

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.
A substitute for and superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop 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 drug stores, 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 genuine.
CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

RIPANS

I was troubled with pains in my back, dizziness and burning in my stomach. I had no appetite, could not sleep. A sister of mine advised me to try Ripans Tablets. They have entirely cured me. I take one every night and morning and they just keep me right and regular.

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

DROPSY CURED IN 30 TO 60 DAYS

Write for particulars and 10 days' treatment. Free. O. E. Collins, Dropsy Med. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FELT THE SHOCK

Porto Rico Natives Terrorized by Martinique's Eruption.

Miss Ida Daft, a former teacher in the McKeesport schools, writes to her father, Thomas Daft, of McKeesport, Pa., that she distinctly felt the shock of the eruption in Martinique at Porto Rico, where she is employed as a teacher in the government schools. In her letter Miss Daft says that, though she was 300 miles from the scene of the disaster, the shock of the eruption was distinctly felt. She stated further that the natives of the island understood what the upheaval meant, and were in terror for fear it might be near enough to overwhelm them. Miss Daft was one of the school teachers secured by the government to go to Porto Rico at the close of the Spanish-American War.

A Pertinent Reminder

A beginner in newspaper work in a Southern town who occasionally "sent stuff" to one of the New York dailies picked up last summer what seemed to him a "big story." Hurrying to the telegraph office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story so and so. Shall I send?" The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusiastic unsatisfied. "Send 600 words" was all it said. "Can't be told in less than 1,200," he wired back. Before long the reply came: "Story of creation of world told in 600. Try it."

Matrimonial Casualties of the War

The South African war has occasioned an enormous number of marriages. Officers married hurriedly before they went out; some have espoused the fair enemy out there; many have succumbed to the charms of the plucky young military nurses; great numbers invaded home have been promptly wedded by their patriotic and grateful feminine cotemporaries.



Mrs. Annie McKay, Chaplain Sons of Temperance, 326 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Cured of Severe Female Troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Being a mother of five children I have had experience with the general troubles of my sex. I was lacerated when one of my children was born and from that hour I date all my afflictions. I found that within a few months my health was impaired, I had female weakness and serious inflammation and frequent flooding. I became weak and dizzy but kept on my feet, dragging through my work without life or pleasure. A neighbor who had been helped by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound insisted that I take at least one bottle. I did so and felt so much better that I kept on the treatment. For seven months I used the Compound faithfully and gladly do I say it, health and strength are mine once more. I know how to value it now when it was so nearly lost, and I appreciate how great a debt I owe you. The few dollars I spent for the medicine cannot begin to pay what it was worth to me. Yours very truly, MRS. ANNA MCKAY, Chaplain Sons of Temperance."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.
No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes. Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

At your drug store. If your drug store cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

One-third of the United States proper is vacant land.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder, it cures the feet, Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Drug Stores and Shoe Stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitutes. Write for full particulars. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lefroy, N. Y.

When marriage is a failure it isn't always due to financial stringency.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Connersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The average value of all meat cattle in the country was, in 1900, \$21.77.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. A bottle.

You can turn a crank down but he always turns up again.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 291 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are few things more brittle than reputations.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SARGENT, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A horse can carry a pound on his back to an ounce on his foot.

Mail Box Monopoly Abolished.

The commission of postal experts which has been investigating the question of letter boxes on rural free delivery routes has submitted its report to the Postmaster General. The commission recommends that after July 1 the public in all rural free delivery districts throughout the United States be allowed to use any box whatever, subject only to simple requirements regarding a standard of size, shape and materials. The only boxes now permitted by the government are those issued by 14 manufacturing establishments approved by the department.

Vesuvius' Death List

The tourist who ascends Vesuvius does so at the risk of his life. It is said that 11,000 tourists have been killed since it has become a fad to make the ascent of the volcano. Formerly the trip was made on foot or horseback, and these methods are still used to a certain extent. The fact that the central cone of Vesuvius has collapsed, and that long and deep cracks have made their appearance, gives rise to reasonable belief that startling volcanic disturbances are imminent. Strange as it may seem, the region is very fertile, and wine growing is an important industry.



One reason why some people do not succeed with poultry is that they do not know how to feed to the best advantage. Large fowls require a different system of feeding than small ones. Leghorns are not likely to get overfat. They will leave corn on the ground and run after insects; while the larger breeds will eat the corn that is given them and stand around awaiting for more. Chopped clover is good and should be fed each day, and chopped vegetables will not take its place. On the average farm there is much that goes to waste that the fowls can utilize, and this helps to give profit.—F. M. Munger, in New England Homestead.

