

**MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.**  
AN OFF REPEATED STORY OF TRUE  
PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for  
Western Michigan.  
(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.)

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, a sores of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

The reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs, so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgia and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make my life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial, and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and I was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist them to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for fifty cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Massager enjoyed well chops, breaded with plenty of butter and a glass of ale.

**Deafness Cannot be Cured**  
by Local Applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it entirely closes Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by H. G. CATARRH CURE, Sold by all druggists, free.

Prepared by J. C. CHERRY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Solely Sold by Druggists.

Fielding said that turts made with currant jelly always reminded him of heaven.

**The Most Pleasant Way**  
Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

The London Times is printed on American paper.

**Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root** cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Elmhurst, N.Y.

The city of Melbourne, Australia, has lost 40,000 inhabitants in two years and a half.

**"An Ounce**  
of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tablets do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tablet gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

Aluminum is soldered.

**Karl's Clever Root**, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Chicago has 7,000 Danes.

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

I have found Pilo's Cure for Consumption an untiring medicine. P. O. 1072, 1335 Scot St., Covington, Ky., October 1, 1894.

Hume said that so was was the best dish that Scotland could give to the world.

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

Gluek was a hearty eater, preferring the pastry to any other part of the dinner.



**THE DRAUGHT HORSE WANTED.**

Horse buyers go from Europe and the United States and Canada to find a good Clyde or Shire weighing not under 1500 pounds from three to seven years old, good head, well-shaped neck set upon full shoulders, large girth or full heart, barrel round, and straight, heavy quarters, heavy bone—flat, wide and cordy; short in pasterns, hoofs good size, well shaped and kind, and a good walker.

For animals of this kind the demand is considerable. The prices paid range from \$150 to \$200 in the local markets, and to the first cost of animal must be added the expense of the trip and the cost of transportation. It would seem that our farmers might make money by raising such stock.—New York World.

**INSECTS ON TREES IN WINTER.**  
A few winter days may be very profitably employed in thoroughly cleansing fruit and shade trees. The fruit and shade may thus be saved, and the appearance of the trees during the next summer will be improved. The aim should be in all cases to have clean, healthy, well-fed trees, as these are the least susceptible to insect attacks. Feeble or infested twigs or branches should always be cut out promptly as soon as noticed, and in all cases these should be burned to kill any larvae which they may contain. It will pay to scrub the bark of all kinds of trees each winter with a stiff brush and the suds of whaleoil or other soap, to remove harboring mosses, fungus growths, or other parasitic plant life and to kill the insects wintering in the crevices.—American Agriculturist.

**A FUTURE FOR MUTTON.**  
There is no doubt that the mutton sheep has a great future before it. If, despite free trade and high rents, the English farmer can find money in the industry, the American, with his unrivaled natural and political advantages, ought to be able to. It is not true that the English sheep-raiser has any idea of going out of business. The number of sheep in that country has declined, owing to last year's great drought, but at this year's autumn sales at the sheep fairs high prices have prevailed. A Lincoln ram was sold for \$760, and nineteen others of the same breed averaged \$150 each. Another lot of twenty averaged \$140 each. At a Scotch ram sale one Border Leicester ram brought nearly \$500, and the two others \$500 each. The same breeder sold thirty-two rams at an average of over \$200.

To be able to pay these prices farmers must not only have made money heretofore, but they must be satisfied that there is still money to be made, and that it is to be obtained only by the use of the finest rams procurable. The importance of breeding only the best has been too much overlooked in America. We are only slowly realizing that it is quality rather than quantity that counts. While we may find that one good animal may cost more than scrubs, it will also bring considerably more when marketed, and meantime the greater expense of maintaining two animals must be set off against the original cost.—Colman's Rural World.

**REMEDY FOR SHEEP TICKS.**  
This pernicious insect will soon spread through a flock, and every addition to it of purchased sheep should be quarantined, so to speak, with the greatest care, to free it from ticks. When these pests have once taken possession of a flock, no time should be lost in clearing the sheep of them before the winter. Cases have been known in which nearly all the spring lambs have been tormented and bled to death by ticks, for it may easily be that a hundred of them may be found on one animal, the quantity of blood thus lost, not counting the loss of vitality by the intolerable annoyance and pain of the bites by such a number, may well be imagined as beyond the endurance of a weak animal like a sheep. Doubtless this infestation is the cause of the flock not doing well, and the only remedy is to get rid of the pests immediately. A common method is to pour buttermilk along the back of the sheep, and carefully guide it down the flanks by the hand, so that it reaches every part of the skin. The kerosene emulsion is also an excellent remedy. It is made by dissolving soft or other soap in hot water and adding one-fourth the quantity of kerosene to it; the mixture is well shaken, and kept for use. When used, it is diluted with five times the quantity of water and well shaken, then used as mentioned for the buttermilk. Or the kerosene may be added to the buttermilk, one part to twenty, and the mixture applied as described after a thorough shaking.—New York Times.

**CULTIVATION OF THE ARTICHOKE.**  
The common American, although often erroneously called Jerusalem artichoke, is not raised from seed, but from the tubers, these being planted whole or cut into pieces, as frequently practised with potatoes. As the tubers are very hardy, they may be planted in the fall or early spring, and for the first season the cultivation should be the same as with potatoes. It will require from six to eight bushels of tubers to plant an acre. The longer tubers may be cut up into three or

four pieces, dropping them in drills every fifteen to twenty inches. The rows or drills should be almost four feet apart to admit of cultivation with horse and cultivator during the summer. There should be no cutting down of the stalks nor pasturing, as this would check the growth of tubers. Late in the fall turn in the hogs, and they will soon discover the tubers, but will not cut the leaves and stalks. It is a good plan to have a movable fence in order to prevent the hogs from running all over the field, digging a few tubers here and there, and not taking them out clean as they go. On rich soil artichokes yield enormously, and one acre will fatten twenty-five or thirty hogs, with a few bushels of corn to harden up their flesh at the close of the season. In localities where the ground does not freeze hard in winter, a field of artichokes will be found most excellent food for pigs and swine that are to be kept over as stock animals. The artichokes will not spread into adjoining fields, and if you give the hogs a chance at them you will not need to resort to other means for killing out the plants. The tubers can usually be obtained at seed stores if orders are sent in early or during the winter months.—New York Sun.

**CONSTRUCTION OF A PIT.**  
From a lady skilled in floriculture, writes M. W. Early to Home and Farm, I have obtained the following reliable directions for the construction of a pit. "Having successfully tested the virtue and economy of having a pit, says she, 'I would suggest to others the advisability of trying the same. No one need be appalled by a fear of any very great expense. I venture to say that the sum of \$15 will secure a good pit, provided a few necessary precautions are taken in the structure. Six feet is amply deep. Choose a warm, sunny spot as little shaded by trees as possible, on the southern side of the lot. Begin by laying off the ground, nine feet by fourteen. These dimensions will furnish a pit large enough to hold more flowers than one person can attend to out of a pit, and leaves room for any vegetable which you may wish to start either by slip or seed earlier than a cold frame or hot bed would enable you to do. Indeed, there is no safer and more convenient plan for having early tomato plants than to raise them in a pit. They are far more forward than any you attempt to raise in the house, and it is a great saving of trouble to have them in the pit."

After the pit is dug it is a good plan to dig a little hole or well, three feet deep and three feet square, to hold the water which rises after rains or snows, and which is apt to produce mould or mildew in the lower tiers. This hole being dug, the next thing is the frame or woodwork, and this requires about a day's work from a carpenter. The frame should be three or four feet above ground at the back, and should have a slope of at least two feet from top to bottom. Be very careful to have the planks tight and close. Have a double casing of the frame made after the four posts are secured to the corners and a frame nailed to the outside. An inside casing will give a neater finish to the job and keep out any little cold which might force its way in. It is an excellent plan to fill up the casing with saw dust. Be very careful to see that the frame for the sashes of glass is as tight a fit as possible.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**  
Go into winter quarters with as many young bees as possible.  
Most garden vegetables are gross feeders, for whom the soil can hardly be made too rich.  
To know what to do and to do it in time, after the hive is selected, is to succeed in beekeeping.  
Florida truckers whose crops were destroyed by the storms are turning their attention to planting strawberries.  
Opening a furrow so as to drain off water into the nearest ditch will save many plants being thrown out by the frost.  
Lettuce plants in the greenhouse should now be making good growth. Prevent the appearance of green fly by the free use of tobacco dust while the plants are yet small.  
Man Always Was a Carver.  
History does not treat of a time when carving was not, apparently, well known. Tradition does not appear to approach much nearer to its genesis. Carvings were well executed during the period of man's early occupation of the caves of Europe, and most persons who have familiarized themselves with archaeological research know the figures of fish or seal engraved on the canine teeth of large carnivores, and the bear, reindeer, musk, ox, horse, mammoth and other animals carved on reindeer horn implements or on plates of ivory, the figures of the animals being at times cut fully in the round, and found in the lowest strata in the caves, under many feet of cave earth and stalagm, and associated with the bones of a quaternary, and, at times, an arctic fauna. The similarity of much of this cave work with much of the Eskimo production of the present day has given rise to innumerable theories concerning a common origin for both people.—American Anthropologist.

**A PLACE FOR THE PEANUT.**

LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED AS RATIONS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

European Savants Have Found Out That Cooked Peanuts Are Nutritious—Peanut Grits and Meal.

**T**HE humble and slightly esteemed peanut is beginning to assume importance in the world. It is likely to be adopted for rations by the army of Germany, the Department of State is informed. In that country the oppressive cost of a gigantic military establishment makes demand for the cheapest possible food for soldiers. This requirement is met by the "goober," which is more nutritious than the best beefsteak and highly digestible when properly prepared.

Such, at all events, are the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Nordlinger and other German savants who have been investigating the subject. They have found that peanut "cake"—the residue after oil has been expressed from the nuts—is a highly concentrated food suitable for human beings. It is calculated to be of great value to the peasant and industrial classes of Europe, which have suffered from a long and nearly exclusive diet of bread and potatoes. Hitherto it has only been employed as forage for cattle, sheep and horses. The problem confronting the experiment scientists was to convert this crude material into a palatable, nutritious and wholesome human food, easily cooked. This they have perfectly accomplished, producing several preparations suitable for different purposes, which have already been placed on the market. One of these is peanut grits—the coarse stuff dried, purified, bolted and packed in one pound boxes. In this form it is used for soups and cakes, or as a vegetable.

Peanut flour is similar to the grits, except that the material is ground and bolted like ordinary flour. Another preparation is in the shape of dry, light and palatable biscuits of "crackers." The new food is especially recommended for the use of persons afflicted with diabetes. Also a fairly acceptable substitute for coffee is made from peanuts.

One interesting fact ascertained by the German savants is that peanuts raw or roasted are not nutritious at all, for the reason that the digestive functions refuse to assimilate them. It is the same way with almonds and with nuts in general. The "goober" has to be thoroughly cooked in order to be profitable as an article of diet. Boiled peanut grits, for example, are perfectly digestible, even by sick people.

For the sake of a test, peanut soup was fed to one hundred and twenty patients in a public hospital. More than half of them found the new food enjoyable, and ate it gladly whenever it was offered. Others consumed it without complaint, while about a dozen disliked it extremely, being affected with stomach-ache or vomiting after taking it. They complained that it had a rancid taste. But all throve well on it. Such being the case with invalids, some of whom were suffering with dyspepsia and other digestive weaknesses, this cheap and nutritious diet ought to be most valuable for persons in robust health—particularly for soldiers, sailors, workmen and inmates of prisons and asylums.

The German military authorities, promptly accepting the suggestion offered by the savants, have been making experiments with peanut meal and grits, served to the garrisons at Frankfurt and elsewhere. They have reported favorably to the ministry of war at Berlin, and, if further trials are equally satisfactory, the new food will be adopted as an element of the rations and "field sausage" of the army. It is likely also to find acceptance in the navy. One important quality is its sustaining power, enabling the consumer to endure much fatigue. In this particular it surpasses even the hitherto unequalled "soja bean" of China and Japan.

But the most conclusive evidence in favor of the peanut is furnished by analyses made by German chemists of high authority. They have compared it in respect to nutritive value with other food, vegetable and animal. Pease are more nutritious than beefsteak, white beans are more nutritious than pease, soja beans are more nutritious than white beans, peanuts are more nutritious than soja beans. In a pound of peanut grits there is nearly twice as much nutriment as in a pound of pease. One pound of peanut meal is nearly equal in nourishing power to three pounds of beef. Peanut meal only costs four cents a pound in bulk.—Washington Star.

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**Didn't Recognize His Image.**

An officer decorated with the Legion of Honor recently entered a waxwork show near Porte-Saint-Denis, and after looking at the exhibits carefully, addressed himself to the showman: "You announce on your list Gen. Dodds. Would you kindly point him out to me?" "Why, you have just been looking at him," replied the showman, pointing at a model in a general's uniform. "There's the conqueror of Behanzin." "It's not very like," said the stranger. "Excuse me," rejoined the showman, "it was executed by one of the general's closest friends. You can't have ever seen him." By way of answer the stranger handed his card and the showman read: "Gen. Dodds."—London Globe.

