#### On Two Occasions the Senate Passed Resolutions of Censure.

indrew Jackson was the only president of the United States ever impeached, and on the trial before the Senate he was acquitted, the vote in favor of conviction barely falling short of the necessary two-thirds. Two resolutions of censure on the presi-dent have been passed, once by the Senate and once by the House, on oc-casions when the hostile majority was not large enough either to pass measures over the president's veto or to impeach him. The first was passed by the Senate on March 28, 1834, cenuring President Andrew Jackson for alleged violation of the constitution and laws by his removal of the gov-ernment deposits from the United States bank. The majority of the Senate was opposed to Jackson in his war upon that bank, and this vote of censure was the only thing they could do about it. Jackson protested against this resolution as a charge to answer which no opportunity could be afforded him. The Senate refused to receive his protest. Finally, on January 16, 1837, the resolution of censure expunged from the journal of the Senate. The second resolution of censure was in a report, adopted by the House from the House committee to which President John Tyler's mes sage vetoing the tariff bill of 1842 had been referred. This report censured the president for alleged improper use of the veto power. Tyler protested against this, as Jackson had done before him; but he had, as a membe of the Senate, voted against receiving Jackson's protest, and in answer to his protest the House sent him a copy the Senate resolution on the for

FOR A FOX FARM.

#### Newfoundland Company Being Organized at North Sidney.

A company is being formed at North Sidney, Cape Breton, to estab lish a fox farm on the west coast of Newfoundland. Incorporation will sought at the next session of the Newfoundiand legislature. A number of business men of North Sidney and other parts of the privince have volunteered to take stock, and a suitable location in Newfoundland—the natural home of the valuable fox—has een obtained, as well as a number of fine breeding animals. The price of skins range from \$2 to \$3 for the dinary fox up to \$500 or more for the silver-gray or black fox.

Mr. MacCleavy Brown to disburse an nnual amount from the ome for the construction of light ises and for the water works in

Earliest Russian Millet. 

The Christmas tree was first heard of in England about 1444.

# Hest For the Bowels.

No matter what alls you, headache to a can-cer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascaners help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your nealth back. Cascaners Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Electric cab service in Paris has proved very unprofitable.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great KerveRestorer, \$2 rial bottle and treatisofree Dr. R. H. KEISE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In 1909 the Eiffel tower becomes the property of the city of Paris, and will then be used for its weather bureau.

Pise's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs - Ww. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900. Ratio of mortality in Switzerland has ccreased one-fourth in thirty years.

# Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mr.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. SI.00 a bottle.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's farnagarilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and old family medicine.
we will be satisfied.
J. C. Aven Co., Lowell, Mass.

P. N. U. 14, '02.



A Sign of Lack of Skill. Abandoned farms are evidences of ack of skill and industry on the part of their former occupants. The fact hat some of these farms have been made profitable demonstrates that more farms are abandoned because of Inducements in other directions to individuals who cannot make the farm pay more than for lack of capacity of

Not a Good Food for Cows. A recent writer says he fed his cows n pumpkins liberally for some time and they fell off in their milk two or three quarts per Jay, each cow, which vas caused by the pumpkin seeds, for when they were removed and the same quantity of pumpkins fed, the cows increased in their milk to a larger mount than they had before given,

A satisfying proof that pumpkin seed will dry up the milk secretion is demonstrated by feeding alternately for a week or two by the two methods. When the seeds are allowed an imnediate lessening of the milk supply follows. While pumpkins are valuable as food for the dairy and constitute a cheap ration, the seeds act adversely and must be removed.

#### Hogs for Quick Returns.

It has always been my experience that there is a decided advantage with hogs over all other stock kept on the farm-the quick returns if good management is given. As with all stock, t is essential that a good breed be had. By having well-bred animals a after three weeks incubation as it was quick growth and early maturity can be obtained. If a sow farrows in early spring say April late enough not to endanger losses from cold, in nine months the pigs, with good treatment, can be ready for market. By this time another lot of pigs can be growing. Thus we can sell two lots of pigs in a year from the same sow. This gives a quick return, and at this year's prices, a good one on the money in-No other stock will answer vested as well. The value of the hog to the farmer cannot be questioned.-Mrs. M. A. Speakman, in Orange-Judd Farmer.

Careful Cribbing.

