ids to public approval the California gid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It to ant to the taste and by acting gently on kidney, liver and bowels to cleans the syseffectually, it promotes the bealth and mfort of all who use it, and with millions it

The Chinese live longer than people of

No matter of how long standing. Write of free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. ollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. rice \$i; by mail, \$1.18. We Cure Rupture.

The Union Pacific Railroad crosses nine Are your lungs sore? Hatch's Universal ough Syrup will cure them. Se at druggists,

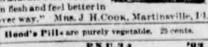
The anchors of the Campania weigh 81

rafficted with sors eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompon's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle. Rochester, N. Y., has a company of deal

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water morn-

Distress in the Stomach

ms of Dyspepsia oubled me for several aking Hood's Sarsaparilla all this is changed. Dyspepsia couble no longer bothers ne. I do not have hearturn and I am free from cadache. I have calned hears



DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROO7



CURED ME.

Doctors Said I Could Not Live. POOR HEALTH FOR YEARS.

Mr. Willeox is a practical farmer and Postmaster in the village where he resides, and is well known for miles around. He writes: "I and been in poor health for a long time, four years ago the crisis came, and a number of our best physicians said I would not live a year. I began using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure; then my doctor said it might help me for a time, but I would not be here a year hence. My difficulties, aggravated by Rheumatism. were so bad I could not get either hand to my face. I continued the medicine nearly a year, and now I am as well as any man of myage-sixty-eight years.

Swamp-Root Saved My Life

nnd the good health I now en-joy is due to its use."

J. D. Will.cox.

Jnn, 9, '9a,' Ohnsville, Pa.

At Druggiste, 50c, or \$1.00 Size.

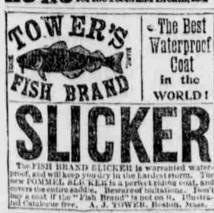
"Invalide Guide to Health" and
Consultation Free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co. Ninghamten, E. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U & O Angintment Cures Piles Trial Box Free. - At Druggists, 50 cents.



An agreeable Laxative and Nauve Tonic, sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c, and \$1.00 per package. Samples free. KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDEN



THE WALL PAPER MERCHANT SELLS THE BEST,



SOME FACTS ABOUT MONEY.

A TIMELY EXPLANATION OF

What Money Is, and the Relation Between Gold and Silver, and their Use for Coinage Purposes,

Money is the name given to the common medium for the exchange of property between individuals. In the early days of the world when mankind began to associate with each other in numbers, after their immediate necessities of life had been supplied, they would find themselves possessed of a surplus amount of food, clothes and other personal property. Those who occupied this position would naturally seek some profit from their surplus and would attain it by an exchange of their property for the surplus of some-one else having a different variety of food or clothes or other property. In each case the possession of these articles represented a certain amount of labor and time spent in their acquisition and eventually the amount of the articles exchanged was regulated by the articles exchanged was regulated by the time and work expended by the re-spective parties in acquiring them. In-stances continually recurred whereby the most industrious or the most fortunate persons accumulated by their original work and subsequent exchange all the tood and clothing they had need for at the time, and they did not care to accu-mulate them further. As they still were

Then it was that a common medium of exchange was thought of which, as far as possible, should be imperishable and should represent the value of a certain amount of labor expended at some time which could be exchanged at a more or less remote date for other articles of a perishable nature produced by an equivalent amount of labor. This common medium varied in different countries. Its essential qualities were permanency, portability and a representation of labor or time expended. As a consequence it was some commodity so difficult to obtain that a small amount required consider-Then it was that a common medium of was some commodity so difficult to obtain that a small amount required considerable expenditure of time and labor. Pieces a tin, iron, lead, gold, copper and silver were accordingly used in different countries as the medium of exchange. The value of the pieces in time was regulated by their size or weight. For public convenience and to save the trouble of using a scale in each transaction the common medium of value was taken to some agreed upon authority which common medium of value was taken to some agreed-upon authority which marked on it its weight. Later on these marked bars were by the aid of an es-tablished government melted into the form of coin upon which a certain value was marked according to their weight.

