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# **How is Your Blood?**



ed from childhood with an ag-of Tetter, and three buttles of tred me permanetly.

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AN ALMOST EXTINCT TRIBE
THE REMNANT OF THE ALABAMA
INDIANS IN TEXAS.

Always the Stanch Friends of the Whites—Their Wild, Irregular Code of Ducling.

EW persons in Texas, and probably obody outside of the State, are aware of the fact that there are aware of the fact that there is still axists within its borders the remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians, even in the darkest days of the infant Republic the stanch friends of the white race. While the Comanches, Kiowas, Lipmas and other wild tribes, who in years past left a trail of blood on the unprotected frontiers, have long since been gathered on Government rescriptions and compelled to pretermit their depredations, the remnant of Alabama and Coshatta tribes, numbering now about 250 souls, still pursue a peaceful existence on the banks of the Trinity River in Polk, San Jacinto and Liberty Counties.

These Indians are a branch of the Creek Nation, who early in the present century withdrew from the contest with the human holy there are 261 in the bursan body there are 263 in the cotton-picking season they really render important aid. This is their favorite work. Their small hands and sender important aid. This is their favorite work. Their small hands and sender simportant aid. This is their favorite important aid. This is their dappeted for it, and their list, and text and agrees are well adapted for it, and their list, and religious begins or observing season

But when everything is gathered and housed, and the last crevice in their granaries closed to exclude light and air, as a guard agairst the depredations of that South-Texan corn pest known as the weevil, then comes the return to Indian life and Indian employment. They break up into hunting parties, after the Arab fashion, taking with them their wives and children, their horses and tents and household utensils. They seek the forests which settlements have not yet reached, and work their way to the dense cane brakes on the rivers which the white man has not yet penetrated. They soon fill their camps with game, and alone with themselves and nature, and alone with themselves and nature, and safe from the intrusion of a superior and conquering race, eajoy the realization of Indian life as it was before the white man discovered their country. Devoted to the wild and exciting sports of the chase, and reveling in that absolute freedom which is their ruling passion, they find in these hunting excursions their times of greatest enjoyment. When weary of the chase or satisfied with its result, they return to their willages, their horses loaded with dried meat and deer skins, to be dressed for market, and bears' oil and hides for their own use and for sale.

Like all other Indians, they have that fatal passion for driak which seems destined to result in their extermination. But it is generally kept within reasonable bounds, and they do not driak habitually. A constitutional depression of spirits to which they are peculiarly subject, or an overflow of social feeling on the reunion of friends returning from their hunting expeditions, usually leads to a beginning. Oze after another is drawn in, and the revel sometimes extends over three days and nights. When it is over they carefully efface all traces and good humor to remonstrances on the subject, and a friend can often dismand for a long time drink nothing intoxicating. They listen with patience and good humor to remonstrances on the subject, and a friend can often dismand t

bama and Coshatta tribes, numbering now about 250 souls, still pursue a peaceful existence on the banks of the Trinity River in Polk, San Jaciato and Liberty Counties.

These Indians are a branch of the Creek Nation, who early in the present century withdrew from the contest with the white race as hopeless, and sought a home on the Trinity River, in Texas, then under Spanish rule. When immigration again brought Americans around them they persisted in their peaceful policy, receiving their former fose with thems, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of settlers in a new country. In the war with Mexico they onlive the third of Texas, remaining quietly in their villages, ready to take up arms with the rest of the population in case the Mexican Army should succeed in reach the Trinity, Several years ago the State bought a tract of land for the Alaomans and settled them upon it. They have madelearings in the forests, and constructed comfortable log cabins, having good stocks of horses, hogs and cattle, and raising sufficient crops for their support. The crops are cultivated rather for their own use than for sale. Indian corn is the principal one, though many of them plant sweet potatoes, and all of them yegstables, and they usually fill their own use than for sale. Indian corn is the principal one, though many of them plant sweet potatoes, and all of them yegstables, and they usually fill their own use than for sale. Indian corn is the principal one, though many of them plant sweet potatoes, and all the sale properties, after the forests which settlements have the forests which settlements have not yet reached, and work their way to the dense cane brakes on the rivers which the walkie man has not yet penetrated. They soon fill their camps with game, and alone with themselves and nature, and basing the properti

## Railed at the Speaker.

Doctor Hildreth, in his "Memoirs of the Early Settlers of Onio," devotes a chapter to Abraham Whipple, of Rhode Island. He was born in 1733, and was one of the first to take a hand in the Revolutionary War. In 1736 he was elected a representative to the Legislature from the town of Craaston. The advocates of the present of the contract of the contr Revolutionary war. In 1709 ne was elected a representative to the Legislature from the town of Crauston. The advocates of the paper-money system were then in power, and had chosen O'hniel Gorton, a clumsy old man, for Speaker. Gorton was in the habit of keeping a large quid of tobacco in one side of his mouth, which pressed out one of his checks. Most of the debaters were on the opposite side of the hall from that on which Commodore Whipple sat, and the Speaker's face was commonly turned that way. Oace, in the course of the debate, Whipple had cogitated a speech, which he waited for an opportunity to deliver. At last, out of patience, he rose and called: "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker, whose face was turned the other way, did not hear him. He raised his voice to its utmost: "Mr. Speaker!" Gorton started, and turning to the Commodore, said: "I hear you." There-uyon Whipple bagan: "I wish, Mr. Speaker, you would shift your quid of tobacco from your starboard to your larboard jaw, that it might give your head a cant this way, so that you could sometimes hear something from this side of the house." Then he went on with his speech.

