care to counterbalance the latter.—New York World.

**DANGER OF FEEDING WHEAT TO HORSES.** This winter a great many are advocating or considering the advisability of feeding wheat to horses on account of the cheapness of this feed, and a few have raised the alarm against such a practice. While this grain may prove of advantage to hogs and other animals, it is certainly unsuited to horses, except in the very smallest quantities, and then more as medicine than as food. It is much better for an oil horse than for a young growing animal, and while it may be fed with impunity to a horse twenty or thirty years old, it will, in nine cases out of ten, founder a young one.

If some of the old horse breeders and farmers can look back thirty or forty years, they will remember when wheat was fed quite liberally to horses, and the term "grain founder," then became very generally known through hard experience. This is the worst founder known to horses, and after a great number of horses suffered in this way, it was found that grain was the cause of the trouble, and the chief grain was wheat. A young horse that has been liberally fed with wheat when growing, even for only one winter, is pretty sure to be unsound, and many purchasers would refuse to take such a horse at any price.

In feeding wheat to horses this winter it should be remembered that this danger is always present. It may be fed in small quantities along with oats, so that no real harm may follow, but as a rule it is the worst possible food for horses used on the road. It makes them lazy, slothful, fat and overheated. If one wishes to make fat instead of muscle, in the form of good bran, wheat can be fed along with hay or oats very successfully. Old stallions do well on a diet of one part oats and three parts of wheat, for it makes them more vigorous in the stud, but fat and lazy.

There is a time in a horse's life when wheat can be fed with great success, and that is as a medicine to a mare with foal that is apt to have abortion. As soon as the mares begin to get loose, they should be fed some wheat. A pint of clean, sound wheat, mixed with two quarts of clean, sound oats, should be fed night and morning for three days. By that time the trouble will stop. Where a suckling foal has the scours a pint of wheat flour in a pail of water will generally remedy the evil. Sometimes a little wheat mixed with the feed will answer the same purpose. Wheat is constipating and it consequently has its value in the feed economy, but it is hardly the kind of feed we need for our horses as a regular diet.—Germantown Telegraph.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.** Milk is eighty-seven per cent water. Cheese is the most concentrated form of milk. Silage of corn and clover is believed to be the fodder of the future. Dairy salt is as sensitive as milk or cream to odors, and should be equally guarded from them. Like corn, wheat is better for slow, hard work, than for speed. Oats and hay are best for fast-goes. Feed alone will never control the value of milk. The individuality of the cow has much to do with it. Wheat is more a growth than a fat producer, is good for young animals, but should be coarsely ground before feeding.

Grain alone is too highly concentrated food for horses. They must have some "roughness" with it, such as hay, straw or fodder. The man who expects the biggest success in dairying must have dairy cows. The all-around cow is not and never will be a shining success. Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil, and as a green manure. Trotting stock, except for extreme speed, is suffering from over-production, but there is and probably always will be a profitable market for handsome, useful, half-bred hackneys.

Never believe the man who says he can remove a spavine of ring-bone and leave no blemish. Even if he calls himself a professor, do not question his title—that is what he is and all he is. Two parts each of bran and ground wheat and one of chopped oats make the best ration for brood mares. They should be given about three pounds of it, three times a day, with hay or straw. Feed that will make a pound of beef will make a pound of butter or two pounds of cheese. If butter and cheese bring more than beef there is money in dairying, rather than stock-raising.

Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating old orchards. Whole wheat should not be fed to horses, they swallow it without chewing, and it ferments in their stomachs, producing indigestion and colic, or passes through unchanged. It should be either soaked to burst the grains, or coarsely ground, for the same purpose.

In general, the commercial complete fertilizers are less practical for orchards than a fertilizer made for the occasion out of materials evidently needed by the trees; but the complete fertilizers give much better results than the prevailing indifference and neglect.

Any cow that will give less than twelve pounds of solids in every 100 of her milk, three pounds of which should be butter fat, is not profitable, and should be converted into beef. There should be thirteen pounds of solids in every 100 of milk, with four pounds of actual butter fat.

**Comfort Affected by Color of Clothing.** The color of one's clothing has considerable to do with his comfort in summer or winter. When exposed to the sunlight white, it is said, receives 100 degrees Fahrenheit, pale straw color 102, dark yellow 140, light green 155, dark green 168, Turkey red 165, blue 198 and black 208. Assuming that this table is correct, the person who dresses in light colors during the summer has about double the protection from the heat that the man or woman in black has.—Homeopathic Envoy.

**The Longest Words.** Below are the nine longest words in the English language as at present writing: Subconstititutionalist. Incomprehensibility. Philoprogenitiveness. Honorificabilitudinitas. Anthropophagarian. Disproportionableness. Velocipedantism. Transubstantiationableness. Proantitransubstantiationist.—The Student.

