

Cleaning Cable Conduit.

To clean the cable road conduit, a special implement has been devised. Its shape is much like a hoe, with a blade resembling that of a domestic meat chopper and made to conform with the shape of the bottom of the conduit, into which it is dropped through the slot. A horse is attached and the accumulation is gathered in heaps and removed through manholes. The operation is a frequent one, as the deposit through the slot from the street is heavy.—New York Herald.

Curious Custom of Japan.

Prince Kitashakawa, who was commander of the guard of Japan, recently died in Formosa, and according to the curious custom of the country honors were bestowed upon him after his death. The Emperor has promoted him to the rank of field marshal, has decorated him with the order of the Golden Kite and the Collar of the Imperial Chrysanthemum, and granted him an annual pension of 3000 yen as a recognition of his services during the late war.—Chicago Record.

Why He Declined.

A man named Simmons is said to have declined to become the private secretary of a man named Green for a peculiar reason. The salary was tempting, and the work would have been light and agreeable; but then, as he said, he couldn't bear the thought of signing letters, "Green, per Simmons."—New York Observer.

The Unforeseen.

If we could only foresee, what misery might be prevented. One of the many chroniclers of events in the life of Napoleon says he lost Waterloo from a pain in his back, being visited thereby for personal direction of the battle. It is always the unexpected that makes the best anticipations, and thus so many business men, laboring men or women, primed for success, are taken down suddenly. Nothing comes more suddenly than an attack of lumbago to the spine or twist the muscles of the spine and lay one up. In ten minutes, however, St. Jacobs Oil will cure the soreness and stiffness and make the back supple and strong. It Napoleon could have had this great remedy at the right time, he would have changed, perhaps, the man of the whole of Europe.

Over 200 patents have been issued in the United States for the manufacture of lumps.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotten clothes. Is that economy? There is not a cent's difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the best, which is as all know, *Dobbin's* Electric.

A Frenchman has patented an apparatus to take off and put on a man's coat.

Dr. Kilmer's *New Swamp-Root* cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and bottle sample free. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y. The filarid worm crop last year was 207,425,000 bushels.

For Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold or use of the voice, *Brown's Bronchial Troches* are exceedingly beneficial.

The law abolishing dogs of race in Pennsylvania went into effect January 1, 1896.

Come West For Your Seed.

That's what we say, because it's the best. Salzer's Wisconsin grown seeds are bred to earliness and produce the earliest vegetables in the world. Right alongside of other seedmen's earliest, his are twenty days ahead! Just try his earliest peas, radishes, lettuce, cabbage, etc. He is the largest grower of farm and vegetable seeds, potatoes, grasses, clovers, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 10 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue always 5c. postage. (A.)

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand his symptoms sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Gilbert, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases, is the principal canine book, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishers House, 231 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

Dr. Kilmer's *Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy*. No other first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and 50c. trial bottle free. Dr. Kilmer, 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. RICHMUND LEE, Lexington, Mo., February 21, 1894.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, ke joints, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and similar and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most obstinate, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills get harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. N. Y. C. 3.

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"

Heckers' Buckwheat.

Makes Light, Dainty Buckwheat Cakes.

THE SECRET OF RAISING BARLEY LAMBS. Raising early lambs is proving a profitable industry to those who understand it. The earlier lambs can be sold in the large city markets, the higher the price. The Cornell Experiment Station has made a test of various breeds for early lamb raising, extending over several years. It finds that the Dorset Horned sheep breed earliest, and fatten better lambs, than the Shropshires. Other things being equal, the Dorset ewes give the most milk and breed earliest in the season. There is practically no difference between beets and chaffage as a succulent food for ewes rearing early lambs. As a coarse fodder for the ewes and also for the



SECOND GROWTH TIMBER.

The scattering trees that grow up by roadsides and in fence corners are usually much tougher wood than trees of the same variety that grow up in the original forest. Exposure to sunlight and severe winds is what toughens the fibres of such trees. Oaks and hickories that have grown up in this way are especially valuable, as they are mostly valued for their toughness. It will pay farmers who have such timber to make inquiries, and with a little trouble they can probably find a good market for it.—Boston Cultivator.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CULTURE.

