

TO YOUNG LADIES.

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association, Elizabeth Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the country, how grateful I am to you for all the benefits I have received from using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for



MISS ELIZABETH CAINE.

eight months from suppressed menstruation, and it effected my entire system until I became weak and debilitated, and at times felt that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it were renewed. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to everybody.

MISS ELIZABETH CAINE, 69 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.—\$30000 forfeit if these testimonials are not genuine.

As such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance for woman's ills of every nature.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn, Mass.

Natives Keep Valuable Secret.

The Antimoro, one of the oldest tribes of Madagascar, possess the secret of making, from the pulp of a native shrub, a very beautiful and enduring kind of paper, resembling parchment. Each family possesses a few sheets of this paper, on which its chronicles and traditions are recorded, and the same paper is used for transcribing the laws of Mohammedanism. The paper is said to have been invented in the middle of the ninth century by a Mohammedan shipwrecked on the coast, who desired to transcribe his work and water-soaked copy of the Koran in an enduring form. The Antimoro will only make the paper for sale when some pressing necessity arises.

The more you flatter some people the more they rise in their own estimation.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 231rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Over one-third of the manufactured goods which are made in France are the products of female labor.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hull's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and on the surface. Hull's Cataract Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription in some of the best hospitals known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces the wonderful results in curing cataract. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price, 75c. Hull's Family Pills are the best.

The largest order of merit in the world in the French Legion of Honor, which now has reached half a million members.

A Nasty Practice.

A nasty practice is what the Chicago Inter Ocean calls the pasting of repeated layers of wall paper upon another, thus covering up the fifth and germs of disease that may be propagated in a very absorbent and decaying mass of four paste, paper, animal glue, and color.

The planetoids, of which there are over 200 known, have all been discovered since January 1, 1891.

Lost His Rheumatism By the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil.

SEBASTIAN JEREMIAH MAHER, of Ardchoy, Royal Irish Constabulary, says: "My friend, Mr. Thomas Hand, has been a great sufferer from rheumatism in the back and joints for the last four years, during which time he has employed many different methods of treatment, but obtained no relief whatever, and for the last two years has been unable to walk without a stick, and sometimes two sticks, and was in great pain constantly. I induced him to procure a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied with the most astonishing and marvelous effects. Before he had finished using the contents of the first bottle he could walk readily without the aid of a stick, and after a few applications from the second bottle he was free from pain, and has been ever since, and although fifty years of age and a farmer, he can walk and work without experiencing any pain or difficulty whatever."

Woman's Curative Compound, the great remedy which cures people well, it is made from the formula of the famous London physician. Send to St. Jacobs Oil, Baltimore, Md., for a free sample bottle.

FARMERS' CORNER

The Value of Sheep.

Sheep are the only animals which do not really exhaust the land on which they feed. They distribute manure evenly on the field and trample it into the soil, feeding upon plants that other animals will not consume.

Varied Diet for Chickens.

The importance of having a greatly varied diet for growing chicks should be kept in view. Variety tempts their appetites, while a continuous feeding of any one kind of food will cause nausea and bowel ailments if long persisted in. Do not use damaged food of any kind. Feed in clean places—never on the ground contaminated with droppings. If feeding troughs are not used sweep a place clean on the ground before feeding, and if you can get good clean sharp sand, scatter some on the clean feeding ground at least every day.—Poultry Culture.

Fighting Bugs and Blights.

The fighting of insect and fungus enemies is as important as any other part of potato culture. The application of an arsenical poison is the only reliable, inexpensive method for fighting the insect pests, and bordeaux mixture is the only sure preventive of the blight. As soon as the potatoes are three or four inches high, they should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture and paris green, or bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate. This should be repeated as often as the plants make five or six inches of additional growth. When the danger of the Colorado beetle is passed, bordeaux mixture alone can be used. The spraying should be continued as long as the potatoes continue to make rapid growth. To ward off the blights it is necessary that each leaf be protected, so far as practicable, with a coating of copper.

Spraying is the most effective method of applying insecticides and fungicides. To obtain the best results the material must be forced through a proper nozzle so as to make a very fine mist. On small fields for force pump, a hose, nozzle and a barrel for holding the spraying mixture and a wagon for carrying the above would constitute the necessary spraying outfit. This form of an outfit can be used not only for spraying potatoes, but also used on fruit trees. In large fields, ten and twenty acres or more, it is advisable to use an automatic sprayer. In our practice we have found those that spray four rows better than where it is attempted to spray a larger number at one time.—Professor Charles D. Woods, in American Agriculturist.

Feed According to the Work.

I care for farm horses through the winter according to the amount of work they have to do. Some winters we have more work than we can do, or than we can get to do during some other winters. Last winter I broke all of my corn ground. This winter I have no plowing that I can do at all. So our horses last year, or winter rather, were fed differently from the way they will be fed this winter. During the winter feed just enough to keep the horses in good flesh, and solid flesh at that. I don't like the idea of getting horses overfat in winter and running them down to poor in summer. Would rather have them in good flesh the year round. To do this feed according to the work to be done. For winter feed a little corn and oats, plenty of straw (oats straw preferred), a little shredded fodder and only occasionally a small feed of clover hay; and be sure that they get plenty of water at regular hours of the day. Salt regularly and give plenty of exercise when weather will permit. I find that horses wintered in this way are in better shape for work when spring comes. Then, of course, increase their grain diet and put them on hay, mixed preferred, in place of the straw fodder. You will be surprised how they will stand work and hold their flesh. One year I worked four horses all the year on four loads of hay, but when they were not at work they were in good pasture during summer and fall, and in the winter they were fed this straw and fodder I have just mentioned. By feeding in this way we not only save feed, but keep our horses with good appetites as well.—T. A. F., in Indiana Farmer.

The Grape.

The grape, as we know it today, is an American plant. Indigenous species, found wild over the entire United States, are nearly equal to the whole number in the remaining world. Hence, the insect enemies are, to the greater extent, American in origin. Therefore, the great increase in the vine industry in this country, and a desire to grow the less vigorous European grapes, make it of vital importance to familiarize ourselves with all insect enemies and diseases, to the end that we may find a quick remedy. In some cases it is desirable to know a preventive. The grape phylloxera, together with such blighting fungous diseases as the two mildews and the black rot, outrank all other vine evils. Upwards of 200 different insects have already been listed as enemies to the vine in this country, and the records of the experimental department show over 100 different insects. Taking this for a text the grape grower has an important lesson to learn, and if the best results are to be obtained the grower must enter upon these studies at once. The insect enemies and diseases are referred to here in a broad sense, yet it is within reach of every grower to

know these insects and diseases and learn the remedies and preventives and to know what and how to apply them. The Pacific coast produces more than one-half the grape crop of the United States. The varieties grown in this region are mostly derived from one species of grape, *Vitis vinifera*, which is supposed to be a native of Asia, but by many years of extensive cultivation in Europe it has become known as the European grape. The varieties throughout the Central and Eastern portions of the United States are largely originated from the native North American species, and are less liable to the attacks of the phylloxera, and are much less injured when attacked. Coulure is a malady found in the Pacific coast districts to a greater extent than elsewhere in the United States. The word is taken from the French, meaning imperfect bloom and growth of grape, the bunches having berries of different sizes and states of ripening. The cause of Coulure attributed, by good authority, to climatic changes, and is the most damaging in the raising vineyards, though the same trouble is often found in the market vineyards of the east and causes a great deal of trouble in classing and grading grapes for market. Grapes that are self fertile in bloom may be benefited in this matter by snaking as soon as the fruit stem forms.—S. H. Linton, in The Epitomist.

The Strawberry Crop.

The new strawberry bed must be prepared as early as possible. The young plants set out this spring are the ones that bear the male crop next year, although beds two or three years old also produce fruit, but, as such beds are difficult to keep clean of weeds and grass, strawberry growers find it more profitable to give good cultivation and an abundance of plant food to new beds using the old beds for some other crop. If old beds are to be preserved, however, cultivation can be given only between the rows, using fertilizer liberally. Manure should not now be applied to strawberry plants, as it may injure the berries later, and that applied last fall should be raked over with a fine rake at the time of removing the mulch. If weeds appear in old beds, they should be pulled out by hand, and such work will have to be done frequently. If the bed was well cultivated last year there may be but few weeds, and for that reason all new beds should be kept as clean as possible; in fact, any cultivation the first year will save labor the next season.

