

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.
 as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, in buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
 Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Princess Beatrice is able to play the most difficult music at sight.
 The fuchsia fulgens is a Mexican plant, discovered in 1835.

A Child Enjoys
 The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

The French census shows a total of 300,000 foreign work people.

DESERVING CONFIDENCE. There is no article which so rightly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Trochies. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

The young Earl of Dudley's valuable life is insured for \$6,000,000.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, most prompt, pleasant and effective. 25 cents.

Barlow knife made in 1700 is still whittling in Centerville, Mo.

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

A child of a year old is half the height that it will reach.

Influcted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Price 25c. per bottle.

Steel sleepers are used in 150 miles of the Mexican railway.



IN MISERY WITH DYSPEPSIA
 "I was in misery with dyspepsia. Sometimes I had no appetite, and when I did eat a hearty meal I felt much distress for hours after. I did not seem to have any ambition; was restless at night, and in the morning tired and nervous. My digestion was irregular and unsatisfactory. My wife urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result is that I have never felt better in all my life than now."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
 Have gained nine pounds, and am free from all dyspeptic symptoms. I can eat a hearty meal with a good relish. LOUIS R. FRETZ, 1724 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.
 Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

"German Syrup"
 My acquaintance with Boschee's German Syrup was made about fourteen years ago. I contracted a cold which resulted in a hoarseness and cough which disabled me from filling my pulp for a number of Sabbaths. After trying a physician, without obtaining relief I saw the advertisement of your remedy and obtained a bottle. I received quick and permanent help. I never hesitate to tell my experience. Rev. W. H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

THE JUDGES OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
 Have made the
HIGHEST AWARDS
 (Medals and Diplomas) to
WALTER BAKER & CO.
 On each of the following named articles:
 BREAKFAST COCOA, ...
 Premium No. 1, Chocolate, ...
 Vanilla Chocolate, ...
 German Sweet Chocolate, ...
 Cocoa Butter, ...
 For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."
 WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

WE CANNOT SPARE
 healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that is in food, the fat-forming element.
Scott's Emulsion
 of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.
 Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

SHOOTING WITH FERRETS.

TRAINING THEM TO DRIVE RABBIT FROM THEIR HOLES.

Points About Muzzling and Working the Creatures and Choosing the Ground to be Covered.

ALTHOUGH there are a goodly number of hunters who think the cream of sport does not arrive until the snow is on the ground, they can get after the rabbit, and by the aid of the ferret, drive him forth to get a good running shot without all the tiresome tramping, along the scent of a rabbit in search of food, often to get no nearer to the quarry than several hundred yards.

Truly the ferret has the best of it when he knows his business and has a good ferret that knows his equally well. The great trouble is that so few of our ferrets do know their business, or, to use a common phrase, "one end of it." The fault of this lies in the owner of the ferret, and is easily remedied, for there is no animal more easily trained, or more useful when trained, than the well-bred ferret. I was talking to a man the other day who breeds ferrets and makes quite a business of it, keeping them on a farm, and having them divided off in yards and hutch, just as if they were prize rabbits. I wanted to buy a couple of young buck ferrets for the coming season, and asked him if he had any bred from parents that had been properly trained? He replied: "When I first commenced this business I had ferrets on hand that were trained like bird dogs, and, of course, I valued them accordingly. Do you think there was any demand for them? Well, there was not, and when I asked \$15 or \$20 for a perfectly trained ferret people thought I was crazy. So I gave it up, and now have neither trained ferrets nor ferrets reared and bred from trained stock. It does not pay."

I was surprised at this, and picked out a pair to do my own training, ready for the first tracking snow. As from this it would appear that a great many people who use these animals do not understand the advantage to be gained from a trained one, I may as well make it plain before I go any further. I think all will allow that there are few things more annoying to the hunter than to have the ferret "lie up" when put into a hole, resulting in the loss of sport while you wait his pleasure about coming out, or if he is left, the loss of the ferret, value, say, \$10. That is only the first evil, the others are when he will not work at all, refusing persistently to go into an earth, or when he enters, and finds a rabbit, he will kill and eat it instead of dragging it out, and has no idea of answering the voice or call of his master. In Germany, France and England the ferret is taught all of this, and there is, with few exceptions, no bother and no delay to sport.

