

PRICE \$2.25—READ ON!
No. 083. Brass Trimmed White Eremed bedstead, made in 54, 48, 42 and 36 inch widths—lengths 75 inches. It has one-inch pillars, two inch brass vases and caps. This bed retails at from 5 to 10 dollars.

Buy of the maker and save the middleman's profits. Our Catalogues are mailed for the asking. Complete lines of Furniture, Draperies, Crochery, Pictures, Mirrors, Stoves, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages, Lamps, Bedding, etc., are contained in these books. Our Lithographed Carpet Catalogue showing all kinds in hand-painted colors is also free. If Carpet samples are wanted mail us 5c. in stamps. Drop a postal at once to the money order and remember that we pay freight this month on purchases of 40c. and over. **Large 4x6 Catalogue and Price List amounting to 80 and over.**

Julius Hines & Son
BALTIMORE, MD.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAGE.

Flattery on Ice.
He told her she was stunning,
Her smile was very sweet;
Just then, somehow, in turning,
They slipped and lost their feet.
He fell, and she fell on him,
And, as in pain he lay,
"Ah, yes, indeed, you're stunning!"
Was all that he could say.

Never Too Sure.
Against the probability or possibility of mischance or accident we can never be too sure. But if we should stop to consider how great is the chance of sudden death, we would be made too timid and unhappy. Caution is needed not to be foolishly, and precaution to know what is best to do when an accident happens. One day this winter two men were walking and one said: "We're too timid in treading on slippery places. I tread firmly and never think about them, and so escape a fall." "Never be too sure," said the other; "it is that that throws you off and makes the fall the harder." Just then they came upon a place covered with thin snow, where kids had been sliding. The first speaker slipped and came down with his foot turned and badly sprained his ankle. He was a cripple on crutches until a short time ago, having used many things without benefit. Up to that time he had not used St. Jacobs Oil, which, when used, cured him completely, so that he walks as usual. There is a probability that for the rest of the season he will walk cautiously, with the precaution of having this great remedy ready for use.

The largest bell in France has been hung in the belfry of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris. It weighs 25 tons, can be heard at a distance of 25 miles, and its vibration lasts six minutes.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.** All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

It is alleged that the use of the pince-nez in the place of spectacles is apt to cause cancer. A gentleman recently died of this disease, brought about by pressure on the bridge of the nose.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Bottles Made of Paper.
A German paper-maker has recently obtained letters patent on bottles made of paper, for use on board of ships particularly. It has been a cause of much damage to steamer lines that in bad weather a large number of bottles of wine and other liquors are broken in the storerooms, in spite of every precaution. The new bottles are made of a composition which, with the solution in which they are made water tight, is still the inventor's secret. After being impregnated with this fluid the paper bottles are slowly dried in gas stoves, and this process of drying must be watched carefully, for otherwise the bottles would remain porous and allow the fluid to leak out. These bottles can be handled roughly without the least apprehension; neither the puffing nor the rolling of a great steamer during rough weather; nor the breaking down of a truck upon which they are loaded loosely would be apt to damage a single paper bottle.—New York Herald.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.
Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman. She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ailment. Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge. Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health. "I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodbury Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

FARM AND GARDENS

Planting a Strawberry Patch.
J. M. Ingling, of Illinois, writes: Any soil which will grow a crop of corn will produce strawberries, but of course a clay sub-soil of reddish color is best. I prefer timothy or clover sod. Plow five inches deep very early in March. Drag or roll, as this assists in rotting. Work until this is like a garden. With a light marker having three runners three feet apart, I lay the land off crosswise. Then beginning on one side, stretch a No. 14 plain wire. Insert a brick layer's ten-inch trowel to its full depth, and pull slightly toward yourself, pick up plant with left hand by the leaves and with a downward forward sweep drop in at back of trowel with thumb and forefinger, firmly holding the heart of crown. Withdraw the trowel and as you do so press the ground firmly about the plant, pulling it up slightly. This excludes all air and firms the plant. When first row is set move wire forty-two inches and repeat. I set every third plant a fertilizer, or one fertilizer and two female plants. As soon as plants are set, if no rain has fallen, run roller over them and follow with a light harrow.

