

His Case Hopless.
An office-seeker applied to Josiah Quincy, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, for a place in the State Department. "What did you tell Mr. Quincy?" asked a Senator to whom the office-seeker, disc'urged by his lack of success, applied for assistance. "I told him God only knew what I had done for the party at the last election," replied the would-be Consul. "You did, eh?" said the Senator; "well, you might as well go back home. Any man who tells Josiah Quincy that God knows more than he does will get no position in the State Department."

The Veil Flattened.
The latest "winkle" in the art of flattening is imported from Cairo. It is called "Le Jeu du Voile."
If the veil is dropped completely over the face before the lady leaves her sight, it indicates "I am pleased with you—but be careful."
If on the contrary the veil is raised so as to expose the lips, this indicates "a kiss" in metaphor unfortunately, and if the veil is lifted entirely off the face the intention is defiance and resentment at the cavalier's impertinence.

Signs of Eighteen Ninety-four.
The old saying: "A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard" is often verified, and it further says, that the year will bring forth much sickness, wherein pains and aches, rheumatic complaints, soreness of joints and limbs will abound. In the olden times there were few preventives for pain, few cures for complaints. It is not so now. Even old Santa Claus has learned a thing or two. In many a Christmas stocking was found a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, the best known, surest remedy for all such troubles. All years have their prophesies, and no year is without its record of surprising cures wrought by this wonderful medicine.

Pretty.
Gold alloyed with 20 per cent. of aluminum takes on a brilliant ruby tint.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES



After Diphtheria
His life hung as by a thread, strength failed him and his flesh bloated. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified his blood, built up his system, gave him strength and also benefited his catarrhal trouble." Mrs. C. W. SMITH, Tunbridge, Vt.
Hood's Pills are carefully prepared and are made of the best ingredients. Try a box.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

"The Story of My First Watch."
A beautiful illustrated book, specially written by America's most distinguished sons and daughters, sent FREE. Highly entertaining and instructive. Address
NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH CO.,
11 John St., New York.

GET THE BEST.
MILLER'S Wall Paper
NEW DESIGNS FOR '94 at the lowest prices. Postage 5 cents. Perfect imitation stained glass. AGENTS WANTED.
J. KERVIN MILLER & CO.,
343 South Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest of all child-bearing women. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case when "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.
MRS. M. M. BRISTOL,
Montgomery, Ala.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.



COLD BRIDLE BITS.
During the bitter, cold weather in winter much suffering is thoughtlessly inflicted on horses by putting cold bridle bits into their mouths. If the person who does this will apply his tongue to a piece of iron on a frosty morning he will understand at once what the suffering to the poor brutes is. To slightly warm the bits before putting them into the horse's mouth would require only a small expenditure of labor. This can be done by rubbing them with a blanket or other cloth a moment or two if other means of warming are not at hand. The beneficial results in the gentleness of the animal will amply compensate it.—Detroit Free Press.

BANKING UP THE HOUSE FOR WINTER.
In exposed, bleak situations farmers and others find it very beneficial to bank up the north and west sides of their dwellings, as a means of keeping, not only the frost out of the cellar, but adding warmth to the rooms adjoining the banking. More particularly is this advisable in old houses that have not been provided with a covering of building paper, and in which the cellar wall is more or less dilapidated and open for frosty air to enter. A cleanly plan is to drive down stakes eighteen inches from the wall, attaching boards to a foot or more in height, filling in the space with clean straw, hay or even corn-stalks, which should be firmly trodden down and the whole covered with loose boards. This looks better than half-rotten manure piled along the wall for the chickens to scratch away. There is also no staining of the painted surface with which it may come in contact.—American Agriculturist.

COLORING WHITEWASH.
An inquirer who has been in the practice of simply whitewashing his fences and outbuildings, wishes information for giving the work a light brown or drab, more nearly white than many which he sees, which are so dark as to be positively gloomy, and he inquires for the best way of making the lime into the wash. Procure fresh or caustic lime, put a peck or more into a tub or barrel, and cover it six inches above with hot water; cover it to keep in the steam. When cold, add enough water to reduce to a wash which may be easily applied with a brush. Two pounds of rice flour will make it spread more easily, mixing it with cold water before it is put in; stir thoroughly. Or, instead of the rice water, add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and a pound of salt; this will harden it better on exposed wood-work. To give it the right color, add a pound or two of yellow ochre for cream color, or two pounds of amber, or less if lighter is desired, or for a light slate color or gray, add half a pound of lampblack, or a less quantity. We have found a durable wash for outdoor work of a peck of water-lime, half a peck of fine clear sand, or as much as the water will hold in suspension, with enough water to apply it.—Country Gentleman.

TO KEEP GATES LEVEL.
A gate that sags is an eyesore on a farm, and makes the place look as if there was no one to take care of it. Besides this, it is a source of inconvenience to those who must use it and is always likely to be left unfastened. The following idea, communicated by some practical and ingenious correspondent of the Farmer's Voice, is worthy the attention of those who would like to cure the evil at a moderate cost:
Take two pieces of three by four scantling, one piece four or five feet long, according to the height of the fence, and the other twice the length of the first; then let the boards into the uprights their thickness, and before nailing them dovetail a brace into the notches already cut, running from the top of the latch end to the bottom of the hinge end. This brace can be made of a three-fourths strip of board, and should be about four inches wide. After putting the gate together put on battens and nail them firmly to the scantling; also nail battens in the centre, and for these wrought nails should be used. To give a support, a three-eighths rod of iron should be fastened at the top of the hinge scantling and extend down to and pass through the top of the latch end, with a nut upon the end, so that the rod may be drawn tight. After tightening, cut the end of the rod off even with the nut. The rod support may be used upon a picket gate, as well as upon one of boards.

EDUCATION OF COWS.
Is there such a thing as educating cows to be rapid milkers? And can all cows be educated thus? asks the Farming World. When a boy the writer worked on a dairy farm, the proprietor of which had the reputation of being a rapid milker. He broke in a number of heifers each year, and always milked these himself. His claim was that it was this early training largely that made the difference in the time required for milking. His method was simply to begin milking as soon as seated, and continue rapidly and uninterruptedly until all the milk was drawn from the udder, and to do so stripping. The last part of the milk was sometimes drawn by pressing from

the upper part of the udder downward, upon first one side of the udder and then the other, with one hand, drawing the milk from the corresponding teats with the other. With some cows, not even this was necessary. He claimed that the habit of giving down milk rapidly and completely, with no retention of the strippings, was easily formed with heifers if they were always milked thus; that if the milker dawdled over his work the cows would get in the habit of giving down their milk in the same manner. His cows certainly supported his claim, and little stripping was necessary in his herd. Occasionally a cow was found which was a hard milker, and a test sinner was usually employed to render the operation of milking easier. Isn't this part of the subject—the proper training of the heifers—worthy of more attention than it generally receives?

UNCULTIVATED HONEY PRODUCERS.
It is a singular fact that many of the best honey plants are what are characterized, in common language, as weeds. But whether it will pay to cultivate weeds for the honey which they produce is a point that yet lacks demonstration. Among these weeds there is one that takes higher rank as a honey producer than the motherwort. The bees make patches of motherwort very busy during its season of blossoming. The figwort is another excellent producer. Catnip, wild mustard, milkweed, teasel, boneseed, snapdragons, smart weeds, Spanish needles, wild sunflowers, goldenrod, wild asters, horshoe, sage, and bergamot, are all honey producers of varying excellence. In New England the goldenrod is esteemed for both the quantity and quality of the honey from its blossoms.
Of trees, the best honey producer is, probably, the basswood. It blooms in July, and a basswood tree is one constant murmur, when in bloom, from the numerous bees busy in its top. But there are few basswood trees grown, and the supply from this source is necessarily limited. The sumac produces a good supply of honey, as also does the tulip tree. Some willows, the silver, red and rock maples, aspen, poplars, locusts and fruit trees—peach, plum, pear, cherry, apple, quince—all are honey producers; but the honey from them comes so early in the season as to be used, generally, in building up the broods. They are rather an indirect than a direct source of supply of stored honey, for they produce the producers rather than the product. For this reason only is mention made of them in this connection, for the fruit trees are really cultivated, not uncultivated, honey producers. In some seasons, from fruit blossoms, and particularly from apple blossoms, a small amount of delicately flavored honey, of very inviting appearance, is stored, but, as a rule, the nectar and pollen thence derived are used in strengthening the colonies, so as to have a strong body of workers when the real flow of the season begins. Without such a body of workers to gather in the harvest, the surplus store of honey would be small.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Sheep, in prime order, yield the strongest staple.
Fresh manures often excite the trees to a too rapid growth.
With young stock, much depends upon the first year's growth.
Even the hardiest strawberry will do better if it has a winter mulch.
It will pay to churn twice rather than mix cream in different stages of ripening.
Cows that are for any reason imperfectly milked, soon degenerate into worthless animals.
Sheep, like all other stock, want good food regularly to do their best and return a profit.
If the salt is not evenly distributed the butter will present a streaked and mottled appearance.
Feed cows twice a day—only twice. Let them chew the cud well between meals. They are built that way.
When a cow leaks her milk badly, wetting with milk thoroughly after milking her will sometimes stop it.
An old rubber shoe wrapped around a tree just above the roots is said to act as a preservative against grubs.
Wash and cook the potatoes that are too small for market or table use. They are good for pigs or chickens.
The comb of a fowl is a serious indicator of the health of the bird. As long as it is red and full size there is not much danger but the health is good.
Stone floors or those made from cement are not to be used in a hen house, on account of it being too cold. It chills the hen so as to retard her laying qualities.
Never let any animal get in poor flesh. If you do your profit upon it is gone. The expense of restoring it to good condition is greater than the profit in any sort of stock will warrant.
Too much washing of butter occasions a loss of flavor. Freezing damages butter, but if it is to be held long in storage it is better to freeze it, as it will go off flavor faster when held unfrozen.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO TREAT CHAMOIS SKINS.

Considering what a useful thing a chamois skin is, it is astonishing that there is so much ignorance as to the proper way of keeping it in order and lengthening its term of service. Chamois skin should never be left in water after being used, but should be wrung out and hung up to dry, being spread out carefully, so as to leave no wrinkles. They should not be used to wipe off colors, as paint stains form hard spots, and it makes the skin wear out sooner.

Chamois was never intended to wipe the face and hands with, which makes the skin become greasy. Never put a chamois skin into warm water; anything above lukewarm water will curl it up, making it become thick, tough and useless. To bring back chamois that has been ruined by grease or paint, or used as a towel until it resembles a dirty old rag, the following is recommended: Take a bucket of clean water which has been made fairly but not too strong with ammonia; soak the skin in it over night, and next morning rinse it out in pure water, after which use pure white castile soap and water freely. The whole operation, aside from the soaking, need take no longer than a quarter of an hour, and it makes the skin in reality better than it was before, having freed it from impurities.—New York Mercury.

KEROSENE IS A USEFUL CLEANER.

Headlight oil is double refined petroleum, or refined kerosene. It is purer and cleaner than the cruder and cheaper oils, and has not so strong an odor. It is for this reason better for household purposes, although kerosene is as good in other respects. For laundry work the oil is becoming well known. The clothes are put to soak over night in warm suds. In the morning clean water is put in the boiler and to it is added a bar of any good soap, shred fine, and two and one-half tablespoons of headlight or kerosene oil. The clothes being wrung from the suds, the finest and whitest go into the scalding water in the boiler and are boiled twenty minutes. When taken from the boiler for the next lot, they are sudsed in warm water, collars, cuffs and seams being rubbed if necessary. Rinsed and blued as usual, they will come forth beautifully soft and white. Knit woolen underwear, woolen socks, etc., may safely be washed in this way.
The secret of washing successfully by this method is the use of plenty of soap and warm water to suds the clothes. If too little soap be used the dirt will "curdle" and settle on the clothes in "freckles."
A teaspoonful of headlight oil added to a quart of made starch, stirred in while it is hot, or added to the starch before the hot water is poured upon it, will materially lessen the labor of ironing and will give to clothes, either white or colored, especially muslins and other thin wash goods, a look of freshness and newness not to be otherwise attained.
For cold starch add a teaspoonful of oil for each shirt to be starched. Rub the starch well into the article, roll up tightly, and leave it for three-fourths of an hour, then iron.

To clean windows and mirrors add a tablespoonful of headlight or kerosene oil to a gallon of tepid water. A polish will remain on the glass that no mere friction can give.
If windows must be cleaned in freezing weather use no water at all. Rub them with a cloth dampened with kerosene; dry with a clean cloth and polish with soft paper.
A few drops of kerosene added to the water in which lamp chimneys are washed will make them easier to polish.
To break a glass bottle or jar evenly put a narrow strip of cloth, saturated with kerosene, around the article where it is to be broken. Set fire to the cloth, and the glass will crack off above it.
Tarnished lamp burners may be rendered almost as bright as new by boiling them in water to which a teaspoonful of soda and a little kerosene has been added. Then scour with kerosene and scouring brick and polish with chamois or soft leather.
To remove paint from any kind of cloth, saturate the spot with kerosene and rub well; repeat if necessary.
To remove fruit stains, saturate the stain with kerosene, rub thoroughly with baking soda and leave in the sun.
To renew woodwork and furniture, rub with kerosene and then with linseed oil.
To clean a sewing or other machine, oil all the bearings plentifully with kerosene, operate the machine rapidly for a moment, rub the oil off and apply machine oil.
To remove dandruff, rub kerosene well into the roots of the hair; the dandruff can then be combed or washed out easy.—New York Press.

RECIPES.
Indian Pudding—Scald one quart of milk, thicken with one cup of meal, two eggs, one spoonful of flour, one cup of molasses, salt and ginger to taste. When cool add one pint of cold milk; do not stir it. Bake slowly for two or three hours.
Noodles for Soup—To one well beaten egg add a pinch of salt and flour enough to make a very stiff dough. Roll thin, dredge with flour and let stand for an hour. Make it into a roll and cut into thin slices. Mix together to loosen and dredge with flour.
Popovers—Two eggs, one cup of milk, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs very little—just sufficient to mix them, then add milk and salt, then the flour; mix until smooth and put into the hot greased pans. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.



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How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
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H. J. CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

New Zealand sends frozen mutton to England.
216 Bus. S. lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.
This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted 25 bushels of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful offer. If you will CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 5c postage to the above firm you will receive ample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue.

A ton of diamonds is valued at \$35,000,000.

We never saw anything that compared with the samples of wall paper just received from Messrs. J. Kerwin Miller & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Every one can and should get them. Send 5 cents for postage to 543 Smithfield Street.

Bees never store honey in the light.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER CAUSE Throat Diseases. There is no more effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than "Brown's Bronchial Trochies." Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Why so hoarse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists.

Faithful Maoris.

That was a touching story told in the papers the other day about the accident in the Motor bus, twenty-four miles from Opotiki, says the Auckland News. A party were clearing brush, when a European got his leg broken. One of the Maoris bound up his leg with a skill that subsequently elicited the praise of the surgeon; then five white and five Maoris started to carry the wounded man to Opotiki by the Motu road, which for miles is a mere ledge on the side of a precipice. The rivers were in flood and the fords washed away. The waters were up to the necks of the bearers, and the tallest of the men had to hold the stretcher up above their heads. They had to start in the evening, when tired by a hard day's work.
The Maoris behaved like men and heroes, some of them taking a double turn in the carrying when from excessive fatigue their white companions were unequal to it. When they got to the journey's end they fell on the ground and went fast asleep. I have known of a good many accidents in the bush at the Thames and elsewhere, and the behavior of men on these occasions is really an honor to human nature.

And an incident such as I have narrated shows how much of the heroic there is in the nature of the Maori.

MOTHERS
and those soon to become mothers, should know that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription relieves child-bearing women of all their troubles, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.
Mrs. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of Oakley, Oregon, narrated: "When I began taking your Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stronger now than I have been in six years. Your Favorite Prescription is the best to take before confinement, or at least to take with me. I never suffered as little with any of my children as I did with my last, and who is the healthiest we've got. Have induced several to try 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has proved good for them."

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Economy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in Royal Baking Powder is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

Prompt Reply.
Some business is best done quickly and with few words. Other business, of a more delicate nature, is commonly entered upon in a more leisurely manner. Now and then, however, a man is found who makes no such distinction.
Farmer Jones sought an interview with Widow Brown. He had long prided himself upon his short-horn cattle; she was, in her way, as proud of her poultry and pigs.
"Widow Brown," said he, "I am a man of few words but much feeling. I possess, as you know, between three and four hundred head of cattle. I have saved up eight hundred dollars or so, and I've a tidy and comfortable home. I want you to become my wife. Now, quick's the word with me; I give you five minutes to decide!"
"Farmer Jones," said Widow Brown, "I am a woman of few words—I'll say nothing of my feelings. I possess, as you know, between three and four hundred head of poultry and about ten score of pigs. I have nigh twelve hundred dollars well invested—my late husband's savings and my own earnings. I tell you I wouldn't marry you if it were a choice between that and going to the scaffold. Sharp's my word, and I give you three minutes to clear off my premises!"



KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, are more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Send two 2-cent postage stamps for circular.
W. C. Powell & Co., Fertilizer Mfrs., Baltimore, Md.

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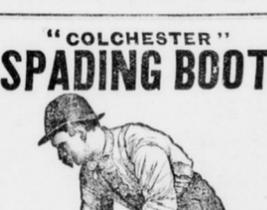
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The most entertaining and instructive game of the century. It delightfully teaches American geography, while it is so young and old as fascinating a whole. Can be played by any number of players. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for fifteen 2-cent stamps. The Trade Company, Boston, Mass.

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