

# Make It a Point

To Get the Best Every Time, When You Buy Medicine.

Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy—the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Price \$1  
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot 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 lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. Gibson & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, etc.  
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. Circulars sent free.

Dr. W. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 303 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

After six years' suffering I was cured by Pile Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 235 1/2 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 10, 1891.

A London department store has a real estate department.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Harrison M. Seal, of Whitcomb, Ind., probably holds the voting record of that State. He voted for Jackson in 1828 and for each Democratic Presidential candidate since then.

Appt to Affect the Nerves.

Cold weather is just as apt to affect the nerves as any other part of the body, and neuralgia sets in. St. Jacobs Oil is just as certain to cure it as it cures all the general pains and aches of the body.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, the venerable pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, which is commonly known as "Drimstone Corner," lives up to the old traditions of the church. "I do not see," he says, "how a man can be a Christian who rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment."

Knocks Coughs and Colds.

Dr. Arnold's Cough Killer cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All druggists, 25c.

The last sister of the eminent painter Joseph van Lerins, died a few weeks ago at Antwerp, aged 87. She left to the city all the paintings and sketches of her brother remaining in her possession, besides the sum of \$20,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to two annual prizes.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A Use for Liquefied Air.

It is reported that a new use has been found for liquefied air, the possibilities of which have been matters of discussion among scientific men for some time. According to the Mining Reporter, a discovery was made recently by which it is now practical to use liquefied air in underground work, such as mining, driving tunnels and sinking shafts.

It is said that under proper conditions the liberation of air from the liquid can be effective in generating power with which to run drills under ground, pumps, hoists, etc., while cool air can also be supplied in the deepest mines. The liquid air can also be used in freezing soft ground, making tunnel cutting less hazardous and tedious. If there is any re-eligibility in this reported discovery, and its success can be practically demonstrated, it will make a new departure in the lines of work named, and once again make the genius of science the soul of industrial progress.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARRIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of my irregularity."

# AGRICULTURAL.

Marketing Honey.

Grade the honey in as many different classes as you have honey. Classify everything. Don't put a second or third grade honey, be it ever so little, in a first-class lot, thinking you will get a first-class price for it. The consequences are you will get a third-class price for your first-class honey when you do it.

Parties that handle honey by the quantity, from all parts of the country, are better judges of honey than you are, as this does not require them to be students of apiculture.

Never use second-hand packages; many have been brought to grief by doing this.

Have your comb honey stored in the best white polished sections, cleaned thoroughly, and packed in the best shipping cases. Put your name and address on every package sent out as producer of said honey. Also give the source from which it was gathered. One or more varieties as the case may be.

Perhaps the best shipping package for extracted honey is the sixty-pound square tin can with a three-inch screw cap. These cans are furnished by the manufacturers in pairs, with wooden cases, two cans in a box, and usually sold at seventy-five cents per pair.

Last, but not least, do not consign your honey to strangers that you know nothing about. Quite a few bogus honey commission firms bob up every year and somebody gets in the trap.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Comfortable Fruit Ladder.

Upon the ordinary fruit ladder one must stand for a long time and endure the strain and the cutting into the feet of a small round. A fairly broad, flat step gives firm and comfortable support to the feet. The ladder can be made light, too, as the one shown in the illustration. Make one in the winter according to this pattern, while you have plenty of time, and it will be ready for next season's fruit picking. The top of

such a ladder can narrow to a point if desired. The main piece must be of some light material free from knots and other imperfections. Dress all the material before putting together, then paint. If kept under shelter when not in use it will last many years.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Improving Pastures.

If there is any one part of the farm that is neglected it is the pasture fields. While there may be some little excuse for this on large grain farms, it can be hardly overlooked on a dairy farm, where grass and green pasture are the chief dependencies for success. The improvement of pasture fields is a crying need on many old places. As a rule, the roughest and most sterile fields are given over to pastures, and it is not giving a cow a fair show to make her pick up a living on land that would not produce anything else. This is often the case, however, and then we blame the cow for not giving more milk. Half the fault against our dairy cows can be traced to improper feeding. Because a cow has a large field or meadow to graze in it does not follow that she ought to give a large flow of milk. A much smaller piece of land would produce much better results if the pasture was rich and well cared for.

It is all right to give the cows for pasture the roughest and roughest part of the farm, for naturally one does not select that portion for plowing under crops. But it is the part of wisdom to bestow a little care upon such fields, to improve them each year. A few days' labor devoted to the pasture fields every season will surprise the owner in the results five years later.

First, there are rocks and stones that can be gradually carried off the field and piled up. Clearing the pasture field in this leisurely way will yield its reward some day when it is found desirable to cultivate the meadows or hillside for orchard or field crops.

Along with this work should go that of clearing the land of wild berry bushes, brush, roots and weeds. The roots once taken up will kill the bushes and trees for good, and so with the weeds. See that they are rooted up, and not simply cut off. Noxious weeds prevent grass plants from growing, and generally they harbor parasites and rusts of grain, which may spread to the cultivated fields any day and do a great amount of damage. This work of clearing the pastures of foreign growths is important at this season of the year, when weeds are about to produce their seeds. One plant destroyed, root and branch, now may prevent the growth of fifty next summer. So it is wise to begin at once, for every year that the work is postponed the pasture field degenerates much more.

While engaged in this work of destruction it might be well to reconstruct, too. Plant a few shade trees in the most convenient part of the field, and if necessary for their protection fence them in until they attain a

good growth. Years later they will be appreciated by both man and beast. When the weeds are as pretty well rooted out it will pay to sow the field in the fall with grass seed, spreading it thinly around, to reinforce the old grass.—Indiana Farmer.

The Self-Sucking Cow.

Of all the nuisances on the farm a self-sucking cow is by far the most despicable. Consequently, the best way to serve such an animal is to dispose of her to the best advantage possible, and the sooner the better, for once this bad habit is acquired it can rarely, if ever, be cured.

Still, if the cow is an especially valuable one, it is a pity to dispose of her, nor is there any need of it. Why? Because by simply using a milk muzzel on her, such as is represented in

the accompanying cut, she may be prevented from "draining" herself, and that in such a way as to cause her very little inconvenience.

To make this muzzel take a piece of board (soft wood) about five by six inches and hollow the upper part out as shown, leaving the opening between the two tongues about half an inch wide. Round off these tongues nicely, so that they will not hurt the cow, for these are the parts that are to be inserted into her nose; then, having driven four wire nails into the wood (indicated by the dotted lines) to prevent splitting, hook one of the tongues into the animal's nostrils and work the muzzel edgewise through the space, so that the opposite tongue comes into the other nostril like a nose ring. What are the results? Why, in this position the board hangs down in front of the cow's mouth, and while it does not prevent her eating, and eating freely, the moment she attempts to "bait" where she ought not her efforts are frustrated. Thus it is that many regard this as the most practical way of muzzling a self-sucking cow.—New York Tribune.

Coal Ashes For Potatoes.

We have heard of some farmers who applied a small handful of coal ashes in the hill before planting their seed potatoes, taking care to let the seed come in contact with the ashes. Their potatoes thus treated were free from rot and scab, while others in the neighborhood were very badly affected by disease. The farmer who tried this is enthusiastic over his success, and proposes to apply coal ashes in the hill to as many potatoes as he can secure the ashes for. But one experiment, even though so satisfactory as this, is not conclusive. There may have been a difference in time of planting or of soil which would have saved these potatoes from rotting any way. It would have been more satisfactory if a group of four or eight hills were ashed, and some adjoining them were at the same time planted without the ashes.

As we have often explained, there is very little if any manurial value in coal ashes. So far as increasing the potato crop is concerned coal ashes are useless. But the very fact that the coal ashes have no manurial value may be an advantage in growing potatoes free from rot. In contact with this material, free from manures, if there were germs on the seed potato that might extend and cause rot they would be isolated, and thus the new crop could be grown free from rot. All farmers know that to put stable manure in contact with the potato would either make the soil around the seed too dry, or in a rainy season it would furnish the best breeding place for the rot fungus. In fact, stable manure plowed under the same season is not now considered a safe practice among farmers who are experienced in growing potatoes. It is much better to manure the ground a year or two before, and so give the manure time to ferment and disappear, leaving only its condensed nitrogenous and mineral fertility in the soil.

In one way we think that in a wet season, as it was while the potato crop was growing this past summer, the coal ashes may prove a benefit. They help to dry out the hill. So too will superphosphate of lime, especially that made with a little excess of sulphuric acid, as most of it is. We have known farmers to use a very little phosphate in the hill with potato seed, but in this case taking care not to have it come in contact with the cut surface, which it would soon eat into and destroy. Potatoes thus treated were free from rot, while those beside them not phosphated in the hill were half rotten. In this case we attributed the good effect to the drying of the soil in the hill. We can imagine that coal ashes being inert themselves must have operated to make the soil more dry inside the hill during the very wet weather early in the season. Even when the dry weather came this dryness in the centre of the hill where the potatoes form is an advantage, for most of the potato roots that supply moisture have by this time extended to the middle of the rows.—American Cultivator.

The Plentiful Usually Wins.

The law courts records show that the defendant wins his case in forty-seven out of every 100 cases tried.

# ALASKA'S BIG RESOURCES

Great Possibilities There in the Line of Agriculture.

A Talk With Dr. Walker Evans Who Was Commissioned by Congress to Survey the Climate, Soils and Economic Plants of Our Great Possession.

The most interesting traveler who has lately returned from our Arctic possessions is Dr. Walker Evans, some time ago commissioned under special act of Congress to survey the climate, soils and economic plants of Alaska. A great part of time his sole companion was Special Agent Ball, sent this year to established Weather Bureau stations in the Territory. The greater part of the doctor's camping was done at Kussilof, considerably north on Cook's Inlet.

Dr. Evans believes that much of the agricultural activity of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Scotland, Iceland and the Orkney Islands may be successfully reproduced in portions of Alaska. The climates, soils and topography of all the regions named are similar. The southwestern portion will offer good facilities for stock raising. The only drawback will be the providing of winter forage. In summer there are vast areas here of grass nearly as high as a man's head. In the interior the winters are colder and the summers hotter. In the lower Yukon region numerous gardens have already been established, especially by missionaries.

The commercial companies have raised good vegetables along the Yukon further east than Circle City and near the Canadian boundary. Two years ago three thousand pounds of turnips were raised by a woodman near Circle City. A large vegetable garden has been established opposite Dawson, in the Klondike region.

The white Alaskans now live mostly on potatoes, turnips, cabbages, lettuce, peas, radishes and rutabagas, as far as vegetables are concerned. The natives raise little else than potatoes, rutabagas, turnips and sometimes onions. They gather salmon berries, huckleberries, cranberries, currants and raspberries, and preserve them in seal oil. The Thliunkets cultivate a plant which they call "koo," dry its underground bulbs and grind them into powder for making a sort of cake. They also eat the roots of the wild parsnip weed, and drink a sort of tea made from the leaves of another wild plant. They also relish skunk cabbage, among other weeds, as a pot herb. The leaf stocks of the plant *Heracleum Lanatum* are peeled and chewed at irregular intervals, taking the place of our peanuts or foods eaten more for pleasure than nutrition. Unless this luxury is well peeled the mouth becomes very sore from the hairs which, the doctor says, cover the entire stem.

A very popular food of the natives is known as "thlakusk." It is made from a marine alga which grows on kelp. After storms or very high tides large quantities are collected and preserved. It is highly esteemed for stomach disorders, and is similar to the "sloke," "slokkan" or "laver" used in the North of Ireland. The root of skunk cabbage also has a high reputation as a domestic medicine, as well as the huckleberry. Dr. Evans believes that the use of native plants by the Alaskans has greatly diminished since the advent of the whites. The flour, sugar and other prepared food materials of the latter now mostly supplement the native diet of fish, seal oil and meat.

The natural timber of Alaska, the doctor says, is sufficient to supply the Territory for all the time to come, if properly managed. The native grasses are especially valuable.

The Alaskans now pursue the same methods of agriculture throughout the whole Territory. The gardens everywhere appear neglected. Those of the whites are often no better than those of the natives. A crop once planted with great pains is allowed to care for itself. The result is usually a large and luxuriant crop of weeds.

Upon the small islands about Kodiak and Prince William's Sound there is springing up a promising animal industry. Blue foxes are being taken there and bred for their skins. German carp will probably be introduced in the fresh water lakes of this region to furnish food for the foxes. The other native animals are fast decreasing. These are the white-tailed deer, moose, mountain sheep and bears. About the lakes behind the coast are the breeding grounds of vast flocks of ducks and geese.

Hart to Beat the Newsboys.

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old adage which, perhaps, was never better exemplified than in Paris after the order had been given by the Compagnie Generale des Omnibus to stop newsboys from entering its vehicles. It was easy enough to sell papers in the streets or even through the windows of a car or bus, but how was it now possible to reach customers perched on the "impériales," the seats provided on the roofs of the street cars and omnibuses in Paris?

The problem was soon solved, for one fine day a man selling papers appeared near the Madeleine with a peculiar apparatus. He had a stick seven or eight feet long, with wire clamps fastened to its sides and papers stacked in them. On the top there was a small metal cup with a hole in the bottom. The hole was a very important part of the apparatus, for it reached all the way down through the stick, and through it came the copper coins of one or two sou, according to the price of the paper selected by the patron. This was at last a convenient way to reach the roof of a car, and Father Barbetto was soon imitated by a number of other newsboys, who built apparatus just as ingenious as his.—Syracuse Standard.

# AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

No Wonder the Editor Was Stunned With Surprise.

The journalist, having concluded his work of devil, printer, bookkeeper, job printer, reporter, editor, press hand, mailing clerk, collector, compositor, and ad solicitor for the day, had sat down to study out what string to pull to get enough money to meet a note of \$14.38 coming due next Saturday, when a man he did not know came in to the office and sat down without being asked to do so. For a minute he looked around the place and at the presiding spirit of it before he spoke.

"You are," he said slowly, "the proprietor of this establishment, and it is a newspaper office?"

"It is," replied the wondering editor.

"And this is your product?" he said, holding up that week's issue. "A newspaper?"

"Yes."

"The herald of a noisy world?" said the visitor dreamily.

"Yes."

"The million-fold multiple of thought?"

"Yes."

"The hasty record of the world's affairs?"

"Yes."

"The molder of public opinion?"

"Yes," said the journalist, looking worried.

"Man's daily doings done in ink?"

"Yes."

"The richest treasure of the art preservative of arts?"

"Yes."

"The Archimedean lever that moves the universe?"

"Yes," and by this time the editor was getting ready to escape by the window.

"And all for a dollar a year," said the visitor, still in that dreamy tone, as he let his soft blue eye fall over the page. "It's a blame shame," he went on, going down into his pocket, "here's two dollars, and I'll send you in a cord of wood and a bushel of apples and four gallons of maple syrup next week." Then he got up and went out without so much as saying "good-by" and the editor gazed stupidly at the two-dollar bill on his knee.—Washington Star.

The Asiatic Origin of the American Race.

There are two propositions involved in the controversy as to the Asiatic origin of the American race, the one is that America was peopled from Asia by invasions or migrations in pre-savage or pre-glacial times; the other is that the peculiar civilization of Central America was induced by Buddhist monks, who traveled from Asia to Mexico and Central America in the fifth century of our era. Those who sustain the first thesis are without exception men trained in the science of anthropology; those who sustain the second thesis are with a few conspicuous exceptions travelers, geographers, sinologists, missionaries and the like.

If Asia should ever prove to be the cradle of the human race, or of any portion of it which had advanced well beyond the creature known as *Pithecanthropus erectus* (a species of the man-like ape known to science, which is the form of animal life approaching nearest to man in its physical construction) then unquestionably an Asian people may be accounted the progenitors of the American Indians. Any effort, however to establish an identity at this stage would probably take us far beyond the origin of speech or the ability to fabricate an implement.—Professor E. S. Morse, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*.

The Cubans Good When Fed.

Lieutenant Harlow of the navy relates some very interesting experiences of his own in dealing with the Cuban peasants. He interviewed the insurgents to ascertain what they needed. He reported that they needed everything—food, clothing, arms and ammunition—and he was sent ashore to distribute the relief. He found the Cubans willing and eager to assist him in getting the rations to their camps, but he could not induce them to do anything more. As long as they had plenty to eat they did not show any further interest in the clothing or the military supplies, and would not even aid him in landing them and carrying them to their camps. His own sailors were compelled to unload the boats, and when the boxes were placed on the beach the insurgents did not have sufficient energy or interest to open them, but left them exposed to the rain and sun.—Chicago Record.

Egypt's Population.

How many inhabitants of the Egypt of the Pharaohs had is problematic, but it is doubtful if it had more than did the Egypt of the Ptolemys, and that was not more than eight millions. A couple of centuries ago, under the Mamelukes, the number had fallen to three millions. Under Mehemet Ali and his successors there was some improvement, and the census roll of 1875 was increased to six millions, at which figure, or a little less, it stood in 1882. Now, after scarcely sixteen years of British rule, the population is about ten millions. That means an increase of sixty-six per cent. in sixteen years, or more than four per cent. a year. It means that Egypt to-day, Egypt proper, not counting the vast realms of Equatoria and the Bah-el-Ghazel, is more populous than ever before in all its history. That in itself is a singularly impressive and significant fact.—New York Tribune.

Armor of Warships.

The thickness of armor on modern warships is truly astonishing. The side armor of a first-class battleship usually varies from 16 1/2 inches thick at the top of the belt to 9 1/2 inches at the bottom. The gun turrets are often protected by armor from fifteen to seventeen inches thick.

# Christmas Gifts for Sensible People.

This Solid Oak or Walnut Case of Valuable Suggestions, when closed, indicates its value. It contains complete and reliable information on all the latest and best Christmas gifts. It is a real treasure.

This Commo is not one of thousands of bargains to be found in our 160-page catalogue of Christmas suggestions. Our collection of sensible presents includes Fancy Furniture, Silverware, Clocks, Pictures and Lamps, but these are but live of the 30 lines we manufacture. We are careful, reliable and prompt in filling Holiday orders. Our 50 years of valuable experience is at your disposal. Perhaps you thought of giving a Carpet, some Rugs, Lace Curtains or Portiers for a present. We publish a lithographed catalogue which shows the actual patterns of these goods in hand-painted colors, and we also pay freight on Carpets, Rugs and Curtains, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Carpets and furniture living FREE.

PRICE, \$1.57.

Would you like to save 60 per cent on your Holiday purchases? Our catalogue will tell you. Address this to:

Price, \$3.95.

JULIUS HINES & SON, Dept. 305 BALTIMORE, MD.

America consumes more eggs than any other nation.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Bishop Watson, of Eastern Carolina, is said to bear so striking a likeness to Lincoln as to be popularly known as the former President's "double."

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism, St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia, St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago, St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica, St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains, St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises, St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness, St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness, St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache, St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular Aches.

It is said that the peasant of the south of France spends on food for a family of five an average of twopenny a day.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

More Equipments for Baltimore & Ohio. The improvements that have been made on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during the past two years have rendered it possible to operate cars of a heavier capacity than have been in use in the past and the Receivers have just ordered from the Schoen Pressed Steel Company of Pittsburgh 2,000 steel coal cars of a capacity of 100,000 lbs. each. These cars will be used for the Seaboard trade and are expected to be in service during the early part of 1910.

In addition to these cars, the Receivers have also ordered from the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works 50 more of the Consolidated locomotives with 22x28 inch cylinders.

His Sarcasm. Farmer Grout (sourly)—Them city relatives of our 'per to believe my name is "Misery." Mrs. Grout—Pshaw! what makes you git off seech a foolish sayin' as that, Lyman? Farmer Grout—It ain't foolish—it's sarcasm! I judge they do by the way they seem to think I love company.—Harper's Bazar.

A Champion. Mrs. Ipeley—"They say your husband is one of the best golf-players in this town." Mrs. Wanston—"Oh, yes, he is a thorough master of it. Why, he can actually talk the language in his steps."—Chicago News.

Thompson's Eye Water. Cures all eye troubles. Sold by druggists.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION.

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, indigestion, dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farnand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

If I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50c per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

"Where Dirt Gathers, Waste Rules." Great Saving Results From the Use of

SAPOLIO