Cultivate crosswise twice before runners bother, then do all cultivating lengthwise, drawing runners in until you make a perfect or solid row. Keep the field clean. I work plants each week until September, when with small Diamond plow and rolling coulters I narrow each row down to twelve inches. In ten days I work soil back to row. From first to middle of October I haul mulch and cover six to eight inches deep, and the field is ready for winter. I have followed this system ten years and have no cause to change my method. Nearly every berry grower has his particular ways. I set plants in row as stated, then all pickers have rows exactly alike.

Feed for Laying Ducks.
From an article on "How to Handle Breeding and Laying Ducks," by James Rankin, in Farm Poultry, the following is taken:

Too often the health of the young bird is injured by the improper feeding of the mother bird during the laying season. The food should consist of the proper ingredients, and quantity just what the bird will eat clean, and no more. Grit is absolutely necessary, and is one of the essentials. We not only keep it, together with cracked oyster shells, in boxes constantly by them, but mix it in their food. They must have something during their confinement during inclement weather to enable them to assimilate their food. One ingredient which we consider of the greatest importance is green food, which should compose nearly one-fourth of the whole. We have some two acres of rye, eighteen inches high. This is cut three-eighths of an inch long and mixed with the food.

When there is prospect of snow we cut large quantities of this in a frozen state and pile it up on the north side of a building. It will not heat in this condition. Should this be used up, and the ground still be covered with snow, we have several tons of fine clover rowen stored for the purpose, which we consider next in value to that material for feeding.

We also grow about a thousand bushels of turnips, which we steam until they are soft, and mix them in the food. This the birds relish highly.

The first point is to start in with good breeding stock. Birds that have been inbred until their constitutions are completely debilitated are in no condition for reproduction.

Strains that do not begin laying until March or April are more or less unprofitable, because when their young are ready for the knife the best of the spring market is gone, and the grower must take a reduced price for his product. In this, as in many other cases, "the early bird catches the worm."

My formula for feeding breeding and laying birds, when fertile eggs are desired, is as follows: For breeding birds (old or young, during the fall), feed three parts of wheat bran, one part of Quaker oat feed, one part corn meal, five per cent. of beef scrap, five per cent. of grit, and all the green food they will eat in the shape of corn fodder cut fine, clover or oat fodder. Feed this mixture twice a day, all they will eat.

For laying birds, equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal, twenty per cent. of Quaker oat feed, ten per cent. of boiled potatoes or turnips, fifteen per cent. of clover rowen, green rye or refuse cabbage chopped fine, five per cent. of grit. Feed twice a day, all they will eat.

We never cook the food for our ducks after they are a week old, but mix it up with cold water.

Summer Pruning of the Pear.
Some years ago I came into possession of a pear orchard of about five-eighths of an acre. It had been badly neglected, and I took it in hand to make it produce an income. My knowledge of the subject was gained from books, and I made some blun-

ders. Among other things I pruned the trees heavily and manured them, "not wisely, but too well." As a consequence, they were thrown strongly into wood growth. Several Anjou trees about nine inches in diameter took on a tremendous wood growth, but yielded very few pears, hardly a fraction of a bushel each.

Casting about for a remedy, I ran across an account of a Frenchman's method of promoting the growth of bloom buds and adopted it. It consisted in breaking off, in early July, about two-thirds of each newly-grown shoot on all trees that were making too much wood growth. The method was very successful. I recollect that two trees which never had yielded more than a bushel of each of pears, after three years of this treatment produced between six and seven bushels each of pears of the highest quality.