Cowpeas for Seed

As the great value of the cowpea has become more generally known, its cultivation has increased until it has become a staple crop all over the southern half of the United States. Each year the demand for the seed increases and the price is uniformly high. In view of these facts, it will no doubt pay many farmers who have never grown any for seed to do so this year.
The cowpea, like the other legumes, has the ability to furnish the nitrogen for its own growth, and to store up much in the soil beside. This enables it to make large crops on soils deficient in nitrogen. But it requires plenty of phosphoric acid and potash to grow a good crop of seed.
On some trial plots I had last summer the application of from 300 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate per acre increased the yield, on an average 12-15 percent over the unfertilized plots. When from 100 to 200 pounds of muriate of potash was added to the phosphate, the average increase was 71 percent over the unfertilized plot. The greatest profit came from the use of 300 pounds of acid phosphate. The soil was a clay of dolomitic formation. Of course these results will not apply to all soils; but nearly all will pay a

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Pasture Grass for Stock

Pasture grass should be for pasture only, and not for mowing for hay. If a pasture can supply the stock in summer it should not be required to do more. Another reason why the hay crop should be separate from the pasture product is that the pasture should contain as many varieties of grass as possible, some of the best kinds not being profitable if mowed, as they do not grow to sufficient height for being cured as hay. Pasture grass should be short, because the animals will prefer it so, as they can then better select the kinds preferred.

The Average Cow

As the average man is not the ideal man, so the average cow is not the ideal cow for dairying. As regards the cow, the trouble is that she eats and exists upon a man's farm, doing only half the work she ought to do, and she consumes as much food, or perhaps more, than first class milkers. She will give about thirty-two hundred pounds of milk, while she ought to give as many quarts of buttermilk, says The Dairy and Creamery. Her structure is generally the reverse of what it should be—her head is too large and her shoulders wider than her hips; besides, she has a tendency to put fat upon her udder and not in her milk, and has ample storage capacity for everything except milk. She is a parasite, which, according to Mr. Gould, "eats by noonday and wasteth a man's substance by night." As a cow she is one that uses health and vigor to consume food, and renders as little return therefor as possible.
The average cow may be good for other purposes than dairying. It matters not that her blood is a mixture of the good and bad elements; proper training and careful feeding may raise her above the average. Keeping account with dairy cows and employing the most judicious and best tried methods of feeding and treatment will improve the milk giving properties of the stock.
The average cow cannot be blotted out, as a race, on short notice. But much can be done in raising the average and increasing the yield of milk. The average cow and the wooden plow go well together, but even the home dairy requires better stock than that.

Poultry on the Dairy Farm

Just why dairymen do not make poultry raising pay is not a problem hard to solve. The reason is lack of knowledge relating to poultry raising. Would any common sense dairyman start dairying with a 75-pound butter cow and permit her to bustle for her living around the hay stack? As to breeds, most people have their fancy; but all breeds are not equally prolific. We have a great many inquiries from men that want to know if it will pay to raise the standard-bred hen on the farm. There is no place where it will pay better.
How can we make fowls hustle and exercise? First, we must not feed too heavily or make it too easy for birds to get their food. We must get them out of their houses in winter as much as possible. The profit in winter depends on having the hens well-housed and giving special care. A house 12 by 20 feet is large enough for 50 fowls. Do not permit any of the floor space to be occupied with nests, roosts or other fixtures. All of the floor space should be reserved for the hens, and a part of it should be used for a scratching floor. Put in only enough glass for lighting purposes.
One reason why some people do not succeed with poultry is that they do not know how to feed to the best advantage. Large fowls require a different system of feeding than small ones. Leghorns are not likely to get overfat. They will leave corn on the ground and run after insects; while the larger breeds will eat the corn that is given them and stand around awaiting for more. Chopped clover is good and should be fed each day, and chopped vegetables will not take its place. On the average farm there is much that goes to waste that the fowls can utilize, and this helps to give profit.—F. M. Munger, in New England Homestead.