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

**SUNNING WOOL GARMENTS.** A thing about which women are apt to be careless is the proper sunning and airing of their wool garments. Men of refinement are most particular to see that each woolen suit is hung out of doors after a single wearing, as they realize that colored worsteds never quite lose the smell of dye and also contract an unpleasant animal odor, even when the person is kept scrupulously clean. In this matter it is wise to give both skirts and coats an occasional sunning, and winter, as well as summer, waist linings will become somewhat unpleasant after continued use. An easy and efficacious way of refreshing them is to use water dashed with ammonia and lightly applied with a small stiff brush. It is not necessary to let the moisture penetrate the goods, but if deftly done only the lining is allowed to get wet.

**FINE LAUNDRY WORK.** The exquisitely fine silk-wrought table-linen of the present day demands something more in the cleansing process than the ordinary laundry and boiling suds are scarcely the thing for this modern luxury, and as the housewife is frequently lacking in the knowledge requisite for doing such work to the best advantage, it will soon be in order to have specially detailed servants for this purpose. It has been suggested that there are, in almost every well-to-do community, women, young and old, who would not, perhaps, take up ordinary washing as a business, there would be no objection to arranging for the renewing of the beauties of such elegant articles. It takes experience, judgment and some knowledge of chemicals to do such work to the best advantage.

One lady, whose household looks to her hands for all of its provisions, has for some time been doing up table-linen for her acquaintances and for a few of the wealthy families who appreciate such an undertaking. She found it impossible to cleanse these articles without fading on account of the acids and alkalis in the soap she was able to purchase, so she went to work and made her own soap, and with the happiest results. Instead of an occasional piece she now has all she can do with the help of a skilled assistant. The finest colored embroideries, the most elegant laces and fringes, are made to look like new by her careful fingers, and a goodly income is the result of her painstaking and industry.—New York Ledger.

**SEASONABLE SALADS.** Onion Salad—Break white bread or biscuit into bits, dry in the oven until sufficiently brittle to rub through a sieve. Put four eggs hard. With two teaspoons of sifted crumbs mix two small onions chopped, the chopped whites of two eggs, two tablespoons of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Add lukewarm water to make a smooth mass, place in a glass dish, smooth the top, and rub the yolks of the eggs through a sieve to cover. Cut the remaining whites into rings and scatter over the top.

Potato Salad—Pare or boil six or eight potatoes the size of an egg; slice thin while hot, and mix with the slices a tablespoonful of chopped onion, and a few tablespoonfuls of chopped boiled beets. Let stand two hours then mix in lightly a French dressing.

French Dressing—Beat till well blended two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a scant teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Beat till light and foamy.

Bean Salad—Drain a pint of lima beans which have been boiled in salted water till tender but not broken, cut a medium-sized boiled potato in thin slices while hot. Mix with a fork, beans, potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of any cold chopped meat and a teaspoonful of dry mustard. Place in a salad bowl and pour French dressing over the top.

Codfish Salad—Pull codfish into thin strips, soak twelve hours in cold water, then change to fresh and let lie half an hour. Remove the moisture with a soft towel, dip in melted butter, and broil. While warm shred finely and when cold add a very little vinegar. Place on the top of some finely shredded cabbage and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Shrimp Salad—One can shrimps. Wash and cut in halves. Make a dressing of two eggs, whites beaten first, then yolks added, one tablespoonful salad oil added slowly, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, one-half cup of vinegar, a little made mustard. Stir all together on stove until it thickens, and when cold pour over the shrimps, to which has been added celery or finely-cut lettuce.

Mayonnaise Dressing—Beat the yolks of two eggs with half a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of mustard. Beat in, a little at a time, sixteen tablespoonfuls of melted butter. When a smooth paste results, dilute with vinegar until it is the consistency of thick cream. This dressing keeps well if closely corked.

Ham Salad—Chop remnants of cold boiled ham, mix with a stalk or two of celery cut in bits, or season with celery seed and pour over bacon dressing.

Bacon Dressing—Heat two tablespoonfuls of bacon or pork fat, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, add half a teaspoonful of water and let boil up once. Add 1/2 teaspoonful vinegar, two eggs, beaten with a teaspoonful of sugar, 1/2 teaspoonful of mustard and 1/2 teaspoonful of salt. Boil four minutes, stirring constantly. Use when cold. This will keep several days if kept from the air. It is a nice dressing for cabbage salad.

Apple Salad—Mix 7/8 two-thirds tender sour apples sliced with one-third sliced celery.

Cold Cream Dressing—Stir to a cream the yolks of two eggs, a scant teaspoonful of thick cream, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, three of vinegar, a dash of salt and mustard.—American Agriculturist.

In 1783 the Dutch lost the vessel Antoinetta, an Indian man, with her sank \$3,500,000, besides jewel of great value.

### NEWS NOTES FOR WOMEN

New Orleans has a woman's orchestra. Susan B. Anthony is proud of her cooking. The Queen of Belgium is a clever conjurer.

Christina Georgina Rossetti, the poetess, is dead. Scarlet is mourning color for unmarried women in Brazil.

At a recent wedding in Kansas there were twenty-four bridesmaids. Superstitious women, prejudiced against green, have been known to refuse lettuce.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt has dark hair, which she dresses in a fluffy and picturesque style.

