THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

How peaceful at night
The sleeping children lie,
Each gentle breath so light
Escaping like a sigh!
How tranquil seems the room, how fair
To one who softly enters there!

Whose hands are those, unseen,
That smooth each little bed!
Whose locks are those that lean
Over each pillowed head?
Whose lips caress the boys and girls?
Whose fingers stroke the golden curls?

Whose are the yearning eyes,
And whose the trembling tear?
Whose heart is this that cries,
Beseeching God to hear?
Whose but the mother's, in whose face
Love shows its sweetest dwelling place?

Her hopes in beauty bloom
And heaven sends down its light,
Which lingers in the room
Where mother says, "Good night."
Soft treading by the sleepers there,
Her very presence seems a prayer!

—Buffalo Commercial.

PITH AND POINT.

Common sense—Copper ones.

Something in hand—Palmistry.

Advice to partners—"Be firm."

All things come to those who credit.

"Straightening out affairs"—Trousers-stretchers.

The School of Mines ought to turn out fine oarsmen.

Money is what we all root after to keep away evil.—Truth.

Rich people have more relatives than poor people ever hear of.

A stroke of luck is by no means a buffet of fortune.—Truth.

If a pig could be changed into a man he would be called an egoist.—Puck.

If time and tide would wait, even for the hustler, the world would stand still.

Language may conceal thought; but, just like clothing, it adorns and decorates it.—Puck.

Some people think electricity is a dangerous thing, but there are others who make light of it.—Truth.

When a couple of lovers meet in a dark corner it may be called a pressing engagement.—Hartford Journal.

All gall may be divided into three parts; but some fortunate individuals have certainly repaired the fractures.—Puck.

The true bread-fruit tree has the trunk of stability, the limbs of industry, and mighty few leaves of absence.—Puck.

Man is devoted to his hobby; woman to her hubby. Riches have wings; and they often make an angel of an ordinary girl.—Puck.

Ethel—"There goes Miss Sykes with a man." Cholly—"Is that remarkable?" Ethel—"Perhaps not; but at her age it is important."

One of the quickest ways of improving the memory is to assume for a moment that you've got everything you want.—World's Fair Puck.

Doctor (to tow-headed urchin)—"How is your mother, my little man?" Tow-Headed Urchin—"She's getting romantic in her right knee, sir."

The autumn leaves are falling,
And so are people, too,
Who step upon the grape skins
That now the walks bestrew.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It was Paul de Cassagnac who wrote to Victor Noir: "I am the offended party. I have the choice of weapons. I choose the French grammar. You are dead."—Argonaut.

Chicago is in the same latitude as Rome, Saragossa, Khiva and Pekin. But the average citizen in the Paris of the West thinks Chicago is without a parallel.—Boston Globe.

My son, be conservative. It is better to be a good dry-goods clerk than to plunge into literature; for the law compels people to wear clothes, but does not compel them to read poetry.—Puck.

"I should like to know when you are going to pay that bill; I can't come here every day in the week." "What day would suit you best?" "Saturday." "Very well, then, you can call every Saturday."

Uppen—"Hello, old fellow! How did you enjoy your trip to England?" Cummings—(explaining) "I haven't been to England. I'm wearing this ill-fitting suit of clothes because I got it at a bargain."—Chicago Tribune.

Interested Passenger (on shipboard)—"For a man who has never been to sea before you seem to have the theory of navigation down pretty fine." The Other Passenger (suddenly growing pale)—"Yes, but I'm afraid—I'm not—going to keep it down."—Chicago Tribune.

Just Discovered His Strength.

Joseph Murri is a young Italian who has been carrying a spear as a super in one of the New York theaters. The other day some one spoke of Sandow and Sampson, who are now the attractions at rival shows in this city. Murri didn't think their feats anything remarkable, and in response to some chaffing lifted eight men, weighing altogether 1543 pounds, a foot from the floor. He also lifted a horse, and broke a heavy leather band by expanding his chest. Murri isn't carrying a spear any more. He is preparing to star as a heavy lifter.—Chicago Herald.

The First Silver Coins.