Care should be taken in cribbing corn to protect it aginst rats. Cribs should be raised from the ground so that the floor can not be gnawed through, and the posts should be so guarded that they cannot be climbed. know of no better plan than the old one of covering the top of each post with a galvanized iron pan, extending out so that the rats cannot climb around it; strips of galvanized Iron may be nailed around the top of the posts, flaring outward and downward, like the eaves of a house, so that the rat can not pag the obstruction. Cribs should not be near other buildings, and everywhere care should be taken to avoid building rat harbors. The pest of rats does not stop with the mere loss of the grain they consume. although when corn is 50 cents per bushel this loss is well nigh intolerable; they visit dwelling and poultry yard, and everything about the farm suffers. All should begin at the beginning to reduce this nuisance by cribbing the corn so carefully that there will be no encouragement to the rat family.-G. March, in the Epito-

Failure or Success. sible excuse for existence. His cans are more than likely to be rinsed in ditch water. If hot water chanced to be convenient, they may be scalded over in a week or two. If he makes butter at home, he does it without a thermometer. The youngest child who can turn the handle or lift the dasher is placed at the churn, and told to remain until he hears the buttermilk "slashing round!" This man, if he insists on keeping cows, should take his milk to a creamery and buy his butter there. He is a fossil, not

a dairyman. But, if a man can keep his milk clean every day in the year, if he can be interested in the sweetness of his milk cans, if he can be thoroughly convinced of the virtues of water actually at boiling point as the only destruction of germs of ill flavor, if he can watch over his cream and control its ripening, and churu with his thermometer and his understanding as well as with his hands, if he can be enthusiastic over the grain of his butter and keep before his mind's eye the perfect product, rather than the dollars and cents represented by it-then he has found his vocation and is likely to do it credit.—Edith Evans before the Arizona Agricultural Association.

# Fertile Eggs in Early Spring.

If one desires to secure fertile eggs early in the season there are certain precautions to be taken. The hens should be induced to exercise as much as posible. To secure this end there nothing better than to have abundant litter and scatter whole grain in it, so as to compel the hens to scratch for their food. The food should contain at least 10 percent and 20 percent would be better, of animal matter. Whether the animal food is ground green bones, beef scraps or animal meat is not of so much consequence as that animal food be given. Probably if the bones have plenty of lean ment dhering to them, they are the best to

Beef scraps I have used in preference to other animal foods, because they are always obtainable at reason-

ments are apt to be two laxative and their use requires more care than most poultrymen are willing to give. If a mash is given for one meal, it should be fed warm, not hot, and the addition of a little sulphur will be found beneficial.

The eggs should be gathered regularly, and frequently if the weather is cold in order to prevent their being chilled. While an egg will endure con siderable cold, yet even a slight chill may prevent it from hatching, and it is always "better to be safe than to be sorry" in such matters. The fresher the eggs the stronger wil be their fertility. While eggs sometimes will hatch when six weeks or two months old, they are much more likely to hatch if not more than one week old. If they must be kept, their fertility will tend to be preserved by

turning them over every day or two. If eggs are purchased for hatching and come from a distance, they should be unpacked promptly, put in a cool place and allowed to lie undisturbed upon their sides for from 24 to 48 hours, according to the distance they have traveled, before they are placed under a hen or in a incubator. Experiments have shown that the jarring incidental to travel to some degree displaces the contents of the eggs and that a period of rest is necessary to secure the proper readjustment of the contents. Neglect to give traveled eggs the requisite rest is probably responsible for not a few complaints regarding their being fertile.

A rotten egg is one that has been fertile. Not a few complaints are made that the eggs set were infertile because after incubation they were rotten. But their rottenness proves exactly the reverse. An egg which has never been fertilized will be as odorless at the start. The sweetness may not prove that it was never fertilized because it is possible that fertile eggs may be so injured that the germ never starts to grow, but rottenness proves that there was a germ which began to grow but died during some period of the incubation.-H. S. Babcock, in American Agriculturist,

To the Rescue of Wornout Lands,

The unproductive pasture and meadow lands of New England are in no sense worn out and exhausted; they are not dead, never to be revived again. Their returns are simply because they lack small, care and attention. Stir them up, get air through them, and then add some available plant food so plant life can get started; they will quickly change from their unproductive condition,

giving satisfactory returns. All things considered, New England is one of the best hay-raising sections of the whole country. Much of these lands are giving good farm return with neither artificial feeding nor care. Think what they would surely do were they handled in a business like way. The New Hampshire college farm is one of the most vivid examples of what skill, science and care will do in the way of rescuing wornout lands. When the college moved to Durham, the farm represented one of the most depleted and broken-down farms in the whole New England district. But 12 tons of hay were cut that first year; it required some time to produce enough forage for the smal number of animals kept. But what a change in a few brief year! The past season finds every field on the old farm under cultivation, and newly seeded to grass, and two large barns filled with hay and corn to overflowing, and 80 head of cattle and horses supported, besides a large num-