I think it advisable to keep chrysanthemums in pots during the entire season, because when this is done the labor and risk of lifting and potting in the fall are avoided, writes Eben E. Rexford in the Ladies' Home Journal. The plants should be shifted from time to time during the season, if grown in pots, until you have them in eight or ten inch pots. Give rich soil and plenty of water. Pinch off the ends of the branches to make the plants compact. Do this, at intervals, until the latter part of July or middle of August.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

As every plant contains more or less salt, and salt is indispensable to the life of an animal, it would seem reasonable that it should be needed by plants. This is true, but the soil contains some of it, and in some places much of it, and where there is naturally a sufficient supply of it there is no necessity to use it as a fertilizer. But in some places it is needed, because there is none of it in the soil, and this explains why it has been found so useful to all kinds of crops. It can do no harm anyway, and thus it is advisable to apply it occasionally, especially for grass, cabbages, all kinds of roots, oats and wheat. Clover is also benefited by it. The usual quantity applied is from 200 to 600 pounds an acre, in the spring, as soon as the growth starts.—New York Times.

REGULAR CARE OF FOWLS.

Regularity in feeding procures rapid growth in chicks. More food of the same kind given at long but irregular intervals will not give them the same vigor of life. The man who follows haphazard ways in anything these times will get behind the procession.

As a health measure, when large numbers of fowls are compelled to range on a limited enclosure, air slacked lime should be liberally used. Let it be scattered late in the evening, after the chickens have gone to roost. It will greatly counteract the decomposing matter which is so deleterious.

Fowls need lime, but it is the better way to give them food rich in this material. Chopped clover contains lime and nitrogenous matter. Peas are also rich with it, and when given after clover, the best should be given after clover, lest it be too concentrated, and fatten the fowls instead of making them lay.

There is a surplus of small potatoes this year, and they can be utilized as poultry food. Boil, mash and mix with meal and bran; feed with warm. Feed moderately and not every day, remembering that hens need a variety. Too many potatoes will make light colored yolks.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

CUT AND UNQUIT FODDER.

It is reported that the Wisconsin Station took two lots of cows and divided them as nearly as possible as to milking qualities, and fed one whole corn fodder and the other the same kind of fodder, but cut up into half-inch lengths, with the result that 721 pounds of milk as produced as much milk as 1100 pounds of feed whole. Here is an important matter if the reported figures will come out practically the same on a repeated experiment. Here is an economy in feeding cut fodder that amounts to over fifty per cent, and yet we are told that inducing feed adds nothing to it, only induces the cattle to eat more of it, and with less waste; but this is a case that seems to totally disprove it, and it is a little like buying two stores to save fuel. Then we are told that chreded fodder gave yet a better result than the whole fodder was cut.

The only explanation that we are able to give is that there was less nerve and muscle force used in the mastication of the cut fodder. Just now we have a curious little experience in feeding stalks. We had a few more than could be got into the silos and cured them out nicely, also a small lot of field corn fodder, of course much finer than the silage. When the silage fodder was gone the cows were fed the field corn stalks, not closely husked. Seemingly more of the latter were eaten, and much more cleanly, yet there was an almost instant shrinkage of milk, necessitating the coming of the silos to regain the shrinkage. It would be a good experiment for some of our farmer readers to take a few cows, and try the experiment of cut and uncut fodder and its effect on the milk flow.—Practical Farmer.

The Fork's Ninth Century.

This year is the 900th anniversary of the first appearance of the fork in Western Europe, according to the National Zeitung. In 995 a son of the Venetian Doge Pietro Orseolo married the Byzantine Princess Argia, who at the wedding breakfast brought out a silver fork and gold spoon. She was copied by the great Venetian families, though the Church opposed the fashion as an insult to Providence. It took 300 years for the fork to reach Florence, in 1279 it is found in France, but it was not till 1638 that "the fork" came to America, brought by the French Corgate, brought it direct from Venice to England.—New York Sun.

A woman weighing 509 pounds died at New Middleton, Ind., recently. She was said to be the largest woman in the State.

A GLIMPSE OF CARACAS.

WHAT A CORRESPONDENT SAW IN VENEZUELA'S CAPITAL.