According to an old tradition, silver was first used as a coin in Great Britian 1900 years ago. A mint is said to have been established at Colchester, in the county of Essex, England, by one of the native kings during the reign of the Emperor Augustus, and and gold, brass and silver coins, to a small extent, were issued therefrom.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A HINDOO SUIT.

A handsome suit of rooms in this city lately furnished is East Indian in style, and has the bed, dressing-table, doors, mantelpiece and woodwork of teak wood, ornamented with Hindoo traceries. The chairs are of ebony with green coverings; the couch, which is elaborately carved, is covered with Hindoo stuffs. The bright brass andirons in front of the fireplace represent the heads of elephants, surrounded by the halo of a Hindoo god.—New York World.

WEDDING GOWNS IN 1830 STYLE.

White satin gowns in preparation for autumn weddings are made in 1830 fashion. They are of the richest plain ivory satin throughout, trimmed with a single deep flounce of chiffon or of lace, and are worn with a lace veil draped entirely at the back under a small tiara or a wreath of orange buds. When brocade is preferred, the new serpentine designs are chosen with the surpentine effect in armure weaving on a satin ground. Moire antique and the moire francais, either plain or figured, will be much used for wedding dresses, as they lend themselves to the stately styles of the period now in vogue. A new moire with bayadere threads of metal, either gold or silver, is especially elegant. For those who prefer softer fabrics is the beautiful peau de soie in pearl or milk white, the design a pois, in dots of two sizes, or else the soft finished surface left plain as a foundation for rare old laces, or the simple mousseline de soie in selvage flounces or finished with slight embroidery. One of the prettiest 1830 models has the round bodice trimmed with a satin bertha cut in curves low on the shoulders without fulness, and edged with a vine of orange buds and leaves. Half-long sleeves are draped low from the armholes. The skirt, closely gored in front, with the train not too long but curved in organ-pipe pleats as it spreads out on the floor, has a deep flounce of accordion-pleated mousseline de soie, headed by a ruche dotted with clusters of orange blossoms.

The bride's mother also adopts the 1830 style for the gown worn at her daughter's wedding, but adds a circular basque of plain satin if the dress is brocade, or of velvet if the waist is of satin. The new purplish-red shades, more purple than red, and the golden brown mordore tints, are chosen for these middle-aged ladies, either in plain satin, in the new moires with both large and small balls, and in the ondule brocades with glace ground and waving stripes of armure weaving.—Harper's Bazaar.

THREATENED RETURN OF RINGLETS.

It is announced that ringlets are to be worn again by ladies and that side whiskers are coming in for fashionable men. The general attitude in face of such a piece of news is that of unbelief, with an uncomfortable underlying fear that there may possibly be some truth in it. Ringlets belong strictly to the sentimental period of the world's history, and the practical women of to-day would hardly know what to do with them.

They were founded on the theory that the hair of all pretty girls curled naturally, and that after the morning bath they had only to shake their bright tresses in order to produce a whole crop of ringlets, all arranged in the most picturesque and pleasing order. This was the theory. In practice there were curl papers, curling tongs, curling fluids, and many kindred devices, all of which together were far from sufficing to keep the ringlets in curl. It was the daily dread of the fashionable woman that the crisp corkscrew of her curls should fail her and turn into a limp, abject forlornness, in which the ends drooped down in raggedness and the spirals above became attenuated and unduly long.

This indisposed the owner to exertion. Should she go out, a shower might come on, and the damp would at once affect her head of hair. What would become of the tennis girl, unknown when ringlets were "in," should they again become the coiffure of the day? She would have to choose between tennis and fashion, for the two would be wholly antagonistic.

In the beginning of our Queen's reign, ladies wore long ringlets at each side of the face, and what was known as "back hair." Their chief occupations were Berlin wool work and flirtation, the ringlets playing a prominent part in the latter pursuit, to judge by the novels of the time. When they blushed they shook their faces to hide the carmine hue.

These curls hung outside their bonnets on the streets, and then they had a double shield for their blushes, for they could "drop their veils" in some instantaneous fashion which is as mysterious as it is enviable to the women of our own day. Florence Dombey and Kate Nickleby were constantly dropping their veils while they either blushed or shed tears.