er of hogs. How was this done? By tillage, erop ratation, manures and fertilizers. What was Jone for the improvement of that farm is possible for every farmer in New England. The first step is tillage, and thorough tillage at that: chemicals and crop rotation will not show their full value unless good grown-up sister, Miss Eunice, made

tillage is followed. Soil must be stirred up and filled with air. This practice will improve the physical condition of the soil; and changes the unavailable, unassimilable plant food into available plant food. It losens the soil, it puts life in the soil: it makes a comfortable home in which the plant may grow. Then crop rotation adjusts the different plants to the environments of their food. Finally, chemicals supply the needed plant food to get a good and vigorous growth from the beginning. We have found it advisable in bringing up the New Hampshire College farm to add the following chemicals just before sowing: Muriate of potash 150 pounds, nitrate of soda 100, and acid phosphate 200 pounds per acre. This mixture was scattered broadcast, then harrowed in followed by the crop

One favorable season the yield was increased from less than a half ton of hay to the acre to more than three tons. An eight-acre field three years ago was treated in this manner by fall and spring seeding, and the following summer 22 tons of timothy-clover hav were cut. The last summer a trifle less than 24 tons were harvested. Other fields were treated in a similar way. In every case the yield has been doubled and trebled by tillage and fertilization.

Does it pay? Nothing pays better than when hay sells for \$15 and \$20 per ton. The expenditure of \$10 per acre for labor and fertilizers will be returned in a single year, with a profit of as much as twice what was originally spent, and then for four or five years everything is profit, except the cost of harvesting the crop.—Charles W. Burkett, in American Cultivator.

The leopard cannot change his spots out a girl can get rid of freckles,



They say a tiny little stream
Helps make a mighty sea,
But do you think that Lincoln once
Was just a boy like me?

know a small black apple seed, Can make a tall, straight tree, But do you think a Washington Can be made out of me

And if I grow and grow and grow,
And do the best I can,
Do you suppose I'll ever make
A celebrated man?
— Brooklyn Eagle.

Nippy's Brenkfast. "Bow wow!" said Boxer, the great St. Bernard,

'Woof!" said Rex, the collie And both the big dogs looked up from the bones they were gnawing to snap at Nippy, the little fox terrier, who had come up to near to the butcherman's cart, they thought,

"Go away!" snapped Rex. "This is our butcherman; he brings meat for our master and us. He wouldn't give anything to a little dog like you.' "Please, big doggies," said Nippy,

"can't I have the bones when you get

through eating them?" "If you don't bother us may be you can," Boxer growled, munching away. So Nippy sat down and watched them gnawing away. How he wished his master knew such a good butcher man as theirs did, so that he, too, could have nice juicy bones!

The butcherman came out of the

house talking angrily to himself, "Here, get out of the way, you dogs!" he said, shaking his basket at Rex and Boxer. My, how quickly those two big dogs slunk off with their bones in their mouths.

Poor Nippy, he too, dropped his tail between his legs and turned to run away. No bones for him today.

"Why, come here, you poor little fellow. Wouldn't those big ones let you have a share? Well, you shall have some breakfast this minute. Here's 1 bone for you. Now be off, and don't let them get it away from you, mind." Nippy knew better. He grabbed that lovely bone from the butcher's hand and put for home as fast as his four would carry him.-Brooklyn Engle.

### A Winter Nutting Party.

"A letter for you!" said Mr. Chadwick, looking up from his morning's mail and tossing a small square envelope to Mabel.

"For me, papa? I wonder who it is from!" and Mabel in a flutter of anticination ran for her paper-cutter, It proved to be an invitation from

Ethel Cheney, one of her school mates, to her nutting party on the next Saturday afternoon "I am so glad!" said Mabel, "We always have such nice times at Ethel's house. But isn't this queer?" and she

read aloud, "'Baskets, but no extra wraps, will be needed.'" That means you are to gather your nuts in the house, instead of in the woods," explained Mabel's brother

Ralph, with a laugh, "I don't just see Low," said Mabel. Nobody else seemed to see "just how," and for the next three days the nutting party was the principal topic of conversation among Ethel's play-

Saturday afternoon found Mabel, with a half-dozen exher children on the steps of the Cheney home, each carrying a basket. Inside were more girls and boys and baskets, and for a time the maid who attended the door was kept busy admitting the bright, merry-faced guests.