Obtain a young animal, and see that he is healthy, has clean feet, with no scabs on them or any sign of there having been any, for this is a sign of "hutch rot" and will make the little fellow sensitive to hard weather, and apt to shirk. Take him home and have for his home a moderately warm, dry, clean hutch, and mind that it is kept so. This is the most important item of them all. Then commence the training process, which is done through the medium of food. When you go to bed feed him, make a curious squeaking sound like a rat squealing, produced by pressing the tongue against the side of the teeth and strongly sucking the air through the interstices. Any boy will give you a lesson. Do this whenever he is fed, so as to impress upon the mind that the sound is connected with food, and half the training is done. Then begin to handle him. Make up your mind to the fact that when you put your hand down he will think it is something to eat, and will raise up to "nose" it, and that if you draw the hand away in a sudden manner he will be quicker than you, and will seize it, giving you a pretty bad bite; but that if you keep the hand moving steadily and fairly down, in a fearless manner, the ferret will find out his mistake and not bite. This is one of the hardest lessons the trainer has to learn, as they are bloodthirsty looking little cattle, and it requires some courage to do this the first time or two. Having overcome this difficulty, handle the ferret at all times and all seasons. You cannot overdo it, and after a time you will take quite a fancy to the little thing. I never carry a ferret bag, but carry them loose in my pocket, which is fitted with a flap and button.

Having progressed so far, take the ferret out in the open, and take him hungry, so that when you make the call he will be keen to come to you, when he must be rewarded with a piece of meat or liver. If he does this well, advance him to the hedgerow or brush, and get him so that he will come to you whenever you make the call.

A Curious Worm.
 When Her Majesty's ship Challenger was engaged in making that celebrated series of soundings, and while measurements of ocean depths were being taken in the vicinity of the Ladrones Islands, the dredger brought a curious specimen of the worm family to the surface. The creature was about the size of a half-inch rope, nearly twenty-three inches in length, and striped and banded with all the primary colors. It had a hooked, hornlike proboscis, well equipped with powerful teeth, each hooked downward. The horny beak was used expressly for capturing food, and was only 3 1/2 inches in length. Exactly what a true representative of the worm species would do with a "captured" edible may seem a mystery to the average reader, but our rainbow-colored sub-marine curiosity had use for just such provisions. Whenever a periwinkle's egg case or a fresh lot of frog spawn floated his way he instantly seized upon it with his armored beak and quickly "turned himself wrong side out," completely enveloping his dinner. This procedure revealed a remarkable state of affairs. The "dinner book" was the same at both ends, the body of the worm fastening around it at the middle, and the color of the "inside" of the worm was the same as the "outside"—that is, if anyone could tell what was which. For want of a better name the specimen was labeled Vermes vice versa.—St. Louis Republic.

Live Rabbits for Pythons.
 Humane persons have raised a protest against the caretakers of the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, who allow rabbits to be put into the cage of the python, which have lately arrived, during the daytime. This is done with a view to interesting visitors to the garden, many of whom have viewed with indignation the spectacle of the poor bunnies huddled up with fear in corners, awaiting the evening, when the serpents make short-work of them. The pythons eat only at nightfall, and are fed exclusively on live rabbits. The protests will no doubt have the effect of preventing this unnecessary cruelty to animals.—London Standard.

blood on them. Always reward him with meat or liver until he is an old hand at the business. You will then have a ferret that will be the envy of the neighborhood. Sometimes the best animals will take a fit and "lay up," that is to say, they will refuse to come out, and in such a case the best way is to make a nest of grass or leaves at one end, and bank both ends up with a sod of grass. The next morning, or possibly as you return, the ferret will be found curled up on the bed waiting for his master.