A facility for weeping, in fact, seems to have accompanied the era of ringlets, and it is affrighting to conjecture that it might possibly return with the revival of the fashion. There is really no saying what even a modern girl might do if you put her into ringlets. She might experience a perfectly different set of emotions from those to which she is accustomed.—London News.

INSECTS AS JEWELS.

In Brazil, and in fact through the whole of South America, says a French writer in the Jewelers' Circular, a multitude of magnificent insects are found from which various jewels are made. A few are imported to Europe, but up to the present time they have not had all the success they merit. The coleoptera which are designated by the name of Buprestis are especially used. The shape of their bodies may not be be very elegant, but their color surpasses all that can be imagined; their common name of "rich men" comes from their shining appearance. Some are wholly of a brilliant metallic green, others are more dull, with longitudinal gilded stripes, others have on their winged sheaths fawn colored spots, irregular patterns, purplish, azure, golden reflections, how can I describe them?

Their consistency permits them to mounted in the form of brooches, bracelets, earrings, etc. The species most used belong to the genus Curculio; it is very common in its own country, where in its abundance it even sometimes weighs down the branches of the mimosas. They are frequently sent to Paris. Earrings are made entirely from Curculio; the claws and belly are of gold. On the surface of the Lystras are seen longitudinal rows of very sharp points or dots. Each point is filled with little green scales, which shine like emeralds. One earring that I have seen was made of an insect dressed all in green, a clear green, set off in several places on the surface by blackish dots surrounded by a golden crown. It was rather large, and would look better in a brooch than in an ear pendant.

Some pins manufactured from these insects are very serviceable. I own one mounted in gold. the claws and under side of the same material, and two hooks for the head and tail. The insect is solidly fastened. It is a pretty kind of blue and green metallic color, with perfectly regular black tracing which contrasts finely with the clear tint of the whole. There is one Brazilian coleoptera often used because of its very great hardness, which allows it to be cut as though it were metal; it is of an odd shape, flattened metallic, and covered with dots sunken in; it is not especially pretty.

The foreign coleoptera which can be used for ornament are very numerous. The oddest shapes that can be imagined are met with, and the most beautiful tints that can be desired. For instance, one of bamboo color with greenish reflections, a surprisingly singular mingling of colors; another, mother-of-pearl with most beautiful golden bands; still another, sky blue of a wonderful softness with pretty black bands. One of the most curious is of a golden red, of a red fire which reminds us of a fire brand. They are sometimes of an ultra-marine blue, or yellow with brownish tracery. One has green winged sheaths and blue corselet; this last one is shining, red, metallic, greenish; it is so brilliant that it makes the finest rubies seem pale.

FASHION NOTES.

Green in all shades and tone colorings are the popular color for the fall.

In head ornaments the size of the article is small, merely adorning the front of the head.

The velvet bayaderes that were all the rage ten years ago have come in vogue and are much worn this fall.

A neatly-executed scroll, with a crescent or a star-shaped piece surmounting it, is a favorite design for the hair.

Black and white, and black trimmed with white or ecru lace will be the materials used for many fashionable costumes this season.

Fine Brazilian mohair, woven to produce the effect of rich, heavy silk, is much employed in the manufacture of black goods this year.

Material for a very stylish costume can be selected from the line of Pico Rache's for this season, made in all the new colorings, slashed with small diagonal stripes.

Dressy black satin capes for the autumn are shown ornamented with neck and shoulder trimmings of black or ecre guipure lace and colored velvet-ribbon bows.

Fine vicunas,, cameleon bourettes, novel effects in Castor beavers, honeycomb, two tone, and Loie Fuller cheviots are the most fashionable goods for jacket cloths and coatings for fall.

A laundry bag, seventeen inches by thirty inches, stamped, may be purchased at any of the stores for a trifle, and when embroidered it makes a very useful and ornamental article for the bedroom.

The silk and wool Matalasses are among the richest of the many novelties in dress goods for the year. They are made in two tone colorings, green nearly always being one, blended with suitable shades of tan, brown, navy blue, or blue.

Private letters from Paris say that the Elizabethan ruff is "coming in," and may be expected to cross the Atlantic in the very near future. From the same course it is learned that crinoline has obtained that following among the French that has been steadily refused it here.

Here is the latest fad for the five o'clock teas. A thirty-six-inch hemstitched linen square, embroidered in a conventional design, which inclosos in two corners the figure 5 and in the other two corners the word o'clock. Teapots and teacups of small design are worked between the scroll.

Girls of fifteen when of medium height and figure have the dresses just above the instep. When they are very tall and mature-looking they are worn longer; but when they are small and rather childish, the dresses need not be so long. This is, however, often a matter of taste with those who have charge of their wardrobes.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Twenty-Two Million of Soldiers Can Be Put Into Activity in Case of War.

IT is estimated by Maj. Gen. Tyrrel that whereas at the time of the Crimean war the aggregate strength of the armies of the great powers of Europe did not exceed three million. In round numbers to-day it is more than twenty millions. Without including the final reserves, and only reckoning those men who have been thoroughly trained as soldiers and are liable for service beyond the frontier, Russia has in round numbers 5,000,000 men; France and Germany 4,000,000, Austria 2,500,000, Italy 2,000,000. And these numbers are being continually increased. Very lately France, by lengthening the duration of liability to service from a period of twenty to twenty five years, made an enormous addition to her military strength, and the present German army bill contemplates a large increase in the numbers of the German army.

Capt. Mollard of the military school of St. Cyr recently published a very interesting pamphlet on the armies of Europe and their relative growths since 1869. Europe, says Capt. Mollard, now devotes nearly five milliards of francs a year to her fighting forces. In 1870 she could at the utmost bring 7,000,000 of soldiers into active service. She now disposes of 12,500,000 and will soon have 22,000,000. The conclusion Capt. Mollard draws is that Prince Bismark's policy of blood and iron and the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine have given rise to these monstrous facts, and that every nation might be led to disarm were restitution made by Germany to France. He takes the military statistics, he says, from official sources only.

The following figures are from Capt. Mollard's work, which is entitled "Puissance Militaire des Etats de l'Europe." In 1867 the armies of Europe mobilized for war numbered:

France	1,350,000
Germany	1 300 000
Russia	1,100,000
Austria-Hungary	750,000
Italy	570,000
England	450,000
Spain	450,000
Turkey	320,000
Switzerland	150,000
Sweden and Norway	130,000
Belgium	95,000
Portugal	70,000
Denmark	45,000
Holland	45,000
Montenegro	40,000
Greece	35,000
Roumania	33,000
Servia	25,000
Total	6,958,000

In 1892 the actual effective strength after complete mobilization was:

France	2,500,000
Russia	2,451,000
Germany	2,417,000
Italy	1,514,000
Austra-Hungary	1,050,000
Turkey	700,000
England	342,000
Spain	300,000
Sweden and Norway	270,000
Switzerland	212,000
Roumania	153,000
Belgium	128,000
Holland	110,000
Servia	80,000
Portugal	80,000
Bulgaria	70,000
Greece	70,000
Denmark	61,000
Montenegro	55,000
To al	12,563,000

Today, that is to say when the new military laws come into full effect in France and Germany, the figures will be:

THE FIGURES OF TO-DAY.

Germany	5,000,000
France	4,350,000
Russia	4,000,000
Italy	2,236,000
Austria-Hungary	1,900,000
Turkey	1,150,000
Spain	800,000
England	602,000
Sweden and Norway	338,000
Switzerland	480,000
Romania	280,000
Belgium	258,000
Bulgaria	200,000
Holland	185,000
Greece	180,000
Servia	180,000
Portugal	154,000
Denmark	91,000
Montenegro	55,000
Total	22,448,000

In 1870, says Capt Mollard, Europe devoted annually $6,000,000 for war. To day the amount has increased to over a million of dollars.

In 1870 Europe had 2,000,000 of men under arms in times of peace; to-day the number is nearly 3,500,000 men.

In 1870 Europe could put in line in case of war and a supreme effort nearly 7,000,000 men; last year she could put 12,500,000 in the field and to-day the number can be increased to nearly 22,000,000.

In 1870, says Capt. Mollard, Europe did not occupy herself altogether with war. People lived in peace and labored, seeking to develop civilization and wealth without any great care for the morrow. To-day the fear of a tremendous war occupies all minds and interferes with transactions of every kind, compelling the nations to subordinate everything to the interests of military defense.