When all had arrived, Ethel's known the way in which the nuts were to be gathered.

Two bushels of walnuts had been scattered through the house from gar rot to basement, and the childrens' part was to find them. Each one was to carry home all that he gathered, and they were at liberty to search any where for them wherever there were open doors. The only restrictions made were that neither doors nor drawers were to be opened.

When the signal was given there was a moment's hesitation, and then what a scampering there was in all directions! Closed doors were soon found to be in a very small minority. The large house had been thrown open and thoroughly warmed from top to bottom, and everywhere the searchers came upon nuts, either singly or in

Beds and bureaus, chairs and tables held the coveted prizes, and many an explorer of some particularly dark cor ner of stairway or closet was rewarded by the addition of a big handful to his

Was there ever such another merry time! Such a clatter of nimble feet! Such shouts and squeals! Such musical laughter! Such a hum of happy voices! It was worth far more than the trouble just to see and hear it all, asserted Mrs. Cheney, as she watched the boys and girls flying hither and thither in their eager haste.

But it was in the old garret that the children had the most sport. The queer hiding places in which nuts might be found gave zeast to the search, and when Mabel emerged from under the cobwebby eaves with hair a little rumpled, but triumphantly holding a full pint of walnuts, what a dash there was for the dark corners!

At last it was over, the children could find no more nuts, and down stairs they trooped to consider their

spoils. It was soon decided that Mabel Chadwick's basket was fuller than any other, and she was a very happy little girl when, as a reward for being the best nut-gatherer there, Miss Eunice presented her with a beautiful little china nut-dish that had two mintature squirrels for handles. There was a pretty box of assorted nuts for the small boy who has the lewest number of walnuts to carry home, and everybody seemen contented with the re sults of the nutting, all agreeing that it was almost more fun to hunt for nuts indoors than out in the fields,-Younth's Companion,

## A Russian Romance.

· Miss Kondacheff, a Rusian author, tells in the St. Nicholas the following pretty little romance of Twelfth Night fortune-telling:

Here is a true story I was once told, showing that once upon a time this prophecy actually came true,

It happened somewhere in the coun try, many, many years ago, in the 'good old days," when there were no railroads, and people traveled about mostly in their own sledges or car riages drawn by post-horses, or if the distance was not to great, by their own 'troika"-a Russian sleigh drawn by a team of three horses,

The heroine of my story was at that time a young girl still in the schoo room, greatly troubled with lessons governesses, and dancing-masters, and becoming rather tired of her quiet life in the country. So, one fine evening just before going to bed, she thought she would like to cast one look into the future and see from what directler she was to expect her fate. She ster ped out accordingly upon the tarrace and-whiz-her slipper went skimming through the cold night air. But what was her discomfiture when she saw it fly over the high fence and into the road beyond! Here was a predi cament.

She could not posibly follow and seed it in the Jeep snow, her feet clad it silk stockings, and only one slipped for them both! She did not like send ing out the servants, who were all at supper, and it did not seem worth while to put on thick boots and begin a regular search so late at night "This comes of being too curious," she soliloquized, as she limped to her own room. "Well, never mina; I dare say I'll find my slipper safe and sound to morrow morning." But her search next day proved vain; fresh snow had fallen during the night, and the los slipper, she thought, was probably buried deep beneath the soft white covering.

Several years passed. Her parents Several years passed. Her parents timated at about three thousand, moved to Moscow, where, in the which is 1,500 less than last winter. course of time, she married an officer in the Emperor's guards. In her husband's study, on the mantel shelf, she often noticed, among other knick knacks, a girl's dainty but faded satin alipper. It certainly seemed familiar to the sleigh. The 'something' prove! dered about it, she never could remember where and when she had seen just such shoe as that. At last her curiosity grew to such a pitch-the old slipper was always all reminding her of something, she knew not exactly what-that she decided to question her husband about it.

"It is an old story," he answered, "and happened many years ago. I was then a young fellow, just beginning life, and traveling post-haste to join my regiment. Happening to paca through a village one evening, at a great speed (my horses being fresh and in high spirits), I suddenly felt a and in high spirits), I suddenly felt a stinging blow on the cheek, I heard an exclamation from the other side of a fence—and something dropped into the sleigh. hTe 'something' proved to be a satin slipper, and as I took it up, any cheek stinging with pain. I own that I felt very angry and indignant at this unexpected assault.