The question of muzzling a ferret is always a lively matter of argument. Most of the muzzles used are totally unfitted for use, and one might as reasonably expect a race horse to run with a plowing collar around his neck as to expect a ferret to do good work with one of the made-to-sell monstrosities on his nose. A muzzle should consist of five light, soft leather straps, which are put together so one forms the ring of the snout, the others lying one along the nose, one under the chin, one around the nose near the eyes and the last encircling the neck close behind the ears. If you cannot make one yourself take the little fellow to a harness maker and get him interested in the matter, and he will turn out a muzzle that will fit like a lady's glove, and the ferret will work comfortably and well. Remember always that the animal is obeying a natural instinct when he hunts and that your aim is to assist him as much as you can.

As to working them with bells I am not so prejudiced. If the grass or undergrowth is thick one must either have bells or very great watchfulness, as it will take a ferret to let him run around loose, even for a very few minutes, and that is what he will do if he gets out of an earth without being seen. The objection to bells is that the sound travels a long way through the ground, and if there are any other passages with rabbits in them they will all "git up and git" while the hunter is occupied with one. If they are used they should be of the tiniest model of sleigh bell procurable, and should be slung on to a very light strap, care being taken in putting the collar on that the bells are so arranged that the buckle comes under the chin, and the bells one each side and one in the middle of the back of the neck. If the bells hang under the chin they are in the way and half the time they cannot sound, while if properly disposed on the collar the weight of the buckle will keep them on the back of the neck, where they will do most good.

As most rabbits bolted from earth are shot within a twenty-yard range, the gun must either be a cylinder bore or must be so loaded as to produce what is called "scatter" shooting, and what is more it must be a hard-hitting gun, for the furry fellow takes a lot of killing, and frequently gets away with quite a load of shot on board. The orthodox load is one ounce and a quarter of No. 6 shot and three drachms and a half of powder, using thick wad over the powder; but many good men prefer No. 4 shot, and unhesitatingly use wood or smokeless powder in the second barrel, if not in both. This is very important on a misty morning, when smoke from black powder hangs around. Arrangements to include fair rabbit shooting and board may be obtained as low as twelve dollars per week, and a personal visit will arrange for any number of odd days on about the same terms. Rabbit shooting obtained this way beats tramping unknown ground out of sight.—New York Recorder.

A Costly Walk.
 It has been left to a St. Louis business man to construct a gravel walk, neither long nor strikingly beautiful, that is a modern if comparatively humble rival of the glistering highways of fiction and fable, for it represents \$15,000 hard cash.

Edward P. Kinsella, Vice-president of the Hanley-Kinsella Coffey Company, is the proud possessor of this unique walk. It is composed of several tons of Brazilian pebbles that came to him in an ordinary business way during the past few years. This firm are heavy importers of Brazilian coffee. Before the berries are ready to be roasted for the market the sacks are opened and the contents carefully examined for twigs, leaves and other impurities, the latter generally taking the shape of small pebbles about the size of a coffee berry. These came with such regularity and in such quantities that long ago the idea they were accidentally in the sacks was abandoned, and the conclusion reluctantly reached that they were purposely placed in the bags to make weight. The daily discoveries of these Brazilian pebbles will fill an ordinary water bucket. The importers pay for coffee. Two years ago Mr. Kinsella concluded to utilize this apparent evidence of dishonesty of the far away coffee packer, and had the accumulation of pebbles carted out to his handsome residence, on the West Pine street boulevard, No. 4323, where they were used to make a handsome garden walk. The pebbles represent a weight that in coffee would be worth \$15,000. The gravel path is each month being added to, and it is but a question of time when Mr. Kinsella will have the most expensive piece of garden path in the world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Foiled Him Twice.
 The examinations at a certain "prep" school were in progress. The boys were working busily over their papers and the grim old professor was watching sharply from his desk. Presently he noticed that one of the students, a prominent ne'er do well, was consulting his watch with considerable frequency. The professor studied him. In five minutes he had looked at the timepiece three times. This was enough for the guardian. He called the student to his desk and demanded the watch. It was given him and he opened it. Across the face was a piece of paper bearing the legend "Foiled." But the worthy professor was not to be so easily deceived. He gave the student a sharp, knowing glance, turned the timepiece over and opened the back cover. It opened with considerable difficulty, and, behold, there was another slip of paper bearing the information, "foiled again."—Boston Budget.