Nearly Everybody Goes Armed—A Well-Managed Hospital—Tiny Hack Horses—The "Dog Boy."

COMPARATIVELY few of the men here ever venture into the street unarmed, writes a Caracas correspondent of the New York Herald. There are laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, but they are never observed. One of the professors in the university here assures me they are convinced that every one of the students who attends his lectures has a revolver in his hip pocket. Weapons are often worn as much for ornaments as for protection or aggression. The cavaliers with silver spurs and gay trappings who sprang about on a frisky mule or Peruvian horse is not fully equipped without a brace of revolvers. The humbler fellows who trudge the country lanes afoot or on burros carry in fancy sheaths at their waists, and which are equally available for cutting food or enemies. The far famed machete is so long that the most convenient way to carry it is in the hand. It is the most terrible weapon in war and is used for every possible purpose in times of peace, opening virgin forests, cutting down trees, digging and building.

Human life is held very cheap in Venezuela, except by the law of the land in dealing with murderers. There is no capital punishment here, and a man who is caught robbing in crime knows that the heaviest sentence that could be imposed on him is ten years' imprisonment. The worst case, I am told, are sent to a prison in the marshy districts near the western frontier, where the man who survives his term is a phenomenon, and where two years is as much as most men can endure. Stabbing and shooting affairs are very common and rarely receive more attention than half a dozen lines in the local papers, in which sympathy is expressed for the relatives of the deceased.

The proportion of men that one sees in the streets of Caracas who are armed with arms or legs is greater by far than it was in the United States at the close of the Civil War. Comparatively few of the cripples here were maimed in battle during the revolutions, most of them having been hurt in private brawls.

The Vargas Hospital, in Caracas, is a large institution, admirably located on a hillside and excellently managed. No public building in Venezuela is complete without a statue, and as one enters the main door of the hospital one sees in the central patio a statue of Vargas, who was, I believe, President of the Republic at the time the hospital was founded. There are ten wards for women, all opening on a long courtyard to the left of the entrance, and as many for men on the other side.

The tiny hack horses of Caracas are mainly skin and bones, and the drivers, like their prototypes all over the world, show them very little consideration. Besides the little native horses one sees in the streets many Peruvian horses, which are one size larger and are excellent for riding, and big American horses in swell carriages. Burros far outnumber the horses, and mules are very common.

Teams of oxen are used to haul the heavy wagons, and cows are driven by milkmen from door to door with the calves by their sides. Most of the calves have their muzzles tied in rags to prevent them from getting any milk before all the customers have been supplied. It is also a common thing to see a boy driving a flock of turkeys through the main streets, usually in the direction of the markets. In the corrals are usually many live animals that have been brought in from the country and left for sale—deer and wild pigs, with bristles like porcupines, predominating.

About the market place are kept the skins of huge snakes and wild animals, but which fancy prices are asked if they are in reasonably good condition. The prettiest fur that of the leopard-tigre they call it here. The tiger is very ferocious and is dreaded by all who have occasion to travel. The puma, which is dignified by the name of lion, is far less common, and about equally dangerous to meet.

I fancy that the supply of dogs has always been large in Caracas, as the Cathedral here has an odd functionary called a perro, or dog boy. The office dogs bark to the colonial dogs, and the present occupant is an archon with a black face, very bright eyes and a beautiful set of teeth. In the street he looks like any other little fellow who does not keep his face particularly clean, but in the Cathedral he is quite imposing in his long gown of dark purple blue and his big white collar. He carries in his hand a stout whip, with a long, knotted lash, and he walks about with all the pride of a recruit in the army carrying a gun for the first time. He is quite expert, and loud yelps occasionally prove that his whip hurts.

Suspicious of the Cake.

Hans Christian Anderson received a box of cakes from an unknown admirer, says the Critic, and was all gratification at the compliment. Suddenly a strange apprehension assailed him. He had just read some account of poison conveyed in this fashion; possibly the gift was the murderous device of a rival. With more aptitude than grace, he decided, in a half absent fashion, to send them on to his friend, Mmc. A.—to test their quality. A day or two later he called "Mmc. A.—in?" "Yes, sir," "Is the quite well?" "Quite, sir," "Could I see her?" "Certainly, sir," Face to face with Mmc. A.—, he recurred to the same anxiety. "She was well? Yes. The children well? Yes. And had she received the cakes he sent? Eaten some? And was quite well? And the children had eaten some? And were quite well? And then at last the old man's excitement boiled over. "You can't think how pleased I am," he said, "those cakes were sent me by an unknown admirer, and I was afraid they might be poisoned. So I sent them on to you, and you have sent them on to her, and she's quite well. You can't think how pleased I am!" And he passed out smiling and in high good humor.

A CAVALRYMAN'S TALE.

HOW A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE WAS WON.

Fiction Is Not So Strange As It Is This True Story of the Great Rebellion.

From the Courier, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Milton Weaver, who lives on Troop Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., was a soldier in the late war, serving in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. In 1862, while being transported from Janesville to Chicago, the train was wrecked by a broken axle, which threw the cars down an embankment.

With many others, Mr. Weaver assisted in rescuing his less fortunate companions, and while lifting the wreckage from the wounded man, he received an injury to his spine that rendered his lower limbs useless, besides rupturing himself. He was taken to St. Louis, where he received the best medical treatment, but without getting any relief. He was then taken to Dr. Leaveworth, but with no better success. While at the latter place he was examined by the Board of Medical Examiners, who pronounced his case a hopeless one, telling him that although he might live for years, he would always be helpless.

He then had he spent thousands of dollars, but has never been able to get any relief, and he felt that he would always be compelled to drag himself about with the aid of crutches. Four years ago he was taken worse, was not able to get about even with the aid of crutches. It was then that he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and had been told by the doctors there that there was no help for him but to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This friend, upon his return home, had his attention called to an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Pink Pills, and he was cured. Mr. Weaver had tried so many different medicines that he felt he was a waste of money, but he was determined to give a trial. He did so, and was astonished to find that he was cured. He had taken one box that he was told he would have to take two, but he had never hoped to do so. He had taken altogether only ten boxes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give to the blood its natural richness and restore shattered vitality. They also restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In many they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

GOOD WAY TO CLEAN BOTTLES.

The housekeeper should know that a good way to clean bottles is to take a number of pieces of soft paper, roll each of them lengthwise and put them into the bottle with some good hot suds. Let stand until the paper is thoroughly moistened. Then shake well for a few moments and the bottle will be thoroughly clean. In emptying the bottle, care should be taken to hold it over a bottle's tray or wash basin, as the paper would probably cause a stoppage. A little house will clean bottles and shaken well will clean bottles effectively.—New York Telegram.

SCIENTIFIC DISH WASHING.

Many housekeepers spend half a lifetime at the work before they learn that there is an easy, scientific, mechanical and cleanly way to wash dishes. It is not an uncommon thing, if one can get a peep into the average kitchen during this operation, to see a pan of water, not very warm, but very greasy, with particles of food floating on the top of it, and a pile of dishes covered with bits and scraps standing ready for a bath in this not very inviting liquid.

The scientific dish washer either scrapes off or rinses off all loose particles from her dishes before she puts them into the water. She begins with the largest plates, putting them into the pan first, then adding them by sizes until the pan is full. Cups and other articles are placed around, then over all is poured hot soapsuds, not boiling hot, but quite as warm as the hands can be put into comfortably. The cups and saucers are, of course, the cleanest things. These are washed first, and by the time they have reached the plates that may be greasy they are warmed through and are cleaned with much more ease than as though they were suddenly put into the water and washed off. At this stage it is a good plan to put into the water, in addition to soap, a teaspoonful of washing soda, which should be kept in a convenient vessel over the sink. It takes scarcely more than half of the time to wash dishes in this way.

One good housekeeper has a dish pan almost double the usual size. If it is very dish it is silver—and all the hot water is poured on, and this is really an economy in time and strength, provided water is plenty. As for greasy dish water, good housekeepers should never have it. An abundance of hot water, good soap, a little soda and dishes properly scraped off before beginning are all that is required. Dish clothes are among the neglected items in kitchen economy. As a rule, it takes a good deal of nerve to touch the average dishcloth. It should be one of the first lessons taught to the young housekeeper that her dish clothes should be immaculate. "I never hang my dish cloths up until they are so clean that I could use them as napkins, were it necessary," was the instruction of a noted teacher of household science. It pays to take time to put the dish pan, kitchen sink and cooking utensils in excellent order. If sense and soda are used, but little additional time is required, and the satisfaction of it is ample compensation.—New York Ledger.

A Chicago burglar was killed by being caught in the elevator in the building he had broken into.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielding in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal! 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at \$1 a bushel—\$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

Now if you will cut this out and send it with 10c. postage you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue. (A.)

How's This!

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

WALDEN, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials Free.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



SYRUP OF FIGS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N. Y. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3. SHOES MADE IN THE U.S.A.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS.

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If you dealer cannot apply you send to factory, enclosing price and 5c. cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will give you our card, send for our illustrated catalogue to Box 8.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

\$3 A DAY SURE.

Send your name and address to us and we will show you how to get \$3 a day sure. We will give you the work and teach you how to do it. We will give you the money and we will give you a clear profit of \$3 for every \$300 you invest. Write for catalogue.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent free. Dr. J. P. H. WOODLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS CURED IN 10 DAYS.

DR. J. P. H. WOODLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

PEARLINE

Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Even if you use it already, you'll find hints here and there that will greatly help you. And there isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline.

All these advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline, of course—to show you the best and easiest and cheapest way of washing and cleaning, and to lead you to use it. But if they do, they will have helped you far more than they will have helped Pearline. You have more at stake. All the money you could bring to Pearline, by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, send it back. Home—read it back.

"Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your Memory Will Shine if You Use SAPOLIO

Sent to BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, will secure for you by mail, prepaid, a copy of a 100-page HORSE BOOK filled with valuable information relating to the care of Horses, or a CHICKEN BOOK, teaching you how to raise your profitable. Chickens can be made money-earners. It's the know-how that does it.

COLE'S COFFEE BERRY.



BETTER THAN A GOLD!

Raise your own coffee at less than 1c. per bushel. Cole's Coffee Berry is the best and richest coffee in the world. It is the only one that produces a rich and full-bodied coffee. It is the only one that produces a coffee that is superior to all other coffees. It is the only one that produces a coffee that is superior to all other coffees. It is the only one that produces a coffee that is superior to all other coffees.

C. E. CO!

Special wholesale agents, who clear from \$5.00 per bushel. Send for our Large Catalogue for \$1.00.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

RIPIA TABULI

Mr. W. C. Lewis, who is connected with the artistic advertising department of the Youth's Companion, resides at 33 Dwight Street, Boston, relates that he had his attention called to Ripia Tabules by a business acquaintance who expressed a high opinion of them. Mr. Lewis was a good deal troubled with what he describes as a nervous, bilious condition that appeared to be brought on from time to time by high pressure work or special mental activity or excitement, such as would be common at periods of unusual nervous tension. It has become his practice at such times to take a Ripia Tabule—just one at the moment that he observes the difficulty approaching. It makes no difference when it is. A favorable result is invariably apparent within twenty minutes. The only noticeable effect is that he feels all right in twenty minutes if he takes the Ripia Tabule, while if he does not the nervous, uncomfortable feeling intensifies and leads to a bad afternoon and tired evening. He has no occasion to apply to anything like as often as he did at first. Nowadays there are frequent periods of from a week to ten days or even two weeks during which he finds that he has no occasion whatever to make use of the Ripia Tabules, but still carries them in his pocket, just the same, so that they may be ready if an occasion occurs.

Ripia Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price is 25 cents a box, sent to the Ripia Scientific Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, Sample via 10 cents.

THE REMOVAL OF spots has now words without business, and it is sent in twenty minutes if he takes the Ripia Tabule, while if he does not the nervous, uncomfortable feeling intensifies and leads to a bad afternoon and tired evening. He has no occasion to apply to anything like as often as he did at first. Nowadays there are frequent periods of from a week to ten days or even two weeks during which he finds that he has no occasion whatever to make use of the Ripia Tabules, but still carries them in his pocket, just the same, so that they may be ready if an occasion occurs.

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