Silver and gold seem by common con-

sent of mankind to have eventually been

the time, and they did not care to accumulate them further. As they still were producing both in excess of their current needs, prudence suggested that provision for future periods of scarcity, liness or old age should be made. This could not be done by pling up perishable food and clothing, which articles would, however, be needed later on.

sent of mankind to have eventually been fixed upon as the preferable mediums of exchange. It is claimed that the use of silver considerably antedates that of gold. Grote and other Greek historians claim that Pheiden of Argos first coined silver several centuries before gold was similarly utilized. In the early days when metals were the medium of exchange when there was little underconse when metals were the medium of exchange, when there was little intercourse between distinct tribes and nations and that mostly hostile, when the art of paper making was unknown the bills and crafts and checks by which the chief business that mostly hostile, when the art of paper making was unknown the bills and crafts and checks by which the chief business that he interceives and trade are greatly embarrasses, many works have the world is now carried on were, of course, unknown. When they first came into use they were simply the agreements or promises to pay a certain amount of the drama should ask in this and adjacent States. On this decreased demand is of itself evidence that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasses, many works have the world is now carried on were, of course, unknown. When they first came into use they were simply the agreements of promises to pay a certain amount of the drama should be used in paying hands in this and adjacent States. On this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasses, many works have the world is now carried on were, of course, unknown. When they first came into the drama is not used in paying hands in this and adjacent States. On this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. In this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. In this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. In this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. In this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. In this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. In this decreased demand is of itself evidences that the industries and trade are greatly embarrasse. or promises to pay a certain amount of the common medium of exchange which, as we have seen, derived its value originally from the labor and time it rep-resented. These paper promises to pay were long confined to individuals—later on they were issued by banks and by gov-ernments. Bank notes and government notes are commonly called money, but they are in reality only agreements to pay money in the sense we have origin-ally used the word. Money, or the me-dium of exchange, did not originally proceed from governments. It proceeded from the individuals who made its material valuable by their labor and who brought it to the government eventually, not to give it value, but to put on it a public declaration that the value was in accordance with the general individual agree-ment on the subject. Eventually the money so coined not only represented the value itself of the time and work ex-pended thereon, but it became a measure of the value of other commodities for which it was exchanged.

Originally a coin of the value of our dollar represented 100 cents worth of time and labor expended in its production, time and labor expended in its production, and had not governments intervened, this would still be the case. Some of the money coined for the people by the Government was paid to the latter for taxes. In times of financial stress the Government often resorted to the expedient of recoining the money in its treasury and making, say five million of new dollars out of four million of old ones. This was called debasing the coinage and it has resulted in many evils. It is evident that the extra million of dollars represented no labor and time beyond that required for the recoinage. The credit of the Government was relied upon, however, to keep the value of the new coins up to that of ernment was relied upon, however, to keep the value of the new coins up to that of the old. This might prove the case where the amount of the recoinage was limited, but when carried to excess evil effects were sure to follow. There are those, however, who claim the credit of the Government is sufficient to take a piece of paper representing practically no expenditure of time and money, and stamp upon it the declaration that it is \$1 and that it will possess that value. They claim that if the Government can take a piece of silver worth 50 cents in time and of silver worth 50 cents in time and labor expended and declare it is a full dollar, it can take another step of equal length and issue flat paper money as above. The limit of the Government's power to issue debased money is the gen-eral belief in its ability to redeem such money in dollars of full value, and there is obviously a point beyond which it can-not go without impairing this belief and quently discrediting the money so

While silver preceded gold in general use as money, yet the latter metal has steadily grown in favor at the former's expense. This was due to its greater value and general adaptability for use. Much less of it was required to make coins of equal value with those of silver, and it was consequently more valuable and more easily handled. Its ratio of value to silver has varied greatly. Herodotus estimated the ratio as 13 to 1 that is, 1 pound of gold was worth 13 pounds of silver. Plato's estimate was 1 to 12. Menander's 1 to 10 and in Cæsar's time it was 1 to 9. The ratio in recent times has averaged about 1 to 16. Whenever the ratio has been preserved in the coinage of these two metals both have remained in circulation, silver being coinage of these two metals both have remained in circulation, silver being used to make the coins of small denominations and gold those of larger ones. When either metal has been undervalued in a country's coinage it has sought other countries. For instance, if the world' ratio was 1 pound of gold for 16 pounds of silver and we decreed that in our coinage 15 pounds of the latter should equal 1 pound of the former, the gold would naturally seek those countries where it was worth more, and likewise if silver was undervalued it would be driven out and void would remain.

