Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 35c I grew 200 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C. 5.

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

Conservative Investors

Can largely increase their income by placing their accounts in my hands. Twenty years of Wall Street experience, in addition to reliable INSIDE INFORMATION, enables me to advise you most successfully. Write for particulars, which are interesting to those having money to invest. CHARLES HUGHES, Investment Broker, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Dragging Music Into a Play.

"I once saw a raft scene in an English play," says a noted play actor. "Suddenly one of the shipwrecked party cried out: 'What's that I see floating toward us on the waves?' 'A grand piano,' shouted another. Then the piano was hauled up on to the raft and one of the famishing castaways played a 'Rhapsodie Hongroise,' by Liszt. That cured me of 'dragging in music by the hair.'"

Was Nervous

Troubled with Her Stomach—Could Not Sleep—Hood's Cured.

"About a year ago I was troubled with my stomach and could not eat. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. I grew very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now well and strong, and owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY PETERS, 90 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The Oyster.

The sentiment which annually greets the return of the oyster from its summer vacation may not be of an esthetic sort, but certainly it is as remote as possible from mercenary considerations of commerce. And yet the oyster not only stands for a great delicacy, but for a great industry that will in time be vastly greater. It is shown by Government statistics, for instance, that of the 35,000,000 bushels of oysters consumed throughout the world each year 30,000,000 bushels are supplied by the United States, and that the oyster fishery excels any other fishery in importance. Add to this that the industry is especially important in the States of New Jersey and Maryland—the latter alone producing one-third of the world's crop—and it will be seen that there are special reasons why Philadelphia should be cordial to the oyster, and should greet its advent with a degree of effusiveness not extended to any other thing in the edible list with the possible exception of the Thanksgiving turkey.—Philadelphia Record.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

Eyes Not Necessary.

Eyes are popularly considered to be quite necessary to sight, but this is an error, if we are to believe Dr. Nagel, a recent German experimenter. Many creatures without eyes can see; at least they can distinguish perfectly well between light and darkness and even between different degrees of light. This is the lowest degree of seeing, to be sure, but still it is really sight, and differing scarcely more from the vision of some insects that possess eyes than this does from our own clear sight.

Creatures that see without eyes see by means of their skins. All skins, says Dr. Nagel, are potential eyes; that is, they are sensitive to light. In animals that have eyes the sensitiveness has been highly localized and greatly increased—so that man, for instance, has a retina very sensitive to light, and an expanse of ordinary skin which possesses a sensitiveness to light so slight that it is hardly conscious of it. Yet his skin is sensitive in some degree, as is proved by the fact that it sunburns—that is, light may cause a disturbance in the pigment of the skin just as it does in that of the eye. In the eye the disturbance is accompanied by a nervous change, which sends a telegraphic message along the optic nerves, and there are messages, also, but their tidings imprint no image on the mind; they simply express discomfort—cry out "sunburn."

But in many eyeless creatures the lack of eyes is in part made up by increased sensitiveness of the whole skin surface to light. Darwin long ago noticed that earth worms, although they have no eyes, will suddenly withdraw into their holes at the approach of a lighted candle. Some creatures seem most sensitive to sudden increase of light; others to sudden diminution.

A Home-Grown Experience.

A man went into an icehouse to cool off.

An abrupt and impetuous hired man closed and locked the door and went away. The next day was Sunday and the hired man did not come back.

While the man who yearned to cool off waited for the return of the hired man his object was accomplished in a very thorough manner. He cooled off.

The muffled door gave back but echoes to his blows, and his voice could find no place to escape and sound the alarm.

When he grew tired of walking and swinging his arm to keep warm the chunks of ice that were piled around him did not offer a tempting bed. Hunger gnawed at his vitals and refused to be satisfied with diet of raw air. Darkness settled down like a six months' Arctic night, and the only sound which broke the profound stillness was the man who wanted to cool off trying to swear.

The hired man opened the door on Monday morning, and the man who wanted to cool off crawled out more dead than alive.

When his tongue had thawed out he began to abuse the hired man.

"Fool!" retorted the hired man. "Fool, you are a lucky dog and do not know it. Don't waste your time in abusing me, your benefactor, but go and write a book of impressions on Alaska."

Then the man who wanted to cool off saw that his fortune was made.—Chicago Record.

