If the best of life, as it is said to be, is but anticipation, the worst of it is surely worry and yexation. They are the plows and harrows that furrow the brow and eut deeply into the nerves. It is constant plowing of this kind that tears up the nerve tissues. The greater nerves, like the bigger roots, may resist for a time, but the ploughshare gets down to them. Worry brings all sorts of other aliments of a torn-up system and at last the selatic nerve is reached, a disturbance to which in the form of sciatica is attended by exeruetating pains. St. Jacobs Oil has cured the worst cases of men cripled by it. Use it and make sure of a prompt and permanent cure. best of life, as it is said to be, is but

It is stated that butter contains forty times as many microbes as oleomargarine.

When Dobbins' Electric Soap was first made in 1855 it cost 20 cents a bar. It is precisely the same ingredients and quality now and doesn't cost half. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes. If he hasn't it, he will get it.

India has now become, next to China, the largest ten growing country.

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

Leadworking is the most disastrous of all trades to health.

THROAT TROUBLES. To allay the irritation that induces coughing, use "Brown's Bronchial Trochts." A simple and safe remedy. In Boston venison is retailing at twenty-five to forty cents a pound.

## A Pennsylvania Farmer.

M. M. Luther, East Troy, Pa., grew last season over 200 bushels of Salzer's Silver Mine Oats from one measured acre! How is that for old Pennsylvania? Over 30,000 farmers are going to try and beat this in 1893 and win \$200 in gold! Then think of 116 bus. barley from one acre and 1200 big full bushels of potatoes and 230 bushels of Golden Triumph Corn!

What is teosinte, and sand vetch and spurry and 50 other rare things? Well, Salzer's catalogue will tell you. Largest growers of clovers, grasses and farm seeds in nerica. Freights cheap to Pennsylvania

nd the east.

If you will cut this out and sand it with 10e postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammeth catalogue and ten packages grain and grasses, including above oats, free. (A.)

and grasses, including above oats, free. (A.)

WALTER BAKER & Co., LIMITED, DORCHINSTER, MASS., the well-known manufacturers of Breakfast Cocoa and other Cocoa and
Chocolate preparations, have an extraordinary collection of medals and diplomas awarded at the great international and other exhas bead uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a
century and a quarter, and is now not only the
oldest but the largest establishment of the
kind on this continent. The high degree of
long experience combined with an intelligent
being introduced to increase the power and
improve the quality of production, and
cheapen the cost to the consumer.

The full strength and the exquisite natural
flavor of the raw material are preserved unimpaired in all of WALTER BAKER & COMPANY's
preparations, so that their products may truly
excellence.

In view of the many imitations of the name,

In view of the many imitations of the name.

excellence.

In view of the many imitations of the name
labels and wrappers on their goods consumers
should ask for and be sure that they get
genuine articles made at DORCHESTER, MASS

STATE OF DRIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, S.

EACAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARIM COUNTY of the County of the

Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and act directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Christy & Co., Toledo, O.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 231 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

## Pure

Bicod means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy bloed, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgla will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

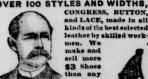
## Hood's

Sarsaparilla

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3. SHOE SWORLD.

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.



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, \$2.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 50 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept, will fill your order. Send for new Illus-

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



ENSION WAShington, B. C. Washi



CHESTNUT CULTURE.

Chestnut culture is receiving increased attention. The possibilities of grafting improved varieties of chestnut on seedling natives should be emphasized. It is better to graft the straightseedling chestnut than a sprout from an old stump. The trees growfaster and better, and a larger proportion of the grafts thrive. This may be done when the buds are swelling, while some prefer waiting until the leaves are out,—American Agriculturist.

USE POTASH IN THE FALL,

It is important in manuring or-chards, that the potash fertilizers ap-plied be mixed with the soil and go down deeply enough to reach the roots.
There is no danger that potash thus applied in fall will be wasted by leaching. Fruit tree roots go down as deeply as most underdrains as any one who has dug underdrains in orchards must know. The feeding roots sometime in the course of the fertilizer downward will seize it and turn it to use. Potash is in especial demand for bearing trees, though it also has an excellent effect in promoting a strong and healthy growth of foilage, on which prolificacy largely depends.—Boston Cultivator.