**Clearest Kind of Proof.**  
Police Commissioner—Several citizens swear that they saw Officer O'Toole coming out of a brewery.  
O'Toole's lawyer—But the defense submits that it could not have been a brewery.  
Police Commissioner—What proof have you of this?  
O'Toole's lawyer—The fact that he was seen to leave.—Kate Field's Washington.

**A House in a Fret.**  
Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John M. of South Bay, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil, and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is "set at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

**Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY**

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty, cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

(Vegetable)

**What They Are For**

- Biliousness indigestion sallow skin
- dyspepsia bad taste in the mouth pimples
- sick headache foul breath torpid liver
- bilious headache loss of appetite depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

**"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."**

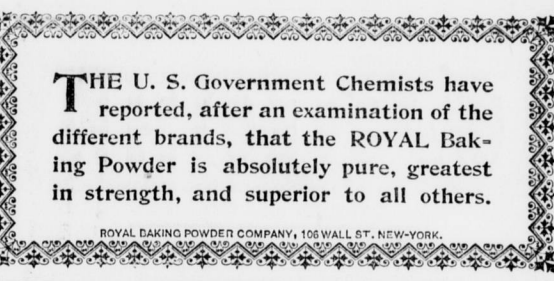
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**SAPOLIO**

such as Scrofula and Anemia, Skin Eruptions and Pale or Sallow Complexions, are speedily cured by

**Scott's Emulsion**

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.  
Thin, Emaciated Persons and all suffering from Wasting Diseases are restored to health by Scott's Emulsion.  
Be sure you get the bottle with our trade-mark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!  
Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion, FREE.  
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and \$1.



**THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.**

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

**The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.**

**KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.**

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humors from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. SEND FOR BOOK.

Dunbarton, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1894.  
Dear Sir:  
Last spring I got Grip and Bronchitis took me and for weeks I got worse though taking medicine all the time. A friend told me of your Medical Discovery, how it had helped a friend of hers and I thought I would try it. I have taken ten bottles of Discovery and three bottles Peppermint and I can't begin to tell you how much better I feel. When I began to take your medicine I could not sit up much of any more. I sit up all day and walk round the house, but I am still hoarse.—Of course you are—that's the Humor—about three more bottles Discovery will get the last of that out of your system.—and want your advice about that.  
I thank you with my whole heart.  
Yours truly,  
NAOMI OLIVER.

**WALTER BAKER & CO.**

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

HIGHEST AWARDS  
Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS  
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in the manufacture of our Cocoa. Their delicious BERRY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble in milk or water.

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**W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE**

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING, CORDOVAN, \$3.00 FINE CALF & KANGAROO, \$3.00 POLICE, 3 SOLES, \$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE, \$2.50 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES, LADIES' \$3.00 BEST DONGOLA, SEND FOR CATALOGUE, W. L. DOUGLAS, DORCHESTER, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes  
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 a week's wear. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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ENGINES, BOILERS, ALL Styles, 4 to 600 h. p.  
SAW MILLS  
Variable, FEED, PLAN, FEED, most Accurate, set WORKS Made, Quick, Binding, REPAIRS, E. C. FARQUHAR, DORCHESTER, MASS.

**Treated Free. DROPSY**

Positively cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases. Pro-nounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear. Not one case of relapse. All symptoms cured. FREE BOOK of testimonials of numerous cures sent FREE. TER BAY'S PATENT PUMPED FREE BY MAIL. TER BAY'S PATENT PUMPED FREE BY MAIL. TER BAY'S PATENT PUMPED FREE BY MAIL. TER BAY'S PATENT PUMPED FREE BY MAIL. TER BAY'S PATENT PUMPED FREE BY MAIL.

Wanted—agents for Safety Odorous Kettles. The best article in the market. Best quality. Send for catalogue. One agent reports he sold the first at only 25c per dozen. Two days later he had ten dozen. Send at once for circular. J. H. DAY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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Best quality. Send for catalogue. One agent reports he sold the first at only 25c per dozen. Two days later he had ten dozen. Send at once for circular. J. H. DAY & CO., Cincinnati, O.