Land and a Living

Are best and cheapest in the New South. Land $3 to $5 an acre. Easy terms. Good schools and churches. No blizzards. No cold waves. New illustrated paper, "Land and a Living," 3 months for 10 cents in stamps. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati.

A woman who was recently taken to the Taunton lunatic hospital from Brockton remonstrated strongly against removing her stockings preparatory to the bath which all newly admitted patients are obliged to take. She was finally persuaded to do it, and the sincerity of her objections was made manifest when about $700 in bills was found in them.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"The one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon's Roost" is what they call Colonel Chandler, candidate for Governor of Georgia.

Birmingham, England, turns out five tons of hairpins every week.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 481.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

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

NO MISTAKE. Thousands have been cured promptly of

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THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if You Use

SAPOLIO

No. 088.

This highly Polished solid oak 5-drawer Chiffonier measures 54 inches high, 32 inches wide, 19 inches deep. Each drawer is furnished with the best locks, and

$3.39

buys this exact piece of furniture which retails for $8.00.

(Order now and avoid disappointment.)

Drop a postal for our lithographed Carpet Catalogue which shows all colors with exact distinctness. If carpet samples are wanted, mail us 8c. in stamps. Why pay your local dealer 60 per cent. more than our prices when you can buy of the mill? The great household educator—our new 112 page special catalogue of Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, Stoves, Crockery, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages is also yours for the asking. Again we ask, why enrich your local dealer when you can buy of the maker? Both catalogues cost you nothing, and we pay all postage.

Julius Hines & Son

BALTIMORE, MD.

Please Mention This Paper.

CLOCK'S PART IN A TRAGEDY.

Ancient Kentucky Timepiece with Which Goes a Gruesome Story.

Seven miles east of Bardstown, Ky., in what is known as the Beech Grove neighborhood, dwells Nathan Colerain, a widower of advanced years, and his maiden sister, who is now past middle life. The Colerain residence is an old-fashioned, unpretentious farmhouse.

THE OLD CLOCK.

Miss Patsy Colerain, or "Aunt Patsy," as she is familiarly known to her neighbors and friends, is a woman of refinement, bearing traces of youthful beauty. She is quiet and unobtrusive and has not gone beyond the pale of her own yard for over thirty years. There is a tragic history connected with her estrangement from the world.

In the spacious hall of the Colerain homestead stands a clock, an old-fashioned affair of the "grandfather" species. This timepiece is over a century old and is a quaint-looking object. The pendulum has been motionless and the elaborately carved brass hands have never moved since a fateful night in the year 1864.

THE COLERAIN RESIDENCE.

Miss Colerain was engaged to Reuben Morehead, a young Kentuckian who in April, 1864, wore the blue uniform. Being in the vicinity of his sweetheart's house Morehead stole across the "debatable land" to visit her. It was a rainy night and while the lovers were together a band of guerillas, headed by the notorious Munday, came up and surrounded the house. At the first alarm Morehead opened the door of the clock case and squeezed in. But he left his hat and gloves in the room and these telltales were seen. The guerrillas hunted high and low. Finally one of them opened the clock door and Morehead was discovered. They shot him to death. Since then the clock has marked the hour of his murder.

YOUNGEST TRICK RIDER.

Six-Year-Old Berlin Boy Gives Remarkable Wheel Exhibitions.

The youngest trick rider in the world is said to be Master Arthur Czekowski, a 6-year-old Berlin boy, who has already given exhibitions in the German theaters.

"Little Arthur," as he is called, fell into the trick-riding habit by accident, so to speak. His father was an acrobat and juggler, but had no intention of having his son follow in his footsteps. One day, however, before the small boy was out of his bibs and skirts he astonished his parents by his mimicry of his father's feats. He developed such an astonishing ability, both as a gymnast and a mimic, that it occurred to his father about a year ago to make him a trick bicyclist. The youngster has succeeded so remarkably that all Berlin raves over his performances.

YOUNGEST OF TRICK RIDERS.

Hemlock Timber on the Farm.

The wider acquaintance the lumber buyer or consumer has with different varieties of woods—with their peculiarities of strength, durability, workable qualities, etc.—the more economically he will buy. Having such knowledge, he will find sometimes that the more costly article is really the cheaper, or he may find that the cheap articles may, for certain reasons, be as satisfactory as the more expensive one with which he is acquainted.