Mrs. Maria Lawrence, of Palmer, Mass., is a member of the fire department of the town.

A Japanese bride's playthings are burned on her wedding day, typifying the end of her childhood.

An association to enable Mohammedan widows to secure second husbands has been formed in Turkey.

Some of the most valuable emeralds in the country are owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has received about \$200,000 from the three books she has written in the last six years.

The old-fashioned coral beads which our mothers wore as armlets are being revived for the fin de siècle ladies.

The habit of drinking vinegar is said to be very difficult to cure. Many women drink vinegar for the complexion.

Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, died of apoplexy a few days ago at Cooperstown, N. Y., in her eighty-second year.

Froken Hulda Lundin, the well-known Swedish lady teacher of Sloyd, has received a silver medal from the Ladies' Committee of the Chicago Exposition.

Miss Francis Willard is the third woman upon whom the degree of LL.D. has been conferred, the other two being Maria Mitchell and Amelia B. Edwards.

Miss Morrison, a San Francisco girl, recently graduated from the medical department of the University of California with the highest honors of the class.

Twenty female clerks are employed by a Sydney (New South Wales) insurance office. Their work is noted for being more correct than that of male clerks.

Hat pins mounted with spheres of silver filigree work in every conceivable design are shown in abundance. Those inlaid with tinted enamel are simply elegant.

One of the surprising things to American women in England is the number of English women who marry men from five to twenty years younger than themselves.

Miss Emily Davies, who laid the foundation of Girton College, England, in 1869, is still living. Mme. Bodichon, who gave the first endowment to Girton (\$5000), is dead.

A new departure in Russian journalism has been initiated in Helzingfors with the establishment in that city of a newspaper edited and conducted entirely by a staff of ladies.

The three women elected to the Legislature of Colorado have decided that they will not wear their hats in the legislative halls. They reached this decision after a special caucus.

The use of ribbon for trimming is more general than ever before. Plain waists have shoulder straps, braces and suspender-looking trimmings of ribbon either in satin or grosgrain or velvet.

Mary Anderson-Navarro says that for the first seven years she enjoyed the life of the stage. Gradually the work became irksome after that, and for the last year it was scarcely endurable.

Bracelets, by the way, are no longer sold in pairs. Only one arm is decorated nowadays, the left or right, as fancy dictates, and this may exhibit as many bracelet oddities as one cares to display.

Mme. Casimir-Perier, wife of the French President, according to private letters from Paris, manifests a disposition to be very gracious toward some social stars of the American colony there.

Charming toilets are made by Paris costumers for Parisiennes for \$35 or \$45, but let an English or American woman order a similar outfit and she will have to pay a third more on account of her nationality.

Miss Marie Celeste Stauffer, of New Orleans, to whom Samuel J. Tilden left \$100,000, was married a few days since at New Orleans to George Preston Eastwick. The wedding and reception were fashionable affairs.

Another American woman has become an English Countess. This lady, who was Miss Corbin, married Mr. Walpole, nephew of the Earl of Oxford, and the Earl having lately died leaving only two daughters, the title goes to his nephew.

The only woman chemist in Paris is a Vassar girl, Miss Ida West. She has distinguished herself at the University of Geneva and at the University of Paris. The Academy of Sciences has just published her "Researches on Disymmetrical Hydrocarbons."

Grandamma's fashions in tea and dinner sets are now the order of the day, and the dainty treasures of the long ago are shown with great care and pride. Antique mirrors are also highly prized just now, the long and narrow shape being the most desirable.

It is a common belief among women that the moth will not attack any green material, and many of them make it a point to buy stuffs of green dye whenever the color is not incompatible with the purpose for which the material is intended. Green dyes often contain arsenic, and that may account for the antipathy of the moth to the color.

## To the Younger Cooks,

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

## Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

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### The Caribou in Maine.

About the slopes of Mount Katahdin and ranging the bogs and woodlands of the country at its foot, great herds of caribou pasture in the fall upon twigs, bark and the marsh grass and moss, from which they have to scrape the snow with their forefeet, as their kindred, the Lapland and Siberian reindeer, do. They are migratory animals, covering wide regions in their travels, and appearing unexpectedly in localities which, after a period, they are apt to leave with equal suddenness. A single herd recently seen near Mount Katahdin was estimated to number 200 caribou. In size the caribou stands between the deer and the moose, and its appearance and habits are essentially those of the Arctic reindeer. The well-known Maine scientist, "Bill" Moriarty, who is a great hunter and woodsman, says that a caribou is "the hand-somest, most forlorn looking critter that travels on hoofs."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

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## Ripans Tablets

As compared with any previously known DYSPEPSIA CURE. Ripans Tablets: Price, 50 cents a box. Of druggists, or by mail.

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of trouble—the woman who washes without Pearlina. Her work is never done, and it's never done well. With Pearlina she can do twice as much, and have it done better. There is little work, less wear, never the least harm. Try Pearlina, and see it go for dirt; when you see dirt—go for Pearlina.

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Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

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