The former state of affairs prevailed in this country from 1793 to 1834. The law of April, 1792, enacted that every 15 po ads of ours silver should be equal in value in ail payments with one peund of gold. Speaking in 1854 in the Senate Thomas H. Benton said that the act was the death warrant of our gold coinage, that, although nearly \$12,000,000 of gold had been coined since then, not one of them was to be seen, that as soon as minted they were exported abroad. It may be remarked that the varying ratio between gold and silver was largely due to the varying supply of the two metals from the mines. Both have gone up or down according as the supply was greater or smaller.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

Signs That the Recuperative Powers of Business Have Begun to Assert

Themselves. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

There is a rift in the clouds. Faint and yet definite signs of improvement are all the better because they come, not from possibly delusive hopes or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and wone erful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ah ead without waiting for Washington. Imports of gold of \$9,000,000 or more during the week do not go to the right spot, but the people are creating a home made currency for themselves by using certified checks in paying hands, selling local accounts and pur hasing grain and cotton.

Many concerns are failing or closing, but resumptions are now becoming somewhat frequent and in the very shrinkage of production men see evidence that demand must soon overta e supply. No sucu shrinkage resulted at any time in five weary years after the panic of 1873 as has already appearance. ed in great industries. Fig iron does not rally, but sells at \$14 here and \$13 at Fitts-burg for No. 1, though the weekly output has been reduced 46 per cent, since May 1, but a few large iron and steel works are bebut a few large iron and steel works are be-gining to resume operation. Though five have failed and 24 stopped during the week, 14 have resumed. Only a third of the Con-neisville coke ovens are at work, but coke at \$1.25 giver a better chance to iron manu-facture. With such shrinkage as has occur-red in the great mainstries it is only sur-prising that railroad earnings do not decline more, the decrease on roads resorting in more, that railroad earnings 49 not occurse more, the decrease on roads reporting in August thus far being 18 per cent. The decrease of 35 per cent, in clearing outside New York last week and 30 per cent, this week is only natural.

A little more money is now found for commercial loans, and failures of banks have become both less important and less frequent, though the greatest can from is shown in accommodations. Speculative markets have generally declined a fraction in a lite of crop reports which are not solid enough to our weigh great specks in sight. Cotton fell a quarter of a cent, with some-Cotton fell a quarter of a cent, with some-what better reports of probable yield.

Wheat drags near the low-st figures ever known in spite of the decrease in the visible supply, for though Western receipts are not large stock on hand is far beyond the power of speculators to carry with money markets in their present condition. The movement of corn is decidedly large, with crop pros

pects improving.

The New York C caring Horse has now issued \$37,880,000 certificates and the Boston Clearing House \$11,280,000; but more important relief comes from the abatement of the drain upon savings banks and of the deand upon other banes for currency to be used in paying hands in this and adjacent States. But this decreased demand is of itself evidence that the industries and trade

business cannot begin until a larger demand for goods, and better conditions otherwise, enable a grea er proportion of the shops and milis to employ and remunerate labor as usual. As yet the works closing exceed in

nsual. As yet the works closing exceed in number those resuming.

Business failures this week numbered 45c in the United States, against 192 the same week last year, and 27 in Canada against 22 week last year, and 27 in Canada against 22 week last year, and 27 in Canada against 25 were number of visitors during the seven days was 790,476, an increase over last week of in the eastern States, 81 in Southern and 217 in Western States and Territories,

Bank clearings totals to Aug. 17, as telegraphed to as follows:	r the week	
New York	424,357,298	D 23.4
Boston	65,116,729	D 22.5
Chicago	59.672.137	D 39.8
Phi adelphia	49,504,972	D 20 0
St. Leuis	15,817,788	D 31.8
Baltimore	12.113,451	I 14.4
San Francisco	11,808,568	D 33.3
Pittsburg	8,512,383	D 44.0
Cincinnati	7,031,650	D 41.5
Cleveland	3,894,431	D 34.0

FIVE WERE KILLED.