To the farmer hemlock, which is a comparatively new material in the West, should appeal with special force because of its peculiar adaptability for certain classes of construction combined with cheapness. It is actually better for some things than white pine, and yet can be had at a much lower price. It is better for some things than yellow pine—better, in fact, for corn-cribs than any other material.

Hemlock has the advantage of being both strong and stiff; that is, it is capable of bearing a heavy strain and of not yielding to it until the breaking-point is closely approached; therefore, for farming material it is unexcelled. For mud-sills and in situations where it is subject to alterations of moisture and dryness hemlock is found extremely desirable. Therefore, to a large part of farm building construction it is peculiarly well adapted.

In sections of Iowa where it has been thoroughly tried hemlock is given the preference for barn construction. It is a little late in the season to talk about corn-crib material, and yet the attention of the farmers should be called to the fact, supported by much irrefutable evidence, that rats and mice will not attack hemlock, and so cribs built of it are rat and mouse proof, except as the rodents may find their way through openings into cribs. They will not make an opening, however, and this fact should commend it for this purpose to the farmers.—The Lumberman.

Fence Corners and Thickets.

Fence corners that are allowed to grow up in dense brush and sprout growth bespeak the lack of energy and push in the man whose farm it is. At this time of the year such fence corners may be cut out and made to look like the fence corners of the twentieth century farmer. Rail fences which run through dense wood are the hardest to keep clear of brush. When there is no snow on the ground two men with a brush scythe and axes and pitchfork can dispose of the brush very speedily. Of course, this simply clears it away for a short season; in the spring the young branches come out, and by fall make strong sprouts again. But the treatment has to be given each winter else the sprouts and brush will be more stubborn than at first. And on most farms there are several small or perhaps large hollows, on either side of which is a heavy growth of brush. In the manner above described this may be exterminated. If the land near the hollow be rolling, and therefore liable to wash, the brush when cut should be piled in the mouth of the ditch so as to catch the dirt and trash that may be washed therein. This will in the course of a few years entirely fill up the ditch. If the sides of the hollow are not too uneven, a plow may be used on them to good advantage in the spring. A new-ground plow, with a sharp cutter attached and a steady team, should be used. Plow pretty deep, so as to root out the roots. After plowing give the ground a thorough harrowing with a large-tooth harrow. The "A" harrow is what I use. The harrowing will get most of the roots near the surface and scatter them, after which gather them and put in piles, and when dry set fire to them. This does the work admirably. A lasting carpet is made on the plowed surface by sowing thereon in the spring a mixture of lawn grass seed, which, of course, is pretty well mixed with timothy seed. Each spring the sprouts have to be cut. A few sheep will cut them down and keep the buds nipped off.—"Missouri Farmer," in the Epitomist.

Sitting Hens and Young Chickens.

April and May are the best months for hatching and with the pen of one male and a dozen hens, which have been well cared for during the winter, you should be supplied with plenty of eggs by that time, which may be depended upon to hatch a fair per cent. of strong chickens, writes Eugene Randall. This is for the North, but at the South and West the season is one to three months earlier.

Take a sitting hen to a new nest in any building not previously occupied by poultry, place her upon a few nest eggs until you are sure she means business, then give her the eggs to hatch. During the period of incubation feed on corn, giving free access to plenty of grit. Previous to putting her on the eggs see that she is free from lice. There are four or five kinds of lice. Two are found in the poultry houses. What are termed mites are small gray lice that breed in filth and swarm all over the inside of the building. It is this louse that compels many a sitting hen to leave the nest before she has hatched a chick. During the day the red spider louse may be found on the underside of the roosting poles, and in any cracks. At night they are sucking blood from the hens on the perches. It is this louse that causes hens to forsake their house for the trees. These two kinds of lice may be entirely exterminated. First, keep the infested house very clean. Paint perches with kerosene oil. Keep them soaked with it so that no louse can live. Also put some oil on the woodwork of the nests and all supports of the perches. With a force pump crude carbolic acid diluted with hot water can be used. Spray the inside of the house as long as a live louse can be found. This is the cheapest and best method.

There are also two kinds of lice that remain on the hens. I call them head lice and body lice. The first, as the name indicates, are found on or near the head of the fowl. They are responsible for the death of many very small chicks. Later, the body lice also kill many young fowls. There are many ways of ridding sitting hens of lice. I use insect powder and carbolic soap. First powder the hen thoroughly and strew a handful of powder in the nest, then take the carbolic soap and wet her head and neck with strong suds. During the period of incubation I make three applications, the last just before the eggs are due to hatch.