In 1877 I had between thirty and forty bushels of Anjous, which was an average crop. The quantity steadily increased till 1884, when I had over a hundred and thirty bushels of first quality Anjous. The Anjous were the only trees systematically treated to this summer pruning, and the increase in their product was very much greater than that of varieties not so treated. There were Bartlett's, Clapps, Clairgaines, Sheldons, Duchess, Lawrence and Seckels in the orchard. They received the same care as the Anjous, but got very little summer pruning; they made a satisfactory gain in product, but it was not nearly equal to that of the Anjous. Not all varieties were equally suited to this treatment, notably the Seckel, Lawrence and Sheldon. Some did not need it, as they set more pears than they could carry properly, and needed to have the crop thinned.

I believe that liberal manuring, thorough cultivation of the soil, and the removal of two-thirds of the new growth in early summer will go a long way toward rendering pear trees fruitful. It can be done very rapidly. The shoots can be broken by the hand with great ease. Any man of common intelligence can be taught to do the work. Cutting is no better a method than breaking, if it is as good.—O. F. Rogers, in Country Gentleman.

Sleeps Less Than an Hour a Day.
W. Clemens Christie, of Cincinnati, must hold the world's record as champion sleep abstainer, for he does not take more than six hours of sleep a week—less than one hour a day.

He is a veteran of the late war, a harness maker by trade. His face is ruddy and entirely free from wrinkles. Although he is fifty-six years old, he does not look or act more than thirty-five. He works at his trade day and night, and is never ill or inactive from the brevity of his sleeping periods. "This thing of sleeping is merely a habit," Christie says. "There is nothing strange about it, and any one can do without much sleep if he cares to try it. With me it is merely a matter of business. I generally have sufficient work on hand to keep me busy nearly all the time, both night and day, and, in consequence of this, I put the greater part of the time that other people lose by sleeping in working."

"No, there is no secret about it, nor do I take any precautions or drugs to keep me awake. My idea lies solely in eating instead of sleeping. It is my belief that a good meal is just as much a restorative for tired nature as a deep sleep would be. Eat instead of sleep, say I, and you get along just as well."

"I venture to say that there is not another man in the country who habitually feels as well and as bright as I do every morning, though he sleep all night, and I never close my eyes."

Knew What It Meant.
"Of course we won't have any regular house cleaning at this time of the year," she said, "but we might as well straighten things around a bit and change the arrangements a little. I can see how the house could be made to look much more attractive. To-morrow I'll get a scrubwoman and a man to help move the furniture, and—What are you doing, John?"

"I am merely wrapping up my slip pers, my dressing gown and one or two other things to take to the office," he replied.

"To take to the office?" she exclaimed. "Oh, that's all right; I'll bring them back," he hastened to explain. "You see, I don't want to have to hunt for them after you have put things to rights."—Chicago Post.

Uncle Sam's Coaling Island.
Uncle Sam has ever been careful to keep secret the movements of his vessels in commission so far as possible, and with this end in view he has just shipped a cargo of 1400 tons of bituminous coal from this port to Dry Tortugas, one of the most southerly islands of the United States, situated 120 miles from the coast of Florida. There the ships in Southern waters can now take on their coal, avoiding the run to Key West, where their movements soon become known to the world. In war times the island was well known to privateers and blockade runners, but since then it has only been used as a quarantine station. Ter small islands, all of coral formation, comprise the Tortugas.—Philadelphia Record.

FIGHT IN THE AIR.

Battle Royal Between a Gray and a Bald Eagle.
A man sat on the sands at Capron Inlet, opposite Fort Pierce, and admired the graceful flight of an osprey, says the Jacksonville Florida Citizen. About fifty yards above the blue water, he wheeled on widespread pinions, directing his course by a motion of his tail or a curve of the wing. Presently he balanced himself, the wings shut on the body and he plunged into a long swell and rose with a fish in his talons. With a scream of exultation he shook himself free of moisture, like a dog, and circled to attain sufficient altitude to clear the water.