A BAD WEED.

The burdock is a bad weed, from the multiplicity of its seeds and the readiness with which they are distributed by the wind and by passing animals or persons. Cutting the burdock down when it is beginning to form blossoms will usually kill it, as at this stage of growth the root has but little vigor left. But when these large burdocks are piled for burning there should be plenty of dry wood in the heap, so as to make a hot fire. If the weeds are burned alone some of the seed will fall down to the bottom of the burning pile and escape destruction. In a slow fire made from green weeds there is a stratum of cargreen weeds there is a stratum of car bonic acid gas at the bottom of the heap in which nothing will burn.— American Farmer.

SHOULD COWS BE CARDED.

Most certainly cows should be kept clean, and they cannot be without being frequently carded and brushed. One who tries it the first time will no need to think about the matter. The way the cows will turn their heads and neeks and stop eating to enjoy the scratching of the skin and the final scratching of the skin and the final brushing will tell an intelligible story of how they like it. As the skin is an excretory organ and throws off a large quantity of waste matter, as may be known by the odor of a close stable, if it is not kept in healthful action by this carding and brushing, this matter is retained in the blood and cannot help but get into the milk, where it help but get into the milk, where it makes that strong odor which has been called the animal odor. It is, how-ever, only the odor of a dirty skin, as is so well known to apply to human beings who are not cleanly in this di-rection. Cows should be well carded and brushed before every milking. The udder and teats should not be neglected either, as these may badly need washing at times.—New York Times.

A CRUEL PRACTICE.

No more cruel thing is thoughtlessly done, day after day, winter after winter, than the putting of a frosty bit into a horse's mouth. At least I try to think that only the thoughtless could be guilty of such an inhuman practice. Yet what child does not learn at an early age the penalty of contact between tender flesh and cold iron on a biting winter's day? It is possible that any man whose baby fingers have clung to frozen iron until perhaps the skin was torn from them. she has finished her laying she sitteth on the against the horse's owner must or year of the excuses and makeshifts we hear, but they are poor ones at the best. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and stends the stines to suffer in a second makeshifts we hear, but they are year of the eggs, and hatcheth a brood. And the breeders of exhibition fowls rise up and bless her.

Three meals a day in winter are too many for your fowls. Two is a plenty, if they are of the right sort. A good warm mash at night, for them to go to roost on these cold nights, is a very good thing, and that gives them the grain in the morning, when they have all day before them in which to scratch about for it among the litter.

worth doing is worth doing well, and it really takes no extra time to thoroughly warm the horses' bits.

NYNU-7

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

DOUGLAS

worth doing is worth doing well, and it really takes no extra time to thoroughly warm the horses' bits.

If the team is to be harnessed early in the morning, it must be fed before breakfast, and the bridles can be brought to the kitchen fire to grow warm and comfortable for the horses warm and comfortable for the horses while the master is ministering to his

own comfort.
Thoughtlessness causes the same suffering as heartless cruelty.—New England Homestead.

TREES ON THE FARM.

Do not allow the farm to remain a waste of bare land. Plant trees every year, few or many at a time; but plant some at all events, and make up your mind to go right into the business in the spring. Trees add to the value, appearance and homelikeness of any farm. Give them only the care the the spring. Trees add to the value, appearance and homelikeness of any farm. Give them only the care the farmer expects to expend upon corn and potatoes, and they will do well. Strange it is that an otherwise good farmer who will tend his corn crop assiduously will set out a tree only to utterly neglect and forsake thereafter. The tree to do well must be fed and cultivated like any other farm crop. Then it will respond freely and generously both by growth and by fruit. The plum and pear, well grown, pay well. Set them out in rich soil at intervals of twenty feet in either direction. Never let them get hungry. Stir the soil constantly through the summer, and you will never regret the day you undertook fruit culture. Some of the best and most profitable market pears are Anjon, Rose, Sheldon, Clairgeau and Lawrence. For desirable plums plant Abundance, Barbank, Heine Claude, Lombard and German Prune. Fruit trees will stand lots of stable manure, especially while they are making their growth, but after fruiting has begun they need potash and phospheric soid