Where Poe Wrote "The Raven."
 The house where Poe wrote "The Raven" is still to be seen in New York City. A few hundred feet from the corner of Eighty-fourth street and the St. Nicholas Boulevard, formerly the old Bloomingdale road. It is a plain, old-fashioned, double-framed dwelling, two stories high, with light windows at either side and one at either gable. It has a pointed roof, flanked by two tall brick chimneys.—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A lump of nickel weighing 4500 pounds is worth half as many dollars. The python lays eggs and hatches them by developing a high degree of heat.

It is said that people eat twenty percent more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild. Paris now gets its water supply from six great springs. It travels through eighty-three miles of aqueducts.

The Mediterranean has been commonly supposed to be a sea without tides; but, as a matter of fact, at Venice there is a tide in the spring of from one to two feet.

The cave animals of North America, according to Professor A. S. Packard, of Brown University, comprise 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

The campus at Yale College is now lighted by electric light. This is said to be the first time in the history of the college that lights of any kind have been displayed on the campus.

The pain caused by the bite of a mosquito is caused by a fluid poison injected by the insect into the wound in order to make the blood thin enough to flow through the mosquito's throat.

In calculating "exact time" at the National Observatory at Washington, the astronomers do not, as is generally supposed, use the sun as a basis of their calculations. Such deductions are made only from the relative position of the "fixed stars."

The largest sun spot ever noted by astronomers appeared in the fall of 1867. It was 280,000 miles long and 190,000 miles wide. Four hundred planets the size of the earth, could have been laid side by side in that "spot" without touching each other.

A disease known as peach fever is common among the employees in the fruit packing and canning establishments of Maryland and Delaware. The more experienced workers seem to be come proof against the irritant after some years in the business. There is no evidence to show that the disorder is contagious.

Neither the turtle, tortoise nor teard is provided with teeth. There is a belief that a turtle can bite off a finger, but the turtle can do nothing of the kind. Its jaws are very strong and the horny membrane that runs around the jaw, where, in other animals teeth are found, is so hard and tough that the turtle can crush the bones of the hand to a pulp, but as for biting off a finger, the feat is an impossibility.

The Kind That Cures.
 A cloth wet in cold tea and laid across the eyes will allay inflammation. For bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of paper dark brown.

Butter put into clean pots and well surrounded with charcoal will keep good for twelve months. In baking bread or rolls put a saucepan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender.

Peroxide of hydrogen will lighten the hair. Put a few drops into a small quantity of water and apply thoroughly with a sponge.

Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of the oven door being banged when closed. Close the door as gently as possible. Nearly every one opens it gently enough.

Half a dozen onions placed in the cellar where they get a little light will do much toward absorbing and correcting the atmospheric impurities that are so apt to lurk in such places.

A pinch of sulphate of ammonia dropped in the water in a hyacinth glass just when the flower spike is rising will make the flowers come larger and more deeply colored than without it.

For frying always put a pound or two of fat in the pan. This is no waste, as the same fat can be used over and over by pouring it through a strainer into a crock kept for the purpose.

Vaseline is growing in favor as an emollient for shoes. Take a pair of shoes, especially the shoes worn by ladies, and when they become hard and rusty apply a coating of vaseline, rubbing well with a cloth, and the leather will at once become soft and pliable and almost impervious to water.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PALATABLE SOUP MEAT.
 Although soup meat is esteemed not a very nutritious food, it certainly would be more palatable at the table if served with a hot or cold sauce, as it is in many well-to-do French households. A hot sauce, good for the soup meat, or other boiled beef, is made from a cupful of stock, thickened with flour and butter rubbed together, and seasoned with a tablespoonful of vinegar, and salt, pepper and fine herbs to taste.—New York Post.