Preparing Skins for Market

Many valuable skins are ruined by poor preparation and handling. Below I give a few points that may help farmers and others in preparing and grading skins. As soon as skin has been taken off a skunk it should be placed in as cold a place as possible. Each skin should be separate and not on top of another. If possible thin boards about the shape of the skin can be used. Stretch the skin over the board with the pelt side out, but see that one does not overlap the other. When shipping remove skins from the boards and put them in bags if possible. If the express company does not receive bags of skunk, use a light box or barrel. The fat can be taken off with a special knife and the skin stretched on boards.
Raccoon and opossum skins can be treated the same as the skunk skins except that they need not be stretched on boards. Mink and fox skins are not very fat and dry quickly and can be bunched together. Boards can be used of the same shape but only for stretching purposes. Muskrat should be stretched on boards for a short time. Bear should be kept in a cold place and stretched out and all other skins having the same characteristics should be treated the same way.
Every dealer has a different method of sorting; but my ideas of a liberal assortment are as follows: Skunk, east of the Mississippi river, and south of the great lakes, except Wisconsin. A No. 1 should be a prime skin caught in full winter season. It may be an all black one or a thin stripe can run one-quarter of the length. If it is a slightly blue pelt it must be good fur. A No. 2 has the stripe run half way down and is a blue pelt with slightly thin fur. A No. 3 has a thin stripe run all the way down and a medium growth blue pelt. A No. 4 is a full wide stripe and a rather poor blue pelt and seals are blue pelts without fur, or very little fur and are worthless. Mink is rather difficult to explain as the assort depends on the color, size and quality of fur. Blue pelts must be sorted as to quality and size. Sometimes a mink is singled, that is, the top of hair is curled probably from the sun or the top hair may be rubbed and they must be sorted down. Cotton minks are those with white ground and are not worth much.
Raccoon assort depends on the quality and size and not so much on the color as formerly, as these skins are mostly dyed. Southern coons are used for coat linings and are sorted by color and sizes and not so very much as to the quality. Red fox assort depends on the size and quality and not so much on the color as they are dyed. Opossum must have fur on to be worth anything. Those with little or no fur are trash and are not worth a cent. Muskrat depends on what season of the year they are caught. Those caught in the fall are worth the least. Skins from winter caught animals are worth about 30 percent more than those taken in the fall. Spring catches are worth 25 percent more than those taken in winter.—L. Briefner, in American Agriculturist.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Men come before measures.
Narrow thoughts are never high.
No wrong path can lead to a right end.
They only rule who scorn at ridicule.
That cannot be right which is not rational.
No man can become greater than his own heart.
Spiritual forces cannot be set down in figures.
It is hard to forgive an ostentatious forgiveness.
He multiplies his troubles who runs to meet them.
The self-satisfied man is pleased with very little.
Forbearance is sometimes nobler than forgiveness.
A father's love is the best part of a child's inheritance.
The guides to darkness find their way to their own element.
The righteousness of the poor is mightier than the riches of the wicked.
You cannot measure the size of a man's charity by his sighs over poverty.—Ram's Horn.

HAD HER EYE ON HIM.

But the Plumber Was Allowed Time to Do Some Thinking.
She was a housewife who weighed her purchases when they came up from the grocer's, and who read the family gas meter every morning in the week as one of her duties. When a water pipe in the cellar sprung a leak the other day she knew exactly what should be done in the case, and she went to a plumber and said:
"One of our water pipes has burst."
"Yes'm."
"It is only a small leak."
"Just so, ma'am."
It is handy to get at, and it won't take over half an ounce of solder and fifteen minute's work."
"Perhaps not, ma'am—perhaps not, doubtfully replied the plumber.
"But I'm sure of it, and when your man leaves the shop he won't have anything to return for."
"Very well, ma'am."
An hour later the plumber's workman appeared, and he was escorted down cellar and shown the leak.
"You simply shut off the water and solder it up," said the housewife.
"Yes'm, but—"
"There's no more to be done. You haven't got to go back to the shop to get a crowbar or shovel or wrench. Just go right to work, and I'll allow you a quarter of an hour to finish up the job."
He went to work and she went up stairs, but in the course of ten minutes she caught him sneaking out, and exclaimed:
"What's the matter now? Have you found some excuse for going to the shop?"
"No, ma'am—no, ma'am," he replied, as he came to a halt.
"Then what is it? What have you left the job for?"
"Well, ma'am, while I haven't got to go to the shop, I felt it my duty to take a little walk and do some thinking."
"What do you want to think about?"
"I want to figure out how to make a fifteen minute job last me two hours and a half, so that the boss won't send me elsewhere to-day!"
As a reward for his honesty he was allowed to take a walk around the block at a slow gait.—Detroit Free Press.