in far greater quantities than nitrogen. Hence the wisdom and utility of employing unleached wood ashes and finely ground bone for their fertilization. Mix them in proportion of one ton of ashes to five hundred weight of bone, scatter a liberal quantity broadcast over the entire area of ground covered by the tree roots, and expect good crops of fruit. Never allow any fruit tree to bear too heavily. When overloaded, thin out some of the surplus fruit. The remainder will grow enough larger to more than make up the difference, while specimens of fruit will be far finer.—Coleman's Rural World.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE IN A NUTSHELL

man's Rural World.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE IN A NUTSHELL.

There are many who are very fond of asparagus, but will not grow it because of the time which expires before the plants will furnish a crop.

"Where land is plentiful—and on most farms there are many acres that yearly go to waste—this should not be, for in planting a small bed and taking care of it there would not be more than one or two whole days in a year spent upon it, and at the end of the third year the planter would be richly rewarded for his labor.

First of all have your land in good shape, and don't be afraid of the manure or fertilizer. Purchase your seed is the foundation upon which your future bed will rest. Sow it thinly in rows one foot apart during the months of April or May, according to the weather, and keep down all weeds. To procure good strong healthy plants thin out the seedlings to three or four 'inches in the rows, saving only the strong ones.

One year can be gained upon this system by buying from you seedsman year-old plants, which should be set out in spring in a rich sand loam, which has been plowed at least eighten inches deep and has had a liberal amount of well rotted manure worked into it. If your soil is of stiff clay, add plenty of sand to it and also some sifted coal ashes, which will serve to loosen it up. You should also make some preparation for under-drainage.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring this should be forked in.

In cutting the crops never cut the roots too closely, as they need the ben-

In cutting the crops never cut the roots too closely, as they need the benefit of at least a little foliage, or else they will weaken and die during the cold season.—New York Witness,

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Feed regularly.

Weed out the culls. Season all soft food with a pinch of

Feed ground bone and crushed oyster shells.

Give your sheep a sunny southern exposure protected from the north and northwest winds.

If you put down a good supply of cabbage and other green stuff, as we advised you in the fall, your fowls are getting the benefit, and returning it to you in eggs.

If your roosting place is inclined to be leaky, this cold weather has cov-ered the interior of the place with white frost, which is not the most comfortable wall paper for a hen house.

The man who got a nice lot of pullets last spring is gathering eggs now. They lay more readily in cold weather than the old hens. They take a rest from laying oftener than old hens, but

do not rest so long.

Who can find a winter sitter! Her Who can find a winter sitter! Her price is above roubles. She considereth ta nest and layeth in it; she ariseth enrly and gathereth the grub, and when she has finished her laying she sitteth on the eggs, and hatcheth a brood. And the breeders of exhibition fowls rise up and bless her.

scratch about for it among the litter.

The run of the market shows that the big beeves are not in as active de-mand as heretofore. Twelve hundred pounders brought as good prices per 100 pounds as the over-fat sixteen and eighteen hundred pounders. This in-dicates that consumers are no longer willing to pay five cents per pound ex-tra for fancy over choice cuts.

tra for fancy over choice cuts.

Charcoal is one of the most essential articles of food to successful poultry farming. The best way to secure this is to place an ear of corn in the fire until it is entirely charred and then shell off to your fowls, You see an eagerness developed and a healthy condition brought about. All pale combs will become bright red, and the busy song which precedes laying will be heard and the average yield of eggs greatly increased.

VENEZUELA'S FAIR WOMEN

coming Beauties Liable to Be Transformed Into Wrinkled, Yel-low Crones Within a Year.

low Crones Within a Year.

O the American freshly landed in Venezuela women will seem soarce. But they are not really so. Their proportion in the population is probably less than New England boasts, but large enough. The customs of the country are against the stranger's ready realization of the fact. That is all the trouble. Nowhere there, even in Caracas, is there such a constant public beauty show as is to be seen on the fashionable thoroughfares of all American cities. Yet there is no lack of pretty women. When the student has learned the convention places and times for prosecuting his observations he will have no reason to lement a scarcity of subjects.

and times for prosecuting his observations he will have no reason to lament a scarcity of subjects.