When the chicks are ready to be removed from the nest, take them to a small yard and give them the liberty of the yard, cooping at night. Feed nothing during the first thirty-six hours. During the first week, feed bread soaked in milk. Three feeds a day will do, but five are better if you are careful not to give more than they will eat up clean. Give water to drink from the first. The second and third weeks give bread made of corn meal two parts and shorts one part. After the third week the feed may be scalded instead of baked. Have the meal ground coarsely. It will not be so sticky and will mix more readily. After a few weeks cracked corn and wheat may be fed at night.

When nearly half grown feed two parts of ground oats and corn, one part wheat bran and one part corn meal mixed cold for morning feed. Give whole corn, cracked corn and wheat at night. Feed a little animal meal from the first, increasing it to a tenth part of the soft feed by the time the chicks are half grown. Give free access to ground rock at all times. Cockerels may be placed in a run by themselves if they become troublesome. Sell them when they become fat.—American Agriculturist.

Saving Life by Telephone.

The total length of life-saving telephone lines is, it is stated, nearly 1000 miles, and there are more than 200 telephone connections at life-saving stations, half-way places, lighthouses and other points in connection with the service, covering the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Hatteras Inlet, N. H. Linemen's work on the coast is not a pleasant duty, the trips being long, with dangerous inlets to be crossed, and there is but little shelter on the beaches in stormy weather. The one man who has charge of the 100 miles of the North Carolina section has to make most of his trips on mule-back. At some points on the coast of Cape Cod the half-way places are connected by telephone with the main line.

The designation of "half-way" is applied to a place about midway between two life-saving stations, where the patrols meet and exchange checks during the night watches. The object in connecting the half-way places is to enable the patrols to send in an alarm of wreck or report vessels that may be in distress in the vicinity of the half-way place without having to run back through miles of loose sand, and perhaps in the face of a gale, to notify their station. Many a time when, in the old days, this had to be done, the ship and crew were under water before help arrived, that now would have been saved.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

What He Should Do With Her.

There is a certain Clevelander who has won considerable fame and some wealth as an expert handler of horses. He is also the possessor of a pleasant home, a charming wife and a bright three-year-old boy. The latter is the delight of his father's heart and the little fellow not only knows lots of horse talk, but takes a keen delight in a mild attempt at holding the reins over a speed trotter. The wee horseman has picked up the habit of calling his parents by their first names, and the way in which he utters them is decidedly cunning.

One day not long ago his father came home in a hurry and found that luncheon wasn't ready.

"What do you think of that, my small man?" he cried as he tossed the three-year-old in the air. "Here's papa come home in a terrible hurry and no luncheon ready. What ought we to do with such a naughty mamma?"

The little fellow's eyes sparkled.

"Trade her off, Clint, trade her off!" he shouted.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ill-Omened East Wind.

There are twenty-two allusions in the Bible to the east wind, nineteen of them being of a disparaging character.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Grooming the Horse.

The farm horse ought to have plenty of grooming, but the curry-comb ought not to do very much. The most work in grooming should be after the day's work is done. His legs and feet ought to have special care. Clean his feet out thoroughly each evening. An old broom will do good work in this. Give a good rubbing over the whole body with a wisp of straw, working briskly on his legs and feet. Keep the fetlocks trimmed closely and perfectly free from mud and dust when in the stable.

Bran For Poultry.

Bran is excellent for poultry and one point in favor of bran is that it contains a much larger proportion of lime than any other cheap food derived from grain, and as the shells of eggs are composed of lime it is essential that food rich in lime be provided. It may be urged that the use of oyster-shells will provide lime, but it will be found that it is the lime in the food that is most serviceable, because it is in a form that can be better digested and assimilated than carbonate of lime. Clover is also rich in lime, and when a mass of cut clover and bran is given the fowls they will need no oyster-shells or other mineral matter as a source from which to provide lime for the shells of eggs. Do not forget that in summer, however, the use of all kinds of foods should be made with judgment. If the hens have a free range give no food at all as long as they are laying, but if they begin to fall off let bran be a leading ingredient of the foods allowed. In winter the bran and clover is even more essential, as the fowls cannot then secure green food on the range.—Farm News.

Angora Goats.