A Hindoo Obituary Notice

Seth Ram Das, the premier banker of Patiala, is no more. Poor soul! he was destined to fall a prey to his own wounded susceptibilities. A man of high position and of the venerable age of 70, with an immaculate character and an unspotted name, known for his large-heartedness and charity. Seth Ram Das was a unique figure in the native society of Patiala, and his death has caused a gap which can hardly be filled up. The Seth was arrested by the Patiala police among those ill-fated Chaudharies who were dragged by the Durbar to undergo the indignities and sufferings of confirmed sedition mongers. He felt all this keenly, and seeing that the evening of his life was so clouded and begirt all round with humiliation and disgrace, his heart sank and eventually failed, like a deserted castle which comes tumbling down to ground for want of an inmate. As one muses over this grand ruin, in vain he seeks to trace his untimely decay to any disease or infirmity, for the "canker" had been preying all the while on his vital parts and the poor Seth died of broken heart.—Lahore (India) Tribune.

Feeding Chickens by Alarm Clock

Walter Bernard, some months ago, secured a small tract of land on Chamber's prairie a few miles east of Olympia, and stocked the place with a few dozen chickens. As he is compelled to be away from home during the day, he studied out a scheme for caring for his chickens during his absence. In each yard he has erected troughs to hold food for the hens and these troughs are connected by wire with his house. Within the house Mr. Bernard has connected the wire with an alarm clock, with the usual battery attachment. When he leaves home in the morning he sets the alarm clock at the hours for feeding the chickens, and by an ingenious arrangement, when the proper time arrives, the alarm goes off, the connecting wire releases the troughs and the chickens make a rush for their feed, which is spread before them as if Mr. Bernard did the job in person.—Morning Oregonian.

profit on the use of acid phosphate for this crop.
Pens for seed should be planted thickly in rows eighteen inches or two feet apart, when the soil has become thoroughly warm. They should be kept clean of weeds by several shallow cultivations. A yield of ten to fifteen bushels per acre may be expected on average soil in an average season. Twenty bushels per acre is a good yield, although I have heard of 30 bushels being grown. As they are sure to bring from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel in the spring, the crop is a very profitable one, especially when the seed is hard to get, as it usually is.—E. E. Miller, in the Country Gentleman.

Feeding Cut Bone

The element so much needed in the production of eggs is protein. A great many will ask what protein is, its composition, and what it does, but much of this is unnecessary. Few of us understand what electricity is, and yet so many are familiar with what it does. We know it furnishes light, power, is used in telegraphy and for telephones, but for all that we do not know ohm. Protein is an element found quite predominant in some substances, and it is the element so much in need when a hen is producing flesh, feathers and the albumen of the egg. In the summer time the hens have a free range and can get a large proportion of protein matter, but in winter they are obliged to rely largely on what is fed to them. Some substances are more abundant in protein than others.
Green cut bone contains a large percentage of protein matter. Several brands of meat meal will furnish the same element. Fresh cut bone will be found more palatable, more wholesome and cheaper than some other kinds of food in which may be found this protein. All hens we have had experience with have to acquire a taste for most brands of meal, but they seem to have a desire to eat fresh cut bone on sight. Cut bone is so easy to feed, since it does not have to be mixed with other feeds in order to get the hens to consume it.
Old and stale bones should not be used for feeding hens. The bones should be cut in a cutter that will cut them up fine. When the ration has been established of about one ounce per hen fed three times a week, do not be persuaded into the practice of increasing this amount with the hope that a little more bone will improve the laying qualities of the hens. If too much bone is fed there will be trouble in the flock. Too much bone will lead to liver troubles, continued moulting and some bowel disorders.—Poultry Farmer.

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A JUDGE'S WIFE CURED OF PELVIC CATARRH



She Suffered for Years and Felt Her Case Was Hopeless—Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West 33d St., Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:
"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any.
"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged.
"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health and contentment have returned to me. I could wish for and thank to Peruna I enjoy that now."
Minnie E. McAllister.

The great popularity of Peruna as a catarrh remedy has tempted many people to imitate Peruna. A great many so-called remedies for catarrh that will take the place of Peruna. Allow no one to persuade you to the contrary.
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, O.

SKIN TORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP.

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, ever compounded.



USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Millions of Women

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c., to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, 25c., to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world: British Depot: 27, 28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER, DUFFY AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical, screw-cap pocket vial, containing 60 doses, priced, 25c. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives yet compounded.

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."
HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
SORE FEET
P. N. U. 23, '00
Thompson's Eye Water

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE OF FISHING TACKLE, BICYCLES, RODS AND SPORTING GOODS. ASK FOR SAMPLES OF OUR \$5 BASS BALL SUITS. OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALLS. ALL GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH. SCHMELZER ARMS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURBS WHILE AT THE TABLE. Has a "Cure" for... in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION