How He Trapped Her.

Dr. John Erskine, a well-known Scottish divine, was remarkable for for his simplicity of manner and gentle temper.

He returned so often from the pulpit minus his pocket handkerchief that Mrs. Erskine at last began to suspect that the handkerchiefs were stolen by some of the old women who lined the pulpit stairs. So both to balk and detect the culprit she sewed a corner of the handkerchief to one of the pockets of his coat-tails.

Half way up the stairs the good doctor felt a tug, whereupon he turned round and caught hold of the hand of the guilty old woman, saying, with great tenderness and simplicity:

"No' the day, honest woman, no the day, Mrs. Erskine has sewed it in."—Spare Moments.

Swears He Sells at Cost.

I offer at cost my entire stock for 30 days. I am over stocked. Gold paper, 1ct.; finer, 2, 3, 4cts.; bargain, 5cts. Borders same price as paper. Send 2ct. stamp for 100 samples, all prices. F. J. REED, Wall Paper Jobber, Rochester, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th day of September, 1893.
CHAS. W. HUST, Notary Public.

TO SAVE annoyance, a man should use the telephone just as he uses his revolver; only in cases of absolute necessity.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Belgium is the first country to make hypnotism a crime.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Water lillies are used for food in India, China and Japan.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

Shaving pots are electrically heated nowadays.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

About 750 languages are spoken on this continent.

Cough nights? On going to bed take a dose of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup.

—Of 10,000 British seamen 66 are lost every year.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Eating in Haste

At times while serving as constable and deputy sheriff brought on dyspeptic trouble, although I was naturally healthy. Eight months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured my dyspeptic trouble and set me back in my age about fifteen years. I advised others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they now rejoice over the good effect it has had upon them. My wife had suffered from severe headaches, general prostration and loss of appetite. She has taken two bottles and her head is now free from pain and she is enjoying excellent health and renewed strength." S. SHUMWAY, Webster, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Mr. Shumway.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

PNU 40 '93

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

MOCKING BIRDS, CANARIES, PARROTS, HORSES, DOGS & COWS. All who are interested in domestic animals can obtain 3 valuable books, on their ailments and the care necessary for their health, with free sample of 4 doses FROSHFILD'S Cattle Powder, FREE by mail, by Dr. FROSHFILD, No. 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

HOT ALUM KILLS INSECTS.

Insects may be destroyed with hot alum. Put in hot water and let it boil until the alum is dissolved. Apply hot, with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed without danger to human life or injury to property.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.

A spoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water will probably remove mildew from your table linen. Strain the solution after it has stood long enough to thoroughly dissolve and dip the cloth into it. Repeat if a first application is not sufficient, but wash the mixture well out of the goods when your object is accomplished.

USES OF OLD NEWSPAPERS IN THE KITCHEN

If all clean papers and pasteboard boxes were cut in convenient shape, with a hole near one end, through which to hang them on a large hook near the kitchen table, and used to stand hot kettles, frying pans and other utensils on, the table would be kept white and clean without any tedious scourings.

If a newspaper is spread on the back of the kitchen range and stove shelf, before the dishes are placed thereon to warm they will not soil the table linen.

If kerosene lamps must be cleaned on a kitchen table, spread a newspaper down before commencing the operation.

Avoid soiling the kitchen floor when you remove the ash pan from the range by laying a newspaper on the floor under the stove door.—American Agriculturist.

PRESERVING GRAPES.

Here are a few good ways in which grapes may be enjoyed throughout the winter:

Preserved Grapes—Squeeze the pulps of the grapes out of the skins. Cook the pulp a few minutes, until it can be pressed through a sieve. Reject the seeds. Add a little water to the skins and cook until quite tender. Then put the skins and pulp together. Measure, and to each pint add a pound of sugar and boil fifteen minutes.

Spiced Green Grapes—Five pounds of green grapes (wild are best), three pounds of sugar, one pound of raisins, one-half pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoonful of ground allspice, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon. Stone the grapes and raisins and simmer one hour.

Pickled Grapes—Fill a jar with alternate layers of sugar and bunches of nice grapes, just ripe and freshly gathered. Fill one-third full of good cold vinegar and cover tightly.

RECIPES.

Ham Toast—Slices of toasted bread, with the crusts cut off, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, some cold ham or tongue grated. Put the yolks and whites, well beaten, into a stewpan, with the butter; stir them two minutes, over the fire, spread them over the toast and lay over them a sufficient quantity of cold ham or tongue.

Corn Oysters—This is a very favorite dish with persons who like oysters, which it resembles in flavor. Rasp from the cobs with a coarse grater on a quart of corn, and mix thoroughly with it two tea cups of new milk, and one of flour. Season the batter with salt and either drop a tablespoonful at a time into boiling lard or cook on a griddle.

Noodle Soup—Noodles may be added to any soup after it has been strained. They are prepared in the following manner: Beat up an egg, add a pinch of salt and stir in flour enough to roll. Roll out in a thin sheet, sprinkle lightly with flour and roll it up closely. With a sharp knife cut very thin slices from the end of the roll and add to the soup while boiling. Cover and boil ten minutes.

Rice Croquettes—Wash thoroughly one cup of rice and boil in a pint of milk and one of water until tender. While hot add a piece of butter the size of an egg and a little salt. Have ready the yolks of two eggs and some cracker crumbs. Mold the rice into rolls a finger long and about two inches round. Dip into the egg, roll in the crumbs and fry in boiling hot lard. Some persons add to the mixture before frying the grated rind and juice of a lemon and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar.

Pound Cake—One pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar, ten eggs, one nutmeg grated, one glass of rose water and brandy mixed. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, whisk the eggs till they are very light, then add them to the butter and sugar alternately with the flour. Stir in the spice and liquor, and beat the whole very hard for ten or fifteen minutes. Line your pan with two or three thicknesses of paper well buttered, pour in the mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven for about three hours. Two pounds of dried currants may be added to this cake if you choose.

Fairy Gingerbread—One cupful of butter, two of sugar, one of milk, four of flour, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger. Beat the butter to a cream. Add the sugar, gradually, and when very light, the ginger, the milk in which the soda has been dissolved, and finally the flour. Turn baking-pans upside down and wipe the bottoms very clean. Butter them and spread the cake mixture very thin on them. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. While still hot cut into squares with a case-knife and slip from the pan. Keep in a tin box. This is delicious. With the quantities given, a large dish of gingerbread can be made. It must be spread on the bottom of the pan as a wafer, and cut the moment it comes from the oven.

WATER AND SHADE FOR COWS.

Be sure that the cows have plenty of pure water. Do not oblige them to drink from stagnant pools. They enjoy pure water as much as human beings do. The pasture should be provided with shade. If no trees are growing there, make a rude shelter of boards roomy enough for all. The shady side of a fence is a poor place for a milch cow, with the thermometer at ninety degrees, and a burning sun with no breeze.—American Agriculturist.

TO PIT POTATOES.

The safest way to keep potatoes is to pit them in the ground at least eighteen inches deep. This keeps them cool until they are taken in for the winter. When the potatoes are taken up they should be exposed to the air, but not to the sun if it can be avoided, for some hours, then heaped in the pits as high as they will stay, which is twenty-four inches for a two-foot pit, enough for safety, as in too large quantities they are apt to heat. They are covered with boards placed end wise, one end on the ground to make a sloping roof over them, and straw is thrown over the boards to keep them cool and dry. When the winter comes earth may be heaped over the straw, which should then be made a foot thick. A few wisps of the straw are placed in top of the heaps to make a way of escape for the dampness or any heat that may arise in the potatoes.—New York Times.

HARD CROP.

This is a term frequently employed by those who write requesting a remedy for a certain affection to which fowls are liable. This disorder is of two kinds—dry caked, hard crop and the undigested, swollen, sour, watery condition of the contents of this receptacle at times. Either is bad enough, and both are fatal to fowl life if not taken seasonably in hand. It is not a nice job to perform, but an unpleasant, though not very difficult, operation to open, cleanse and sew up the crop thus affected. This is indigestion simply. The food or water does not pass into the system in the desired way, but lodges in the crop. This ferments, swells, hardens or sours, and death follows if the bird is not relieved.

Cut near the top of the crop a slit lengthwise with a sharp knife, and then turn out the offending substance by gently pressing it away with the hand, while another person holds the bird firmly upon its side. When all is removed sew up the slit edges of the crop skin closely with a small sized needle and fine white silk; feed sparingly on soft food for three or four days, and generally the hen will recover. This process is for valuable fowls. With a common bird a knock on the head and a swift burial is the least trouble and the best "remedy" for swollen crops, as it is for every disease that is liable to leave the fowl in a delicate condition, requiring nursing and care that its value will not guarantee.—Poultry World.

HORSES RUBBING THEIR TAILS.

Rubbing the tail or mane is due to irritation of the skin caused by the presence of a minute parasitic mite. The one most common on horses is the Sarcoptes equi, which burrows little galleries in and beneath the scarf skin, and in there it lays its eggs and the young are hatched, and these proceed to burrow further and in all directions, increasing the irritation as they proceed. These parasites appear to prefer either the mane or tail, probably because better protected by the long hairs, but in time, if not destroyed, they will spread to all parts of the body, the hair falling out, or will be rubbed off wherever they become numerous enough to cause severe itching. There are various effective remedies in use, but a very simple one is strong tobacco water. First remove the scabs and all loose surf by washing and brushing the skin with warm soapsuds; then wash with liquor made by soaking and boiling two ounces of strong plug tobacco in three pints of water. This should be applied two or three times, and then again after about two weeks, in order to kill any parasites which may have hatched from the eggs in the interval. A thin salve made of equal parts of flowers of sulphur, kerosene, and common lard, well rubbed in after washing, will also destroy these mites. The stall in which your horse has been kept should be well whitewashed or washed in carbolic acid and water, else mites hidden in the woodwork may find their way back to the afflicted animal. Acariasis, or mange, in horses is far too common among animals supposed to receive excellent care, but the frayed tail and mane show neglect in the way of cleanliness.—New York Sun.

CARE OF SWINE FOR THE MARKET.

Prices for hogs are very good, and on account of the conditions controlling the market, they are likely to continue so for some time to come. At the present market price hogs are the most profitable stock produced upon the farm. Such high prices will give a great impetus to their production, tending to overstock the market, yet from the present outlook it must be some time before the demand can be sufficiently satisfied to reduce prices to the old standard. The different breeds have their several good qualities, and each breed has its own ardent supporters. It will not always do to be guided in the selection of stock by the praise of the breeder. Every man should judge for himself, profiting as much as possible by his observation and experience. The stock of whatever breed should be pure bred, and the breed should be that which is the best suited to the locality where it is to be kept. That breed which does best in one locality may not be the best for another. Poor stock requires as much feed as the good, and profits are much less. The purpose of the hog is to convert feed into pork, and that hog which will produce the most pork out of a given amount of feed is the one wanted. It may cost a little more money to get the best, but it will pay in the end. It is not wise to put corn into a hog that will not make pork out of it, producing only snout and bristles.

The feed for hogs, if ground, will give enough better results than if fed whole to amply repay the cost of grinding. Much of the grain is wasted when not ground. The hog eats hurriedly and does not thoroughly masticate his food, especially where a number are together. Consequently, a large portion of the grain passes into his stomach in a condition unfit for digestion, and fails to be assimilated. With properly prepared food the hog will also be kept in a healthier condition. The greatest cause of indigestion—partially masticated grain—will be removed and the animal will be stronger and will fatten more rapidly. Improper food is a source of disease among hogs which is overlooked by many farmers. If more attention were given to the proper preparation of the food for hogs, we would have much less disease among the herds. The condition of the pens also has much to do with producing disease. Swine are often kept for months in places that are absolutely sickening. Sometimes it is in pens knee deep in filth and mud, the stench of which is a downright nuisance to the whole surrounding neighborhood. It is no wonder disease among them is so prevalent when their lives must be spent in such places. The hog is, by no means, a natural lover of filth. In his natural state he is cleanly in his habits. It is only when forced to it that he becomes the filthy creature often seen. He thrives best near a clean, sandy stream.

Too many hogs should not be kept in the same pen. When a large number are penned together, they are not only more wasteful of their feed, but they are more liable to disease. It will not cost much to divide the pens, increasing the comfort of the animals, saving feed and promoting healthfulness. Wheat makes an excellent feed for hogs. If the price of pork continues as high as it is likely to be, Western farmers, who find wheat easy to grow and yet cannot market it for more than fifty cents per bushel, will do well to convert it into pork, as they will thus get better value.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The soja bean is a choice food for horses in India.

The demand for well-matched carriage horses continues.

Mouthing horses demand patience, judgment and touch.

Control your own temper before you try to control your colt.

Patience is the most important quality in an animal educator.

High roosts will injure the feet of the fowls, and also cause lameness.

White oak bark tea is said to be an excellent remedy for chicken cholera.

Many of the ailments of horses in this country are due to excessive corn feeding.

Feed the colts from the time they will begin to eat until they are disposed of.

In hot weather the dark stable is the cool and comfortable one, free from flies.

The fence rows and corn fields are a good index of the character of the farmer in charge.

The Brahma Langshan and Cochin breeds are only average layers and they mature but slowly.

June-hatched chicks, if kept growing without any set-backs, will begin to lay in November.

For egg production and flesh Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are generally considered the best.

An English veterinarian claims to have obtained a remedy for roaring by treating the nervous system.

Good roads are of more general benefit than any other purpose for which the public money is expended.

It does not pay to allow rust to eat farm tools. Clean, oil and lay in a dry place when the season for using is past.

A few plum trees should be set out in the yard if the poultry is confined. They will prove of much benefit to the fowls.

If the conditions are poor and bad, the flock will soon become suited to parisitic troubles, and "don't you forget it!"

Weaning is a critical period in the life of a lamb, and should always be done with much consideration and judgment.

A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persistency by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalies which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrhœal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-producing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost powder, nor to urge the use of their powders so made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this class.

Baking powders made from chemically pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and wholesome ingredients or they must be tabooed entirely.

Dr. Edson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic, or leavening, gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form carbonic-acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

BOSSY ON A WINE JAG.

A Florida Cow Overcome After Eating a Claret-Soaked Watermelon.

Not long ago, when the mercury down at Ocala, Fla., was climbing near the top of the tube, two young men decided to agreeably surprise their young lady friends by a treat of iced watermelon for dinner, says the Capitol. After studying over the matter awhile they decided that an ice-cold melon was not good enough—did not begin to show their appreciation of the young ladies—so they went down into their pockets and purchased two bottles of the finest claret in the city, emptied them into the melon, then sent it to the hotel, with instructions to place it in a cooler place. This was done, and all would have been well had not the hotel folks decided to treat the guests to a fine melon the same day. The rich, wine-filled melon lay side by side with the melon flavored only by nature, and yet the sameness on the outside remained undisturbed. At the proper time the colored factotum was ordered to prepare the hotel melon for the table. (No one except the young men knew anything about the wine being put in the melon.) As soon as the knife laid the melon open the peculiar odor satisfied the waiter that it was spoiled. A brief consultation was held and the unanimous verdict was that it was no good. It was taken out and placed in the cow lot, where a mild-eyed Jersey lay dreaming the hours away. The bovine, knowing a good thing when she saw it, was soon on the outside of the melon, wine and all. Now, two quarts of wine is a pretty stiff drink for even a cow, and it soon began to tell on her, and for a time she made things lively, trying to stand on her head, kicking her heels, trying to waltz, tugging at the fence with her horns and acting as if she was half crazy to paint the town red in her own way. Finally the heavy debauch proved too much for her. She took the hiccoughs, staggered around a while, fell down and began snoring just the same as any other bum. Since then she has refused to eat plain melon.

Then and Now.

The first printing press, with the utmost diligence, could be made to print from twenty to thirty-five sheets an hour on one side only; the printing presses of to-day print from 25,000 to 30,000 in the same time on both sides.

Soda for Mortar.

Ordinary soda of commerce has been successfully used in France as a substitute for salt water in mixing cement or mortar during cold weather. The results have been very satisfactory.

THE man who has no use for the temperance pledge very frequently has for the pawnbroker's.—Buffalo Courier.

NO HARD TIMES
Like Sick Times.
Swamp-Root Cured Me.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1893.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I am happy to state that by the use of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** I have been cured of **bladder** and **kidney trouble.** I had used many other remedies without avail. If you are disposed to use this letter so that others may know of your wonderful Swamp-Root you are at liberty to do so. The remedy was recommended to me by Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Langdorne, Pa., who had been cured by its use. Dr. Kilmer's

SAML. A. STAGER.

Swamp-Root Cured Me

and it affords me pleasure to recommend it to others. I am not in the habit of giving testimonials, but when a medicine possesses such merits as yours, others should know it.
Samuel A. Stager, 621 Race Street.

At Druggists, 50 cent and $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
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Dr. Kilmer's U & O Ancintment Cures Piles. Trial Box Free. — At Druggists 50 Cents.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD GIVES FRESHNESS CLEARS THE SKIN CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN BEAUTIFIES COMPLEXION
$50 FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.
An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.
KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath. 25c.

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is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from
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of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

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MRS. P. J. CROMWELL, Esperance, N. Y.

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"Two Bottles Cured Me!"

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DANA'S SARSAPARILLA
and **two bottles CURED ME.**
Yours respectfully,
Esperance, N. Y. MRS. P. J. CROMWELL.
SCHOHARIE CO. ss.
This certifies that I know the above Mrs. P. J. Cromwell to be **trustworthy**, and one upon whose **word you can rely.**
A. H. MCKEE, Justice of the Peace.
Esperance, N. Y.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

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William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." ®

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DO YOU SLEEP ON AN IMITATION OR ON A GENUINE
Pilgrim Spring Bed?
TESTIMONIALS:
Perfection.
"I have tried many, but never found perfection until I slept on the Pilgrim spring bed."
(Signed) A. H. GOODWIN,
No. 42 Crest Ave., Beachmont, Mass.
Inexpensive.
"The Pilgrim Spring Bed is the very best spring bed which has ever entered my home, and is equal in every way to beds which have cost five times as much."
(Signed) THOS. P. FROST,
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The Best Rubber Boot ever invented for Farmers, Miners, R. R. men and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting it from wear in ditching, digging and other work. BEST quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

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For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25cts.

"Knowledge is Folly Unless Put to Use." You Know
SAPOLIO?
THEN USE IT.