## An Ancient Remedy.

An Ancient Remedy.

M. de Mely, a French grape grower and something of a classical scholar, discovered that Strabə hal described a method of treating diseased vines with petroleum. He determined to try it on his phylloxera-smitten vineyard. He met with a success that delighted him, and at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, he exhibited healthy shoots grown from stocks rendered barren by phylloxera, giving statistics of his experiments that leave no doubt of the success of the method. It appears that the ancients knew a thing or two.—New Orleans Picayune.

and meet it apparently without fear or eluctaace.

The Indians all speak Eaglis'), and in iddition converse in three different anguages, all evidently dialects of the reville Choctaw, which was once the ferrier language among the different ribes and their usual means of communication with the whites. They are loud of festivals, ball play, dances and nocial assemblages of every kind, all of which are conducted with the best of good feeling and seem to be sources of inalloyed enjoyment.

When their own crops are worked to point of safety they are always willing to help their white neighbors. At plantations where they are well treated, infed where they find it agreeable to stay, in the country, that envies the fancied superiority of city comforts, has a very entire they are well treated, infed where they find it agreeable to stay, in the country that envies the fancied superiority of city comforts, has a very entire the proposed of the country, that envies the fancied superiority of city appears that the access of the method. It appears that the access of the method.

### TALK'S CHEAP.

There's lots o' quaint ol' sayin's
Pve noticed in my day—
Big truths and solid principles
To'd in the shortest way.
My father ust to have one,
An' this is how it ran:
"Talk's cheap, my boy," he ust to say,
"But money buys the lan'."

I own the sayin's homely,
Undignified and rough;
But then it tells jest what you m
An' tells it brief enough.
An' when you git to thinkin'
How short is life's thin span,
It's well to min' "that talk is che
But money buys the lan'." 'Twon't do to boast an' b'uster

"Twon't do to boast an' b'uster
An' brag an' try to bluff;
An' don't you git to thinkin'
This world "ain't up to saud.".
It is; an' while you're blowin'
Your own bazzo, my man,
There's some one snearin', "kalk is chaza,
But money buys the lan'."
—Chicago News Record.

### HUMOR OF THE DAY

An unostentatious gift-A loan.

Au
Fun.
Mistress of the situation
girl.—Life.
Consumed with curiosit
viands.—Truth.
to work

Gets down

he tries to live by his wits...-Life.

Carver—'I'm but a hewer of wood."
Marine Painter—''And I but a drawer
of water."

She—''Are these flowers all nature!"
He—''Yes, all except the price."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In a fight between a porcupine and a bull dog recently, the latter was severely outpointed.—Puck.

She—''Diamonds are like women's hearts—the richest jewels in creation."
He—''And the hardest."—Fun.

Ethel—''How did George like your

He—"And the hardest."—Fun.

Ethel—"How did George like your swan's-down boa?" Maude—"He was tickled with it."—Newport News.

One of the times when a man begins to cry and sigh that all men are not honest is when he gets the wrong hat.—Ram's Horn.

"Well, I've been making a goose of myself," said the hen, when the eggs on which she had been sitting hatched into goslings.—Truth.

"Did you ever go to Plus the tailors"

"Did you ever go to Bins, the tailor?"
"Yes. Got two suits from him. One dress suit. One law suit. Very expensive man."—Walf.

It is curious how muc's faster a street car humps along when you are running after it than when you are riding on it.

—Richmond Recorder.

-- Kichmond Recorder.

"Goodness me, Johnny! What are you crying about now?" "Cause Tommy dreamed about eatin pie last night and I didn't."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Why did your hired girl leave you?"
"She didn't like the extra work."
"What extra work did she have to do?"
"Collecting her wages," — Harper's
Weekly.

Weekly.

Merchant—"Now here is a piece of goods that speaks for itself." Uncle Hayseed—"Well, that wouldn't suit Mandy. She likes to do her own talk-int."—Inter-Ocean.

Father—"A hundred dollars for a suit of clothes! I never paid that for a suit in my life." Son—"Well, you'll have to begin now, father; here's the bill."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Birger—"Deers of for this you."

bill."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Bingo—"Dear, after this you must wear a dress suit down to dinner."
Bingo—"What for?" Mrs. Bingo—"Our new girl has been used to it."—Clothier and Furnisher.

Hg—"Do you love me, darling?" She—"Sometimes I think I do; and then again when you have that hideou-, bagy new overcoat on, I doubt the strength of my affection."—Tid-Bits.