Primarily there are the churches. All Venezuelan women go to church, not on Sundays only, but upon any day of the week. Indeed, some of them go every day, but they are devotees, generally past middle age. Their chosen time for church-going is early in the morning, but that is the loveliest part of the tropical day.

One is impelled to wonder at first, what has become of all the middle-aged Venezuelan women. A certain proportion in every gathering will seem to be young, some of them beautiful, and all the others will appear to be old. Can it be that those in the intermediate stages seclude themselves? Not at all. But they age with astonishing suddenness. The blooming beauty of this year is liable to be transformed into a crone, wrinkled, yellow and bent, next year. They ripen and decay with rapidity. And at an age when the women of Northern climes are at their best development these have lived their active lives as wives and mothers, and are either skinny and bony, or fat and flabby old these have lived their active fives as wives and mothers, and are either skinny and bony, or fat and flabby old women. It does not follow that they due soon. They seem simply to pass into a sort of grandmotherly condi-

into a sort of grandmotherly condi-tion and remain there a long time, One charm seems to be the common possession of Venezuelan women— beautiful eyes.

Intelligent Venezuelans say that there are few of the present genera-tion in whom at least two distinct strains are not blended, and in most three or four are commingled. There strains are not blended, and in most three or four are commingled. There is, however, much uniformity of color among ladies in good society, as one sees them in full street dress, either on the promenade or at special church services. They are all coldly white, not the cler right complexion that at least makes pretence of being natural, but such a dead and solid white as one sees elsewhere only on a new wall or but such a dead and solid white as one sees elsewhere only on a new wall, or the face of a clown in a pantomime. There is no false pretence about that sort of face. It proclaims itself starched with perfect honesty. Women do not whitewash themselves in such a style to hide defects, but simply because it is fashionable. Many of them know they would be much prettier without it, yet would as soon think of dispensing with gown or shoes when going abroad or dressing to receive company. One good thing is that they do not apply any injurious nostrum with a lead base to produce the desired effect, or swallow arduce the desired effect, or swallow senic to clarify their complexions, but just daub on a thick paste of clean American cornstarch and let it go at that.

Their common headdress is the man

Their common headdress is the mantilla of black silk lace. Drawn snugly around the shapely head, with its delicate scallops like jetty curls dropping over the brow, flying loose at the sides of the face, and perhaps just revealing a little of the dainty care, it is certainly the most bewitching headdress invented for women, infinitely more charming than any jumble of feathers, artificial flowers and lace ever devised by a French milliner.

There is little promenading merely for the pleasure of going abroad to see and be seen, except in the capital. No lady ever promenades unaccompanied with a gentleman not her husband. Generally the promenaders are in trios—one lady and two gentlemen, or two ladies and one gentleman—or in larger groups. In the first named combination of three, one of the gentlemen seems interested, while the other is evidently bored. Of the second trio, one lady is quite certain to be addenly and the milks in the mild. ond trio, one lady is quite certain to be elderly, and she walks in the mid-dle. It is all simple when understood. Social custom forbids a girl or woman to hold conversation, at home or abroad, even on the open street or in a througed public pleasure ground, with a gentleman who is not a rela-tive, unless in the close presence of some relative or a chaperon of ample age and presumable discretion. A slight modification of this rule is ad-missible-rather in practice than in slight modification of this rule is admissible--rather in practice than in principle--when the question is of entertaining a declared suitor. A girl may sit in her dark parlor, at the heavily barred window, and listen to love's whispers from a young man who stands in the street and whose nose barely comes up to the window sill. Even then a guardian relative is supposed to sit with her and supervise the proceedings, but, in practice, the watcher is generally sympathetic, and if not actually indulgent enough to withdraw, during at least part of the tender interview, is likely to affect sleep.

tender interview, is likely to affect sleep.

The rattle, made of a calabash containing beans, is one of the queer crude instruments to which the Venezuelan woman dauces, if a woman of the people. Another is a long cowhorn, with gashes sawn close together in it, over which the back of a knife is scraped. A third is a slender bar of steel, which, suspended by a string, given out a musical note when struck. With these go guitars ad libitum. And it is surprising what an effective combination they make for dance music, in which the marking of time is more essential then melody or harmony. The accordion is rather popular among the peon, or laborer, class, and with it the calabash and the cowhorn are blessed mitigations, proportionately to the vigor with which they are operated.

Venezuelan women do not generally sing much or well, and it seems a little strange that this should be so, for most of them have sweet speaking voices. And a great many of the men de stig well.—New York Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

A tested recipe for horshound candies consists of pound of dried horshound leaves boiled in one quart of water, cooled, and then boiled again for five minutes. After that strain off the liquid through a cloth; put it back on the fire, and let it simmer until the quantity is reduced to four or five cunces. Add an ounce of gum arabic, and when dissolved enough fine sugar to make a dough or paste, as for lozenges. Roll out, and cut in small pieces with a perfectly clean thimble or a little cutter such as is used by confectioners.

—New York Post.

Thoroughly wash a cup of rice. Strain a cupful of rich broth, and add to it twice as much boiling water, put it on the range and cook slowly until it has absorbed all the water, and mix two raw eggs in a large cup of hot milk, two tablespoonful of butter, and pour to the rice; stir well together, add a cupful of minced meat and ham, mix it all well, add salt sufficient to season it, and then turn into a buttered mould, cover and set the dish into a dripping-pan of boiling water, and bake half an hour. When done, dip the mould in cold water, and turn upside down on a flat dish, and it will slip out of the mould easily.

NORMAN SOUP. This is one of the best white soups that can be made, having also the merit of being economical. Put a knuckle of veal into four quarts of cold water with a quart of small button onions, and boil gently for two hours. Then cut up into it half a loaf of bread and cook for an hour and a half longer. Then take out the meat, scrape it all from the bone and cut it fine, and press the broth, bread and scrape it all from the bone and cut it fine, and press the broth, bread and onions through a sieve. Then rub together a tablespoonful of butter or oleomargarine, with two tablespoontuls of flour until quite smooth, and stir this into a quart of milk placed on the stove and brought to the boiling point, but not allowed to boil. When the flour has been cooked in this, add it to the soup, put back the pieces of meat, add salt and pepper to taste and serve. Force-meat balls are very nice with this soup.—New York World.

CLEANING FURNITURE.

CLEANING FURNITURE.

One reason why people fail in cleaning furniture coverings is that they are too economical in the use of naphtha. It must be literally poured on to be effective. Standing in the breeze it will evaporate very quickly, and will destroy every vestige of moths. If the articles are to be left in the house they may be wrapped in sheets, tightly pinned around them. This keeps a certain amount of the odor in the furniture for a long time, and renders it doubly safe.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that no light of any kind must be taken into the rooms while the naphtha-cleaned articles, recently cleaned, are there. The inflammable nature of naphtha vapor makes it ex-

cleaned, are there. The inflammable nature of naphtha vapor makes it exceedingly dangerous when brought near a flame.

Cushions, carpets and wool draperies may safely be cleaned in this way, and all that is necessary is to throw all draperies over a line in the yard, open the windows, remove the wrappings from the furniture, and let the breeze have full sween through the rooms. from the little weep through the rooms for a day or two. Then there will be no offensive smell, and the furniture may be used with perfect safety so far as danger from fire is concerned.—Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review,

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Use milk puddings and stewed fruit for bilious dyspepsia.

After washing never wring worsted dress goods. Shake them.
In cleaning japanned goods never use hot water. Wet a cloth slightly in warm water and rub the article to be cleaned. Should any smear appear, sprinkle with flour and wipe dry.

springle with nour and wipe dry.

In making black lace dresses, when transparent sleeves are desired, if the sleeves are first lined with very fine white net, the arms will look much whiter. The lining does not show when the sleeves are worn.

In roating, the time allowed in cook books, usually a quarter of an hour to a pound, must be reckoned from the moment the meat begins to cook, and not from the time it is put into the oven, and even with this pre-caution a little extra time should be allowed unless the meat is required

Do not use jelly glasses with tin covers, for the jelly will be almost sure to spoil, although occasionally some one uses them with success. The old-fashioned way of placing a piece of tissue paper over the jelly, cut the size of the receptacle, then sealing with letter or wrapping paper, will prevent spoiling. prevent spoiling.

When a bed is obliged to face a window, as is sometimes necessary, a decoration and a relief in one is sedecoration and a relief in one is se-cured by a valance above instead of below the footboard. Two small brass uprights are fastened in it, with a rod adjoining them, on which is hung a curtain of some light silk or stuff in harmony with the general tone of the room.

William Watson did not get the poet-laureateship, but he has revenged himself by writing a poem on the Armenian massacres, beginning "Never, O craven England, never more prate thou of generous efforts, righteous aim."

February and March are two of the best months to visit Florida. The climate is fine and the social features at their height finteress of the social features at their height finteress of the social features at their height finteress of the social finteress of the social

A WOMAN'S DESPAIR.

OULD SEE NOTHING AREAD BUT A

he Tells a Reporter How She Suffered How She Was Cured---And How Her Life Has Been Brightened by the Sunshine of Health.

From the Drych, Utica, N. Y. Mrs. E. McLaughlin, who resides at 83 Miller Street, Utica, N. Y., but formerly lived at 110 Seymour Avenue, in the same city, is a lady nearly seventy years old. She was born at Marcy, Oneida County, N. Y., and has resided in Oneida County all her life and is well-known there. It was reported in Utica that Mrs. McLaughlin had been wondefully cured of a severe attack of rheuma-tism, as well as indigestion, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a

pr. Williams Prink Plus for Pale People, a reporter of Drych was sent to interview her on the subject and get the true facts.

Mrs. McLaughlla said she had been afflicted with rheumatism for about twenty years, and was at times unable to rise from her and was at times unable to rise from ner chair. Her suffering was intense, and she was sometimes driven nearly wild with the agonizing pain. Of late she had also been troubled with indigestion and her health had become greatly undermined. She was almost discouraged, being unable to get relief either from the doctors or through the numerous remains which she tried. Mrs. McLaughlin had often read of the cures effected by Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, but, after many failures to obtain relief through other remains failures to obtain relief through other remedies she had but little confidence that anything would help her. She continued to grow worse from day to day and had given up all hope of ever being restored to health. One day Mrs. McLaughlin spoke of Pink Pills to a friend who was culling upon her. It happened that this friend had had some experience with Pink Pills and knew their value. She urgently advised Mrs. McLaughlin to give them a trial, which she consented to do. She procured one box and before its contents had been entirely used she noticed quite an improvement in her health. She waited some time before getting another. Aftera while she decided to keep on with them, and when she had taken three boxes was completely cured. She is no longer troubled with indigestion, and when seen by the representative of Drych. was walking around as briskly as anyone of her age could be expected to do.

Subsecribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of July, 1895.

G. H. Humpiney, Notary Public, Oneida County, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. The are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial partnyles, St. Vitus' dunce, sciatioa, neuraigin, theumatism, nervous headone, the after effect of la grippe, palpiation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Repub-c, has two cousins who live in Kausas.

High Price for Potatoes.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid \$300 for a yellow rind watermelon, \$1000 for 30 bu, new oats, \$300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc.! Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge

you to produce its equal. (A.)

IF YOU WILL SEND US 10c. in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. for mailing

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

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. CHANCE OF A LIFETIME A New York

S 3 A DAY SURE, SENE



OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent REE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA PISO'S CURE FOR DECEMBER WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Dest Cough Strup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



the time you used to, and without any commotion or fuss. Pearline saves rubbing. That means a good deal besides

easy work, even in house-cleaning. Paint and wood-work and oil-cloth, etc., are worn out by rubbing. Pearline cleans, with the least labor, and without the least harm, anything in the world that water doesn't hurt.

Send or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

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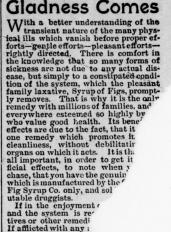
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