Terrible Accident on the Lehigh Valley

at Leroy, N. Y. An accident occurred on the Lehigh Val ley railroad crossing at Leroy, N. Y., in which five people were instantly killed Their names are: L. J. Bovee, Mrs. L. Bovee and daughter, Miss Ola Bovee, Miss Nancy Wycks, all of Leroy: Miss Emma Bowden, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bow den, of New York. The five unfortunates started with a spirited team to drive to church, and when on the tracks the east bound Lehigh Valley flyer struck the forward part of the carriage, and a second later the crushed bodies of the occupants were flying through the air. All were mangled beyond recognition, but for the cictishing they wore. Miss Bovee was decapitated.

The train stopped, but before it backed in to the scene immediately moved onward. It seems to be a case of mutual neggence on the part of the company and the

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT,

A Traction Engine Crushes the Life Out of Two Little Girls and Fatally Injures Another.

Near Martins Ferry, O., a steam engine of a threshing machine was going up a hill an I following close behind was a crowd of ten or twelve children, who were intently wetching the unusual sight. When the steepest part of the hill was reached, the driving rod of the engine snapped. The propelling force being gone the engine started backward down the steep grade, knocking several of the children down, over whom the heavy wheels of the engine passed. crushing the life out of two and breaking the limbs of two others, one of whom will ultimately die. The dead are Carrie and Neilie Accerman, aged 11 and 5 respectively, both daughters of James Ackerman, a dairyman. Eila King had both limbs broken and will die. Three others were badly hurt

No More Yellow Fever Wednesday was the eighth day since the seath of Little Ellen Wood at Pensacola Tia,, no new cases have occurred since.

Jesus show them His tace in your life.

BERING SEA SEAL DECISION

FAVORABLE TO AMERICA.

A Close Season and a Protected Zone The End of Pelagic Scaling. Use of Firearms Prohibited.

After months of discussion and delibers tion the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, in session at Paris, has completed its work and announced its decision. Briefly stated it is as follows:

The five points of article 6 are decided against the United States.

A close season is established, to begin May t and to continue until July 21. This ciose season shall be observed both in the North Pacific Ocean and in Bering Sea.

A protected zone is established extending for 60 miles around the island. Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone

in Bering Sea from August 1. The use of firearms in sealing is prohib-

The American arbitrators have expressed their satisfaction with the text of the de

The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the tribunal mean practically the end of pelagic scaling and that they are better terms than were beretolore offered the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the ques

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Following are the claims of the United States as they were laid before the tribunal of arbitration:

That up to the time of the concession of A asks to the United States. Russia asserted and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Bering sea and also exercised the right to prevent

and also exercised the right to prevent any invasion of such exclusive right.

That treat Britain, not having at any time resisted or objected to such assertion of exclusive right, or the exercise of such power, it is to be deemed as having recognized and assented to the same.

That the body of water now known as the Bering Sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1852 between Great Britian and Russia, and that down to the time of the concession to the United States. Russia continued to assert exclusive rights and to exercise exclusive

That all the rights of Russia east of the water boundary established by the trenty between that nation and the United States and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights passed unimpaired to the United States un-

der that treaty.

That the United States have such a projecty an interest in the Alaskan sea herd as to justify the employment by that here are such means as are reasonable such means as are reasonable. nation of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such berd, and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States, and that all the acts had for the purpose of pro-tecting such property and interest stand justified, and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain of the amount of the losses of the United

That should it be considered that the United States have not the full property or property interest asserted by them, it be then decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the adoption and enforcement against the citizens of either nation of sen regulations as will effectually probibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high

FAIR VISITORS INCREASING. Last Week Records a Jump Upward of

Over 110,000 in the Number of

110.878. The average for the week, omitting last Sunday, on which day but 18,340 paid admissions were recorded as 128,000. Saturday's attendance was 163,981, being the best day of the fair, with the exception of July 4, when 283 573 paid admissions were registered. The record is very grath, fying to the Exposition management, and with a little belp from the railroads in the matter of excursion rates, they expect to see a great increase from this time on.

Director General Davis thinks the country people increased the attendance during the week, and predicts that many of that class will visit the Fair later, as their harvest work is now about finished.