Trotter—"Thear that Grace Willough.

Trotter-"I hear that Grace Willough

rather sceptical."...Vogue.

"Now we can fix him in this way," said the lawyer. "Ob, talk is cheap," said the client. "Well, wait till you get through with this and see whether talk is cheap or not."...New York Press.

"Don't you find him just as I represented him?" Lady (indignantly).
"No, sir. You said he was n bird dog, and he hasn't sung a note yet, and I've had him two weeks.".—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ocean.

At the Chemistry Exam: "Which is
the best-known insulator?" The Candidate (a young student, pale and thin,
with a bilious complexion and a savage
look about him)—"Poverty, sir!"—Le
Monde Illustre.

Monde Illustre.

Mother (putting the boy out of the pantry)—"How many more times will I have to tell you to keep out of the preserve jar?" Small Boy (sobbing)—"No more, mamma; they're all gone."—Detroit Free Press.

Sport—"My watch loses something every night and seldom makes it up during the day. What alls it?" Jeweler (reflectively)—"Evidently it is trying to conform to the habits of its owner."— Jewelers' Weekly.

Prisoner—"Yes, your Worship, I committed the theft with which I am charged entirely through the instigation of my medical adviser." Magistrate—"You mean to say that in carrying out an experiment in hypnotism he suggested the crime to you?" Prisoner—"I don't know about that; but one thing is certain, he told me to take something before going to bed."—Agenda Printemps.

Reports from New Orleans show that the Louisiana sugar crop reached lass sear 189,500 tons, upon which the bounty will be \$7,580,000, as against &8.882.590 naid in bounties last year.

## SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD

Which Housekeepera Should Earnesity
Consider.

A serious danger menaces the health
of the people of this country in the numerous alum baking powders that are
aow being urged upon the public.

There is no question as to the detrimental effect of these powders upon
the system. Every Board of Health,
every physician, will tell you of the unwholesome qualities they add to the food
Some countries have absolutely prohibited the sale of bread containing alum.
Even small doses of alum, given to
children, have produced fatal results,
while cases of heartburn, indigestion,
griping, constipation, dyspepsia, and
various kindred gastric troubles from
irritation of the mucous membrane,
caused by the continuous use of food
prepared with the alum or alum-phosphate powders, are familiar in the
practice of certy physician.

It is not possible that any prudent
housewife, any loving mother, will knowingly useany article of food that will injure the health of her household, or perhaps cause the death of her children.

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall
the danger to health from their use be
avoided?

Generally, alum powders may be

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be swoided?

Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, are disposed of under some schame. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound. If some present is given with it, the price may be 30,40 or 50 cents a pound. It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powders sold at alow price, or advertised as costing only half as much as cream of tartar powders, accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health, and to be avoided.

But the easy, safe and certain protection of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned because of the innumb erable reports in its favor by high medical authorities, by the U. S. Government, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its alsolute purity and wholesomeness. While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders it is satisfactory at the same time to know that it makes the whitest, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, which will keep moist and fresh longer, and that can be eaten with immunity hot or cold, stale or fresh, and also that owing to its greater strength it is more economical than others.

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf eart oall importunities to buy the inferior powder. If a grocer urges the sale of the cheap, impure, alum brands, it should be borne in mind that it is because he can make more profit on them. The wise housekeeper will decline in a lacases to take them.

## Iowa's Wonderful Ice Cave.

Iowa's Wonderful Ice Cure.

One of the greatest curiosities in the Mississippl Valley is a natural ice curo which is located in the bluffs of the Iowa River within less than a mile of Decorab, the county seat of Winneshelk County. This unique curiosity is indeed a natural icebouse—a cavern in which great icicles may be found at any season of the year, being especially fine in summer, particularly when the weather is hot and dry outside. The bluff in which the cave is located is between 200 and 400 feet in height, it being necessary to climb about seventy-five feet up the side of the bluff to reach the mouth of the cave. The entrance is a fisure about ten feet in width and between fifteen and twenty feet in height, from which a constant current of cold air issues. Thirty feet from the mouth of the cave the passage turns to the left and downwards, towards the river bed. The slope is gradual, between all the early the present of the present turns to the left and downwards, towards the river bed. The slope is gradual, however, and the walls and roof are within easy reach all the while. After you have reached a spot 100 feet from the opening you entered it is noticed that the walls and roof are covered with frost. Twenty feet further a thin coating of ice is noticed, which increases in thickness as you go into the bluff.—St. Louis Republic.

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Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."

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'My Face was one Mass of Eruptions!"

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he following from Mrs. Hams proves the WONDERFUL POWER of DANA'S MEN:—I am 54 yeass of age. to I had the Mensles which

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

cetter. I have now taken two, ame collice the ame wongan. I can go to be in the property of the celling I had is cuttrely gone, there is well. I think one more botture me entirely. Yours respectfully, Theonicropa, N. Y. Mis. JRINDA II.

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