"Then I remembered it was Twelfth Night; I remembered, too, the ancient custom, and by that time my wrath bal calmed down. I even thought of sets directly on the blood and nucous sur-

had calmed down. I even thought of turning back and delivering the weapon into the fair hands that had, unintentionally, dealt the blow, but on looking round, I perceived that the village, 'Krasnoe' I think it was called, was far behind us, and L still holding the slipper in my hand, was being carried along over the snowy steppes at full speed.

"I have never since been in that part of the country, nor have I any light, washing and rubbing. Sold by all idea whose feet once tripped about gaily in this old thing; but I came to have a tender feeling for it. I was sorry for the girl who had surely been British sea forces. A naval reserve looking for it and probably wondered will first be established. about its mysterious disappearance, and as time rolled on I somehow came to associate it with my early youth, and all its golden dreams; that is why I have kept it all through these past ten years. You are not jealous dear, are you?" he added, smiling.

Krasnoe, on Twelfth Night, and just ten years ago? Why, it must be mine! From the very first I though it looked familiar and like an old friend! Ten years old! I was 15 then, and, oh, so years old! I was 15 then, and, oh, so Ltd., Baltimore, Md. Ltd., Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists. snow, snow, snow, all day long, with nobody of my age near, and the winter evenings so lonely and dull that one evening I decided to try the old experiment, and see whether there was any hope of a change for me. And it has come true! for didn't it strike you on the cheek? Poor old cheek!" and she patted it tenderly.

at which the water pouring over the falls of Niagara wears away the rock



Mrs. Francis Podmore, President W. C. T. U., Saranac Lake, New York, Owes Her Health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read Her Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - For several years after my last child was born I felt a peculiar weakness, such as I never had experienced before, with severe pains in the ovaries and frequent headaches.

"I tried the doctor's medicines and found it money worse than wasted. A friend who had been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it. I did so, also your Sanative Wash, and I must say I never experienced such relief before. Within six weeks I was like another woman. I felt young and strong and happy once more.

"This is several years ago, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is my only medicine. If I ever feel bad or tired a few doses brings instant relief."-MRS. FRANCIS PODMORE.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "allgone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del>

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Write us and see how helpful we can be, at no cost to you, in getting beautiful and healthful homes. Address

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Patience and Ferseverance. Three million packages of Putnam Fade

Three million packages of Putnam Fadeless Dyes are put up every year. To do this necessitates the handling of one hundred thousand pounds of dye stuff.

The packages are filled by dipping the dye stuff up with a large wooden spoon and placing in an envelope. Five car loads of dye stuff handled with a wooden spoon! This is accomplished every year by the dozens of young ladies employed by the Putnam Fadeless Dye Co., Unionville, Mo.

London requires 600,000 cows to supply it with daily products.

Many School Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms, At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed Free, Address Allen S, Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Scabbards worn by Russian officers are

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } 28.

acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Chener & Co., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The biggest average farm in the world is in South Australia, where the average squatter holds 78,000 acres.

Sir Conrad Reeves, of Barbadoes, knighthood, has just died, aged 75. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sun-

druggists. Australia wants to form an Australasian navy as an auxiliary to the

# The Best Insurance

Vogeler's Curative Compound furnished "Jealous!—of my own slipper?" she cried. "This is fun! Why, it is mine, mine, mine! and she clapped her skin, liver and kidney diseases, are most hands and laughed a joyous, ringing laugh. "You said the village was the development of those every day ailments, which are a menace to life and happiness. A few doses of Vogeler's, when dyspepsia.

constipation, headache, or nervousness appear, will insure good health. A free sample bottle will be sent on appli cation to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

PROVIDENCE ROAD,

GORLESTON, GT. YARMOUTH. deriment, and see whether there was may hope of a change for me. And it has come true! for didn't it strike you are the cheek? Poor old cheek!" and the patted it tenderly.

Five yards in four years is the rate at which the water pouring over the alls of Niagara wears away the rock beneath.

James Smith.

JAMES SMITH

TALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME.



My family physician told me to try Ripans Tabules, as he had found them of great benefit in sev eral obstinate cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. I felt better within a day, and was soon greatly relieved. I have always been subject to bad sick headache until I began taking the Tabules, and you don't know what a relief it is to be entirely free from these.

At druggists. The Pive-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

# Capsicum Vaseline Put up in Collaps Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior - sustand or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate other planer, and will not believe the most operate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the tothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remady for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic,

for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralstic and gonty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations." Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not senuine.

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