The following was written for the Breeders' Gazette by J. R. Standley, of Taylor County, Iowa: Pure-bred Angora goats are scarce. For killing brush and weeds the grade goat is as good as pure-breds. Grades are procured by using pure-bred bucks on common goats. The first cross makes but little hair—about three-quarters of a pound; the second cross about one and a half to two pounds; the third cross about two to three pounds while the fourth or fifth cross is for hair about as good as pure-breds. Any one desiring to make goat-breeding a business for profit should buy grade does and pure-bred bucks and continue to breed to pure-bred bucks. The Angora goat-breeding business is much the same as the cattle or hog business as regards blood. High-grade cows or sows, if bred to full-blooded sires, are about as good as pure-breds for beef or pork, but to breed to grade sires is to go backward instead of on and up.

The pure-bred Angora varies much in weight of fleece, running all the way from two and a half to ten pounds per head. Of course these are extremes. A good average fleece is four to five pounds. The hair is at this time worth about fifteen cents to forty cents per pound—this is grade hair; pure-bred hair is worth from twenty-five to forty cents.

Angora goats mature about the same time as sheep and require much the same treatment. They breed about the same—the time of gestation is the same. The weight for grown does is about seventy to eighty pounds—some weigh more and some less. High-grade wethers attain a weight of 160 pounds often and a bunch of choice ones will clip seven to ten pounds of hair on an average each.

The Angora goat in fleece pays about twenty per cent. more than sheep, and for gleaning qualities there is no comparison between them.

Angoras and sheep do well together and never cross breed. They do not do well together in winter (the goats fight the sheep), but when at pasture they are all right. The goats eat leaves and weeds in preference to grass, thus removing the shade and improving the pastures.

Angora goats are grown largely in Southwestern Texas, in New Mexico, California and Oregon. There have been about 10,000 distributed in Iowa this season.

The meat of the Angora is by many thought to be nicer than mutton. The wethers or does if fat sell better than sheep, for the reason that the meat is equal and the pelt is worth much more. Angora goat pelts taken in November or December are worth from $1 to $2.50 each and are being worth more every year as people learn their uses.

Corn That Catches Coons.

Eight or ten years or so ago there was a lake near Morrilton covering about 10,000 acres. When the big floods came two years ago an opening was made by the surging waters which carried off all the water of this lake when the floods subsided. The bed of the lake dried up and left the richest soil the world ever saw. It is ten feet deep, and nothing the River Nile ever produced could excel it.

This year Mills and Halley have a crop of corn on about 1,000 acres of this land. They sowed the corn broadcast like wheat, and scores of "shoots" are also loaded down.

"It is the most remarkable corn crop ever produced in the world," declared Professor Cox, and to make the story even more interesting, he ended it by declaring that a "coon" was caught between the stalks, and, being unable to extricate itself because they were so thick, was killed by those who came upon it.—Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

A Workingman's Hotel.

Another large hotel is to be erected in London. It is proposed to put up a workingman's hotel that will accommodate 800 boarders at two cents a night. It is expected to pay five per cent. to the shareholders.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Vigorous Battle.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

The following is a straightforward statement by a veteran of the late war. No comrade will need further proof than their friend's own words, as here given.

Squire John Castor, of Newpoint, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said I must, so I

I Want to Swear to That.

hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are valuable for any disease that arises from impoverished, or bad blood. They do not act on the bowels.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

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, Oh o.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's 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.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Spring Turnip,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Bismarck Cucumber,	10c
1 "	Queen Victoria Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Klondyke Melon,	15c
1 "	Jumbo Giant Onion,	15c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 50

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

Now is the proper time for all people contemplating making a trip to Klondike to get information. Write the undersigned or

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CANCER AND TUMOR PERMANENTLY **cured** without knife, plaster or pain. All forms of **BLOOD DISEASES** thoroughly eradicated from the system. Six weeks **Home Treatment** for $10. Book of Information free.

NATURAL REMEDY CO., Westfield, Mass.

LOOK, LADIES, LOOK!

THE LORD'S PRAYER

written in ink (English or Latin) in the Circumference of a gold dollar, with your name in Italian Script inside the border. Enclose one dollar with order; write plainly and send to **R. SMELLIE** (Penman,) **171 Duffield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

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Ladies Wanted.

TO TRAVEL for old established house. Permanent position. $840 per month and all expenses. P.W. ZIEGLER & CO., 238 Locust St., Philadelphia.

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