And this startling development of militarism, Capt. Mollard concludes, is the immediate tangible result of the re-establishment by Prussia of the German Empire, and of the tutelage which she has imposed upon all in her desire to bring about the final dismemberment of France."—Pittsburg Pa., Gazette.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

PROPERTY VALUATION.

FIGURES SHOWING WHAT PENNSYLVANIA'S GROSS TAX RECEIPTS WILL BE.

HARRISBURG—The gross valuation of personal property subject to taxation in Pennsylvania in 1893 is $507,420,457.83 an increase as compared with the returns or the previous year of $3,896,788;02. The gross tax for 1893 is $2,429,281.83 an increase of $35,591.15 and the gross amount returnable is $1,803.741.76, an increase of $26,426.36. An early demand will be made by the Board of Revenue Commisioners on county commissioners for the tax due on personal property.

POPULIST PAPERS FILED.

HARRISBURG—The Peoples' party filed nomination papers in the office of secretary of commonwealth as to its state ticket. They are signed by 3,600 people.

ROGERS'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

HARRISBURG—The governor has accepted the resignation of John I. Rogers, judge advocate general of the national guard.

AT Connellsville, J. S. McAble, proprietor of the Hungarian Bank, made an assignment to J. C. Kurtz, cashier of the Youghiogheny National bank When the foreigners learned of the assignment they rushed into town and until late, a large mob surged around the bank doors and clamored for admittance. Liabilities are estimated at $125-000 and assets at $80,000.

THREE unknown men cruelly beat and burned the feet of aged H. P. Hixon, of Cornplanter township, near Oil City, Saturday to force him to yield up his wealth. Hixon is a cross roads postmaster and had just drawn a warrant for $100 for his salary This and a small sum in cash the robbers took.

A DOZEN farmers of Shenango township, Lawrence county, had a midnight battle with two thieves who were carrying off a wagon load of plunder from the Newswander home tead. The thieves surrendered after their ammunition was all used, and Detective Brown took them to New Castle.

IT now transpires that the heroic fight made by Farmer Romel and his housekeeper at Carsonville, against two robbers, was to save a sack containing $18,000 in gold. The robbers did not know the stake was so big. Romel has placed the coin in the bank at Milliersburg.

AT Beaver Falls Timothy McCarty, a grocer, tied one end of a string about an aching tooth and the other to a brick and threw the brick out of the window. The tooth came out, but an artry was severed and he almost bled to death.

FIVE buildings were destroyed by fire in Monaca. The loss is $20,000, with about $10,000 insurance. The principal losers are William Wagner, hardware and J. E. Dietrick boot and shoe merchant.

THERE are 5,075 active Christ an Endeavor societies in Pennsylvania, of which 115 were organized since last October. In the past year 8,221 new members were added, making a total of 54,249.

AT Carsonville John Romel, an aged and wealthy resident, and his housekeeper had a hard fight with robbers the other night and the old gentleman is in a serious condition.

IN a coal train wreck at Exeter station, Edward F. Corcoran, of Schuylkill Haven, was instantly killed, and Engineer Daniel Flannery, of Palo Alto, severely wounded.

HENRY SHIPLEY, an Ohiopyle lumberman, was caught by a falling tree and crushed to death. He was an employe of the Victoria Lumber Company.

THE hat factories at Mohnsville, employing 350 hands, resumed work in full, after being on one-third time for many months.

THE employes of the Portage iron company, at Altoona, have refused to accept wage reductions.

A PECULIAR disease similar to whooping cough is prevailing among young Beaver county cattle.

A 4-YEAR-OLD child of Justice Mason, of Connellsville, drank a cup of carbon oil and will die.

OWING to insufficiency of capital the Washington electric railway must be sold.

A MUSK RAT with snow white tail was captured recently by a Bristol trapper.

A FULTON county farmer keeps all his battle shod with iron shoes.

BUSINESS IS INCREASING.

The Situation Chiefly a Waiting One However. What Latest Crop Reports Show.

R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade, New York, says: The country has been waiting. While uncertainty has prevailed, men have not known what to do with safety, and so have done as little as they could. Industries cannot always wait, and in them an arrest of improvement generally means some reaction. Merchants who have obligations to meet cannot always wait, and for some there has come misfortune. The speculators and traders wait because they have no substantial basis for a judgment. The volume of business transacted increases some, because the longer people go without clothing or food or other necessaries the more certain their demand is to revive.

Government crop reports have not helped speculation, because they are not in harmony with prevailing judgments. Wheat has weakened 1½ cents, though the government report would indicate a yield of only 391,000,000 bushels, so small as to warrant a much higher price. Western receipts for the week have been 6,054,648 bushels, against 9,361,979 last year, while Atlantic exports have fallen to 621 861 bushels, against 1 909,123 last year.

Corn has advanced ½ cent, pork products being unchanged, but either would be very much stronger if men put full confidence in official estimates. Oil has risen a cent and coffee is unchanged. Cotton stands just where it did a week ago, in spite of a report which some interpreted as conclusive proof of a yield far below that of last year, but the enormous stocks of old cotton in sight here and abroad would explain the great hesitation in that market, even if the official estimates were fully credited. Cotton goods show a general improvement in tone, though weak in spots The demand for woolen goods is not a third of the usual magnitude.

The situation is a strange one, which perplexes the ablest dealers and though in dress goods a steady demand appears, the uncertainity as to men's goods, knit goods and carpets is as if months had not elapsed with extraordinarily narrow distribution of products. Outside New York boot and shoe factories are but poorly employed, and eastern shipments for the week were 34 per cent below last year's but bright spots appear in women's shoes and in rubber goods.

The failures for the past week number 323 in the United States against 189 last year and 42 in Canada against 26 last year. Eighteen failures were in magnitude exceeding $100,000, and 84 were over $5,000 each but less than $100,000. The aggregate of liabilities in failures the first week in October was only $13,491,293 though the number was large. Last week the liabilities have apparently been increased.

Nervousness

And gastric dyspepsia caused me much suffering for years. About a year ago I had the grip. I had no appetite, could not breathe easily when lying down and could not sleep. People said I looked like a walking ghost. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and one bottle brought on an appetite and enabled me to eat without any distress afterwards. Since taking six bottles I have not had any fits, can breathe easily and sleep. In short I call myself perfectly well. I would not now be alive but for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Rumrill.

MRS. SUSIE C. RUMRILL, Royalton, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

PNU 42 '93

Your Strength Renewed

AND YOUR RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REORGANIZED.

A few bottles of S.S.S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and needs purifying. S.S.S. Will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.

"I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel safe in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world." F. H. GIBSON, Batesville, Ark.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

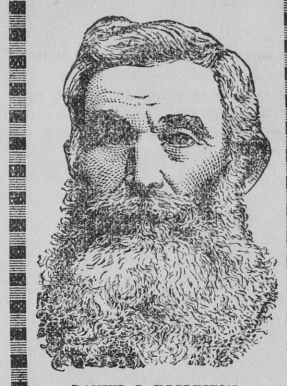
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE KIND THAT CURES



DANIEL C. EGGLESTON, Corinth, N. Y.

HELPLESS AND SUFFERING, FAINT AND WEAK FROM RHEUMATIC TORMENT, YET CURED BY

DANA'S.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.: GENTLEMEN—I am 65 years old, by occupation a farmer. For the last 5 years I have been a great sufferer with Rheumatism, so bad at times I could not stir my arm. A constant pain in my shoulders. One arm was so bad that my fingers were drawn out of shape. Was also afflicted with a burning sensation in my stomach with severe pains. I would be faint and weak, so I could hardly sit up. I have taken

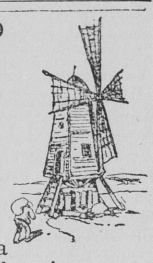
DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and my stomach is WELL, no pain in my shoulders and arms. I am indeed grateful. Yours truly, DANIEL C. EGGLESTON.

The above testimonial was sent us by W. R. Clayton, the well-known Druggist, Maple St., Corinth, N. Y., which is sufficient guarantee that it is true.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

Old Time Methods



of treating Colds and Coughs were based on the idea of suppression. We now know that "feeding a cold" is good doctrine.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a rich fat-food, cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.