But a fishing eagle, twice his weight, had seen the performance, and answered the scream. He mounted to strike, and the osprey, burdened as he was, gave up the contest and dropped the fish. With a swing, the fisher turned and caught it and flew low to regain the blasted pine forest.

But out of the blue came another scream and a dim spot detached itself from a cloud and moved straight on the scene of action. The fisher heard the cry of battle, and he knew he was lost if the bald eagle struck him with a swoop. Hastily he turned and flew almost directly upward, still holding his prize. The osprey soared back with shrill whistlings, as if he mocked the efforts of the robber.

The bald eagle screamed again and was answered by the gray. The bald came with leveled head, like an arrow from the bow—the fisher still struggled for an equal position. Then the bald curved the forward edge of his great wings and started downward. The gray dropped the mullet and turned upside down in midair, with beak and talons ready. The osprey caught the mullet and sailed homeward.

Then the two great birds struck with a thud, distinctly heard below, though they must have been half a mile in the air. Feathers flew as if you had ripped a pillow in a strong breeze, and as the two fell, it could be seen that the talons of the bald straddled the body of the gray and were buried at the roots of the wings. But the gray's beak tore at the throat of the bald, while his claws were busy tearing like the jaws of a wolf who fights a bullock. Their wings beat each other as if in rose fights, and they tumbled over and over, slanting to the sea. As they touched the water each broke its hold and made for the shore. The gray fell in the edge of the woods, the bald landed on a tree, nearly fell, and leaned against the trunk for support as it sat in the crotch.

An Overworked Brain.
From the Record, Pierceton, Ind.
Determined to rise in his chosen profession as an educator, Ernest Kemper, of Pierceton, Ind., overtaxed himself mentally and physically. He was ambitious, his mind was always on his work. From early morn until late at night he continually pored over his books.

Few persons, even with the strongest constitutions, can keep up under such a strain. In addition to his studies, Mr. Kemper was teaching a school some three miles from home. Finally, his excessive study and the exposure of cold to his head in school in all kinds of weather undermined his health.

He was taken to his bed with pneumonia and his overworked brain almost collapsed. For several weeks he was seriously ill. Catarrh had taken root in his system and his mind was in a delicate condition. He was sent to Colorado where he spent three months without receiving any benefit. Then a noted specialist from Cleveland treated him without avail, and then a hospital in Chicago was tried, but all absolutely without benefit. Finally his physician recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first box he began to improve. When he had taken nine boxes he was completely cured. This famous blood and nerve medicine had accomplished what all his former expensive treatment failed to accomplish. Mr. Kemper says his catarrh has entirely left him; he is strong again and weighs nine pounds more than ever did. He gives the pills the entire credit. He is starting teaching again and feels abundantly able to continue the work. To prove that the above is true in every respect, Mr. Kemper made an affidavit as follows:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1897.
E. P. WARR, Notary Public.
We doubt if these pills have an equal in all the range of medicine, for building up a run down and debilitated system.

Shrewd Young Man.
The young man approached the elderly capitalist with a confident air. "Sir," he said, "I love your daughter. I ask you for her hand."
The old man turned pale with rage. "You want my daughter," he snarled. "Well, you'll get my foot." And he made a sudden advance on the youth. The latter did not quail. On the contrary he leaped in the air. He waved his arms. He yelled "Kill him! kill him! robber! robber!" He jumped at the old man, who trembled and shrank back. He covered before the savage onslaught. "Kill him! Kill him!" roared the youth.

"Wait, wait!" screamed the old man. "I'll reverse my decision!"
"For it appears that the young man had in some way learned the fact that in his early years the aged capitalist was a base-ball umpire."

More Deer than Sheep in Maine.
Twenty-five years ago there were very few deer in Maine, especially in Franklin and Oxford Counties. They were there unknown. In fact, I never saw a deer track in the State till about 1880. Since that time they have increased very fast. I have no fear for the future. They are rare to-day in every county of the State. Indeed, I may safely say, I am sure that there are more deer than sheep in the State to-day. And that this is so is due, in my opinion, to protection afforded them.—Boston Herald.

America's Greatest Medicine

The following is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial. Facts like these have made Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine and endeared it to thousands of homes scattered all over this broad land.



"We like to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us. Our four children had diphtheria. From the very first our little boy Ralph, then seven years old, was

very sick and for several days it seemed as if he would never be any better. After a while he began to improve and in a few weeks was able to go out, although weak and miserable. Then, gradually

All Strength in His Limbs
gave out. The physicians told us it was paralysis, which sometimes follows an attack of diphtheria. We did everything for him, but he grew worse until he was in a pitiful condition. He suffered terribly at night and complained continually of his head, and in what little sleep he was able to get, moaned unceasingly. He lost all control of the muscles of his body and limbs. He had no appetite and complained of feeling sick at his stomach all the time. After we had tried many different remedies and had about given up all hope we commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time he ceased to complain, his appetite improved and at the end of three months he was able to attend school part of the time. Now he is well and quite a strong and rugged boy. You

are at liberty to use this testimonial if you desire, as we feel we cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and building up medicine." Mrs. R. E. ANDERSON, Cumberland, Maine.



Economy is also a characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 Doses, and hence there is a solid fact conspicuously stated in the familiar line, 100 Doses One Dollar.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine because it accomplishes wonderful cures when all other medicines fail. Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: C. I. HOOD & CO., TOLEDO, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hood's Family Pills are the best.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.
Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee, being costing 15c 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.

Pits permanently cured. No fiber nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill. S. F. HANLY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

The colored people of the United States maintain 7 colleges, 17 academies, and 50 high schools.

A Consoling Thought.
Even the best of mirrors is a libelous affair. The reflection we see there does not accurately portray our likeness. The hair is wrong in tone, the eyes are not correct in color, and as for the complexion—well, if the looking-glasses spoke the truth, the sale of various complexion washes would decrease to half, for any fair skin looks gray and pallid in the glass. You may be certain that however plain your face seems, it is by no means so plain as it appears in the telltale mirror. Second, you cannot assume your natural expression while peering in the looking glass. The eye must be in a certain position before you can see at all, and the eye, so far as expression is concerned, governs the face. The consequence is that you can see only one of your expressions in the glass, and that expression is one of attentive examination. All the other expressions by which your friends know you, favorable or unfavorable, you have never seen and never will see.

Founded 1,000 Years Ago.
The present year is said to be the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the British navy.



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ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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Columbia Chainless Bicycles.
STANDARD OF THE WORLD. Price \$125.
The Columbia chainless bicycle has already passed harder tests than any bicycle ever made, and has proved itself the best. Other makers may deary the Columbia chainless, yet they offer you an untried imitation in the same breath.
REMEMBER THIS—We make but one quality of Columbias, and that is the very best. There is no varying of material, construction or quality. All Columbias are made of 5 per cent. Nickel Steel Tubing which costs twice as much and is 30 per cent. stronger than any other tubing known.
Columbia Chain Wheels, Price \$75
Hartford Bicycles, Price \$50
Vedette Bicycles, Price \$40 and \$30
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

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FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS. Purchase a package of your grocer or paint dealer and do your own MURALO decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. SEND FOR SAMPLE CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.
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But have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profit. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles. Top Buggies, \$30 to \$70. Sarras, \$50 to \$125. Carriages, \$75 to \$150. Wagons, \$25 to \$50. Catalogue of all our styles, sizes and prices, sent free on request. No. 77, Surry Barracks, Price, \$100. As good as sells for \$125. 606 Surry. Price, with carriage, lamp, seat, and harness, \$200. Catalogue of all our styles, sizes and prices, sent free on request.
ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. R. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

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