When applying fertilizers it should be done early, and before the crowns begin to grow in the spring. If the land was well manured last fall but little fertilizer will be necessary, but nitrate of soda, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, nearly always gives good results on strawberries. Old beds are those that have produced one crop. The new fruiting beds are those that are expected to bear the first crop this year. It is the latter that should be given the most fertilizer. A mixture of 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds superphosphate and 150 pounds muriate of potash per acre may be applied. The superphosphate also contains a proportion of nitrogen, but which is less soluble than the nitrate, and will consequently last longer in the season. Some growers prefer to use 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 100 pounds of ground dried blood, fearing that in case of ground rain a portion of the nitrate, which is very soluble, will be lost or carried beyond the reach of the roots on light soils. After applying the fertilizer it will be an advantage to mulch around the plants in order to protect against drought, as much as possible, success with strawberries depend largely upon the supply of moisture, as the best crops are obtained when there is a plentiful supply of water to dissolve the fertilizer. By keeping the ground covered with a mulch evaporation of moisture is largely prevented.

When setting out new beds this spring, which should be done in April, or sooner if the ground will permit use only the runners from last year's plants, and aim to secure those that are large and strong, having only white roots, which are well rooted. A runner, or plant, which has blossomed or borne fruit should be discarded, and when planting the runners let the roots be well spread out and not cramped. They should be set out on fine, deep soft ground, that has been well prepared. Any manure used should be fine and free from litter. The plants are usually placed 12 inches apart in the rows, but may be given more room with advantage. The rows may be far enough apart to admit of cultivation with a horse hoe, or closer if hand hoes are preferred. Not a weed or blade of grass should be allowed, and the top soil should be kept loose by working the soil after every rain. When the plants are well under way and before the dry season begins, fertilizer may be applied and worked into the soil, the mixture suggested for bearing beds being suitable.—Philadelphia Record.

What He Left.

In a little New England village lived a lawyer famous for drawing wills, in which branch of the business he had long enjoyed a monopoly of the business of the country. On the death of a certain respected citizen there was much speculation as to the value of the property, and the village gossip undertook to find out the facts. He hunted up the lawyer and said, rather bluntly: "I suppose you made Blank's will?" "Yes."

"Then you probably know how much he left. Would you mind telling me?" "Not at all," answered the lawyer, deliberately. "He left everything he had."—Youth's Companion.

Norway, Ireland and Spain have more blind people in proportion to population than any other European countries. Spain has 216 per 100,000, Norway 208 and Ireland 111.

LAST NEW THING IN MICROBES.

If your hair is growing gray, Do you know what turns it thus? 'Tis a microbe, savants say. Called the Pig-me-top-a-gus! Which, entrenched in every hair, Feeds upon the pigment there. So, henceforward, you should say, When each lock to silver turns, Not that you are growing gray— Science such brief phrases spurs— You should—if you'd not be musty— Say you're pigmetophagist! —London Truth.

HUMOROUS.

Mabel—"Is he an entertaining conversationist?" Beth—"Very. He lets you do all the talking."

Wigwag—"I asked him why he got married, and he said: 'Just for fun.'"

Henpeck—"He must have a peculiar sense of humor."

"Can you make four revolutions in the air before alighting?" asked the curious stranger of the circus acrobat. "Say," replied the acrobat, "I'm no South American republic!"

"Will they be any honor for the man who discovers the North Pole?" "Certainly! He will be a great life-saver." "A life-saver?" "Yes, explorers will cease going then."

Kingsley—"You've been to these literary clubs and metaphysical things for two or three years now, and what does your culture amount to?" Mrs. Kingsley—"Don't I know everybody?"

"And she isn't married yet?" Grace—"She's well preserved! She is the same Birdie Hopplidyke she was fifteen years ago." "No, she's not the same. She spells it 'Byrdy' now."

Hook—"Do you believe in having your fortune told?" Nye—"Well, a fortune teller told me once to expect trouble from a stout, dark woman, and the very next day I had to fire the cook."

Fogg—"I heard a pretty compliment for you the other day." Mrs. Passy—"Indeed, may I ask what it was?" Fogg—"I heard some one say how pretty you used to be." Mrs. Passy—"Used to be! Do you call that a compliment? I call it an obituary notice."

Mrs. Gush—"How do you do 'Manda? How did you like the reading of Browning at the club last night?" Mrs. Bluff—"Oh, pretty well. But I didn't like the way her dress hung."

Mrs. Gush—"Nor I either. And it seemed to me that she might have held the book more gracefully."

"Sadie, how are you getting along at school in your physiology?" "All right, I guess." "How many bones are there in the human body?" "Two hundred." "When I went to school dear, there were two hundred and eight." "Well, people ain't as bonny as they used to be when you went to school, mamma."

"What is heredity, mamma?" Asked the little girl, spelling the word out through her falling tears, and waiting to write down the meaning. "It is—m, how shall I explain it? Oh," said the mother, "something you get from your father or me." And the small child wrote down on her paper of home lessons: "Heredity—spanking."

Opinions of Benjamin Bibbs.

"When I want to fight a case in court I have to find a lawyer who has a reputation—one who is able to have a suite of offices splendidly furnished, who employs five or six typewriters and stenographers, and who has to turn clients away because he is so busy. If I can get such a lawyer to take my case I have it more than half won at the start. He will be allowed to do things in court that a young, unknown attorney would not dare to try, and if he can't browbeat the judge himself he can at least awe the jurors and the witnesses, all of whom have heard of him. They know that he is a great lawyer, and therefore, his words have weight with them. Always get a lawyer with a reputation when you go to court."

"But when my child is sick I will not go after a doctor who makes his rounds in a coupe, with a liveried driver on the box, and has so many patients that he can spare only time enough to run in and glance at each one's tongue, charging \$5 a glance. Give me the doctor who is unknown and hasn't an anteroom full of patients who are waiting to tell him what's the matter with them. Death is the judge, jury and witnesses, that the doctor has to face, and neither a reputation nor a big bluff counts 10 cents' worth.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Four Classes of Lawyers.

There are today, roughly speaking, four classes of lawyers—first, the corporation attorney, who draws an assured salary or retainer of ample magnitude; second, the lawyer of the old school, who maintains the ideals of his profession, and who is being slowly crushed between centralization of commercial interests on the one hand, and the sharp practice of his competitors on the other; third, those men nominally lawyers who supplement their meagre professional income by collections, loan and insurance business; fourth, the "rustler," who seeks business by the same methods as the travelling salesman secures his orders, and who either never knew, or has forgotten that the duty of an upright counselor is to prevent, not to foster, litigation.—From Judge Stephen A. Lowell's Address at the University of Oregon.

Camels are the only animals that cannot swim.

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.

Germany is to expend \$75,000 on military motor-cars.

Flo's Car cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

The favorite air of the average girl is a millionaire.

LARGER PENSION AT 103.

Hiram Cronk the Last Pensioner of War of 1812.

A bill is pending in the House to increase the pension of Hiram Cronk, of Oneida county, New York, who is said to be the sole survivor of the War of 1812, from \$12 to \$25 per month. Hiram Cronk is said to be 103 years old. There are now on the pension rolls 1,527 names of widows credited to soldiers of the War of 1812, but the most of these married men much older than themselves, and their hero soldier boys have long since passed away. Personally Cronk took no part in the fighting, but he enlisted and was ready to meet the British. As his services were not required he was discharged. Next day he was in Watertown, and in the night was aroused by the sound of cannonading. A day later he learned that a British gunboat had passed and fired a few shots at the defenses of Sackett's Harbor. Cronk went home, but enlisted again on October 8, 1814. He served 40 days as a private, and assisted in building log barracks along the shore at Sackett's Harbor. He was honorably discharged November 16 following. Hiram Cronk married Polly Thornton at Western (now Westernville), Oneida county, March 21, 1825, and in the years that followed several children were born to them. He subsequently received from the Federal government two military honoraria, one for 120 acres and one for 40 acres, but sold them. In 1871 he filed a pension claim, but it was rejected. It was reopened in 1878, and \$8 a month was allowed him. In 1888 his pension was increased to \$12 a month. Of late years he has been quite feeble, and has required a guardian. He lives on a little farm (mortgaged to almost its full value), and his daughter and son-in-law live with him. The daughter is 70 years old. Cronk still takes an interest in war matters and current politics. His eyesight and hearing are still fairly good.

New Petroleum Motor.

A new invention is announced, which, if all that is said of it be true, will revolutionize the petroleum motor. As is known, engines of the kind, in their present form, require the introduction into the cylinder of air, the latter producing with the petroleum vapor a mixture which is exploded by the electric spark. Carbonic acid gas is thrown off through the escape pipes. The new invention is that of a chemical process, still kept secret, by which it is said, the escape of gas in question can be utilized precisely to feed the cylinder. A continuous series of chemical transformations, so to speak, is established. The twofold result of the process is that the engine, first, does not deprive the atmosphere of pure oxygen by appropriating the gas for its own consumption; and, secondly, does not further reduce the proportion of pure oxygen in the air around by throwing out carbonic acid gas. The invention is chiefly of importance for submarine navigation, and its author is said to be a naval engineer. Hitherto, submarine boats have necessarily been propelled by electric power. If the petroleum motor can be improved so that it does not impoverish the air around it, it will be applicable to engines of the kind. This will be an obvious saving of weight and bulk in the engines of submarine boats. Apart from this consideration the new invention will obviously effect a considerable economy of weight in the petroleum motor for automobilism generally and in particular for aerial navigation.

It requires no experience to dye with PERMANENT DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary. Sold by all druggists.

It is expected that the railway now being built to connect Valparaiso with the Rio de la Plata will be completed in five or six years.

Best For the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS (Cathartic), the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Camels are the only animals that cannot swim.

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.

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The favorite air of the average girl is a millionaire.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again." Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood. Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

81.00 a bottle. All druggists. Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied. T. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

---DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the Country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."---Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine, I know of nothing better."---H. W. Ogden.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course

of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Rest Your Eyes.

Strong eyes are said to give their possessor both pleasure and confidence, while weak eyes that feel and look hot and tired certainly give no delight to their owner nor to those who look back into them. It rests the eyes to shut them, if only for a minute at a time, in some convenient interval, and if it is any way possible to lie flat on the back for any length of time the gain to the eyes as well as to the whole body is immense.

England's War Expenses.

The army estimates issued in England show a grand total for the year 1902-03 of \$301,550,000, which is intended to provide for 420,000 men, of which 219,700 men are for the ordinary army service and 200,300 for war services. The estimates of which \$200,000,000 is required for war, show a decrease under this head of \$116,250,000 compared with 1901-02.

One of the Buenos Ayres newspapers has a consultation room in which the poor can get medical aid and medicine free.

GOOD WEATHER FOR DUCKS

IS GOOD WEATHER FOR YOU IF YOU WEAR THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING

WET WEATHER PROTECTION IS GUARANTEED UNDER THIS TRADE MARK. OUR FULL LINE OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING IS SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE EVERYWHERE. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Capiscum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes. A Substitute for and Superior to Menthol or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty 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 mail for 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 genuine. CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

RIPANS

I have used Ripans for several years in my general practice as a first-class extempore remedy for late dinners' distress, and have carried them in my vest pocket in the little paper cartons. At banquets and at lodge meetings I have often passed one to an adjacent brother.

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

SALZER'S SEEDS.

Great catalogue, with large number of seed samples, mailed free of charge. Worth \$10.00 to get a set. Salzer's Seeds. Catalogue mailed free. Best on earth. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

FISHER'S CURE FOR

BLINDNESS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Lough Strips. Double Gold. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Thompson's Eye Water