CELERY SOUP.
 Put a veal bone in one quart of water. After skimming it well put in one pint of celery, cut up very fine, two tablespoonfuls of rice, one onion, one teaspoonful of celery salt. Let this boil until reduced to a pint. Take out the meat and pass the soup through a colander, mashing and extracting as much of the puree as possible, passing the stock through it two or three times. Boil a quart of milk separately, rub two tablespoonfuls of flour in a half a cup of butter, add this to the boiled milk. After cooking it a few minutes add the milk to the celery puree and serve at once, mixing milk and puree well.—New York World.

BAKED MACARONI.
 One-quarter pound of macaroni, one-quarter pound of grated cheese, one-half cup of cream, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper. Break the macaroni in convenient lengths, put it in a two-quart kettle and nearly fill the kettle with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil rapidly twenty-five minutes (the rapid boiling prevents the macaroni from sticking together), drain in a colander, then throw into cold water to blanch for ten minutes, then drain again into the colander. Put a layer of the macaroni in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of cheese, then a sprinkling of salt and pepper, then another layer of macaroni, and so continue until all is used, having the last layer macaroni. Cut the butter in small bits, distribute them evenly over the top, add the cream and bake until a golden brown (about twenty minutes) in a moderately quick oven. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.—New York Telegram.

BEEF STEW.
 Two pounds of beef, the round, flank or any cheap part (if there is bone in it, two and a half pounds will be required), one onion, two slices of carrot, two of turnip, two potatoes, three tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and a generous quart of water. Cut all the fat from the meat and put it in a stew-pan; fry gently for ten or fifteen minutes. In the meantime cut the meat in small pieces and season well with salt and pepper, and then sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of flour. Cut the vegetables in very small pieces and put in the pot with the fat. Fry them five minutes, stirring well, to prevent burning. Now put in the meat and move it about in the pot until it begins to brown, then add the quart of boiling water. Cover; let it boil up once, skim and set back where it will just bubble, for two and a half hours. Add the potatoes cut in thin slices, and one tablespoonful of flour which mix smooth with half a cupful of cold water, pouring about one-third of the water on the flour at first, and adding the rest when perfectly smooth. Taste to see if the stew is seasoned enough, and if it is not, add more salt and pepper. Let the stew come to a boil again, and cook ten minutes; then add dumplings. Cover tightly and boil rapidly ten minutes longer. Mutton, lamb or veal can be cooked in this manner. When veal is used, fry out two slices of pork, as there will not be much fat on the meat. Lamb and mutton must have some of the fat put aside, as there is so much on these meats that they are otherwise very gross.—New York Ledger.

Portuguese Characteristics.

The men of Portugal are as fond of show as are the women. Their fingers are nearly always loaded with rings, and about their bodies hang chains as thick as ropes, from which are suspended bunches of trinkets.

The Portuguese dandy is fond of anything that draws attention to his much-esteemed person. Above his showy vest he wears a cravat of rich colors, and in his buttonhole a full-blown rose. I know I am safe in saying that most of the promenaders whom I have seen on Sundays in the chief thoroughfares with riding whips in their hands and handsome spurs on their heels have never set foot in a stirrup. The spur is to them a sort of sign of nobility which they arrogate to themselves, a relic of the privileges of the old chivalry. Where is the Portuguese, be he muleter or calker, whose ancestors did not wear golden spurs at the battle of Ourique or of Aljubarrota? I have noticed that a good many officials work in spurs as if about to go

to battle, and when these knights of the quill peacefully render up their fine, bureaucratic souls to God, I have no doubt that their spurs will be laid on their tombs.

But have we any right to dwell so long in a half mocking spirit on a people of such numerous and trustworthy moral qualities, and who, but for their unfortunate indolence and their exaggerated egotism, might be held up as a model to other nations? For the Portuguese are naturally good, hospitable, honest in their dealings, generous and brave, and we are very certain that in the event of any threatening of the independence of their country we should once more see this heroic nation, in whom slumbers a powerful national spirit, rise as one man against the invader, as in 1388 and 1809.

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 IN THE BLADDER
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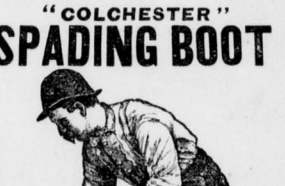
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