WORLDS' FAIR FINANCES.

THEY MAKE AN ENDEADING SHOW WHEN FIGURED UP.

Auditor Ackerman has made his efficial report showing the condition of the world report showing the condition of the world's fair finances on August 7. According to the statement, the exposition has expended, for construction and administration \$22,182,423-92. It still has outstanding liabilities of \$1,190,462-32, besides \$4,444,500 of debenture bonds. The total gate receipts to date are \$3,447,607-51, and from concessions \$1,178,546-92. As near as can be learned from the tabulation the receipts from all sources. the tabulation the receipts from all sources including admission, is about \$80,000 a day. The operating expenses are in the neighborhood of \$15,000, and decreasing constantly. This leaves a net revenue of about \$65,000 a day, or something like \$4,000,000 for the remaining period of the fair.

SUNDAY CLOSING REALING ENDER. The hearing of arguments on the motion to dismiss the Chingman injunction, retraining the World's Columbian Exposition from closing the World's Fair gates on Sunday was concluded. The court took the matter under advisement, it is not probable that the judges will render a decision before the track.

Another buil, standay fair.

The attendance at the Fair was very small, being only 21,214, and the grounds, after having been througed by splendid crowds all week, appeared strangely deserted. The buildings were open, but the few people who wandered through their vast area did not find much to delight the eye, us nearly all the exhibits were covered.

AN ESKINO DROWNED. An Eskimo boy known as Togniick was drowned at noon Sunday. He was bathing in the lagoon at Eskimo village, just inshie the Fifty seventh street gates, and being taken with cramps died before assistance could reach him.

NORETALIATION.

The Chinese Will Await the Action of Congress.

Some days ago the state department at Washington, received a message from L Hung Chang, the Chinese viceroy, address ed to the president, to the effect that for the present no retaliatory measures will be initiated as regards the citizens of the United States resident in China, and further, that every effort will be made to protect them and their interests in peace and safety til the assembling of congress in regular session, when it is hoped that more friend y legislation will be had.

True Christianity.

The fact is coming to be more and more recognized that religion does not consist so much in church-going as it does in Christian character, and that the man who publishes a news paper Sunday may be doing more active service for God than he who occupies a front pew that day and squeezes his neighbor financially the rest of the week .- New York Herald

THE storms of life people talk shout: in half of those that visit their wrath upon a man's head, he was his own rain-maker.

\$100 Keward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that energe has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hail's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the med cal fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, and give not the patent strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in dome its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Handred Do large for any case that it full to cure. Send for list of test monais. Address F. J. Christer & Co., Toledo, O.

Lady bank cashiers abound in Finland.

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread: quart flour, I teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rob in the potato; aid sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required-more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Four the hatter into a greased pan, 416 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when haked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on

top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk. * Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Pounder, because (t.)) the eals towder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

Cyrus Edson, M. D. Com'r of Health, New-York City. rent

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Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

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"German MEND YOUR DWN HARNESS THOMSON'S SLOTTED Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more

successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States. in the hot, moist South-everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used

MIIS. MILLY FERGUSON.

Troy, N. Y.

Phe Johnson Cronce of DANA Appropriate Twee OLD CHRONIC COM-PLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Ground of the well-known "GROOM'S PHAR-MACY," 129 Congress St., Troy, N.Y.:

GENTLEMEN -I have been troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION and DYNPEPSIA for a long time. I comployed the best Doctors in the city; they told me

Old Chronic Complaints

were hard to cure. Their medicine did me no good. I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARIL. LA. Before I had taken half of it I tell better. I have taken three bottles of

DANA'S

SARSAPARILLA!

and am better than for years. IT HAS DONE WONDERS FOR ME. I can eat anything I want and it does not distress me in the least.

Troy, N. Y. MRS. MI LY FERGUSON.

DANA SARSAPARILLA GO., BELFAST, ME.

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BOO PARCIAIN DO PRICES SAT
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The following tribute to



by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

Best in the World! GREASE Sold Everywhere! WORN NICHT AND DAY. BLASTIC SET AND STREET, STREET



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lars. They will be tent to you FREE. Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.



BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.

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