Might Be Worse.

Howso—A horse ran away with my brother yesterday and he'll be laid up for two months.

Comeso—Yes? Well, I knew a fellow who ran away with a horse yesterday and he'll be laid up for two years.—Exchange.

Hidden Places.

Why a weasel should hate a rat is strange, as he is only an elongated rat himself. Rats and mice love hidden places, and a weasel is about the only living thing that can find them out. Aches and pains are like rats and mice. They seek out the hidden places of the human system and gnaw and ravage the muscles and nerves. St. Jacobs Oil, like a weasel, knows how to go for them. It will penetrate to the secret recesses of the pain, and breaks up its habitation and drives it out. Rats and mice shun the corners where a weasel has been, and pains and aches once fairly driven out by St. Jacobs Oil are permanently cured and seldom come back to their old haunts. There must be patience with the treatment; some chronic forms are stubborn and resist, but the great remedy will finally conquer and give health and strength to the afflicted parts.

Whatever makes men good Christians makes them good citizens.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL)

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Disappointments are wings that bear the soul skyward.

Purely a Local Disease.

Eczema is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use to dose yourself and ruin your stomach just because of an itching eruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and certain cure for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other skin troubles. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

New Jersey laws still provide for punishing "common scolds" on the ducking-stool.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The Reichstag refused the naval credits demanded by the German Government.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Kansas City, Mo., is to have a home product show.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

France seems to be bent on conquest in Abyssinia.

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

Indiana has 2,300 natural gas wells.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Americans use 500,000 telephones.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '95.

We mine half the world's copper.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Pigs draw wagons in China.

Life and Health

Happiness and usefulness depend upon pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. This is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the blood is now loaded with impurities which must be promptly expelled or health will be in danger. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Important Papers.

Queen Victoria has given so many proofs of the possession of sterling virtues that no one ever expects her to swerve from the path approved by her judgment and her conscience. When she first became queen, however, the world had yet to learn how determined the young girl ruler could be.

Lord Melbourne, her prime minister, is said to have declared that he would rather have ten kings to manage than one queen.

On one occasion he arrived at Windsor late on Saturday night, and informed his youthful sovereign that he had brought for her inspection some papers of importance. "But," said he, "as they must be gone into at length, I will not trouble your Majesty with them tonight, but will request your attention to them to-morrow morning."

"To-morrow morning?" replied the Queen. "To-morrow is Sunday, my lord."

"But business of state, please your Majesty."

"Must be attended to, I know," replied the Queen, "and as, of course, you could not get down earlier to-night, I will, if these papers are of such vital importance, attend to them after we come from church to-morrow."

In the morning the royal party went to church, and the noble statesman was not absent. Much to his surprise, the sermon was on the duties of the Sabbath.

"How did your lordship like the sermon?" asked the Queen.

"Very much, your Majesty," he replied.

"I will not conceal from you," said the Queen, "that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which to preach. I hope we shall all be the better for his words."

It is presumable that they were better, for the day passed, and no word was heard of the papers. At night, when her Majesty was about to withdraw, she said: "To-morrow morning, my lord, at any hour you please, we will go into those papers—at 7 o'clock, if you like."

But the papers had suddenly grown less pressing, for the Prime Minister found that 9 o'clock would be quite early enough to attend to them.

"People" or "Persons."

A correspondent of the Critic is reminded by something "that there is one word which is misused by every journalist and every author wherever the English language is written—the word 'people.'" The misuse complained of consists in using "people" as the plural of "person," and an instance of it is credited to Mr. Howells, who is criticised for writing of "three people" sitting in a room. The authority who criticises him points out that "people" is a collective noun, and can properly be applied only to a nation, a tribe, a class, or a community, and that such a phrase as "fifty people were injured" is "sloppy English." "For twenty-five years," says this complainant, "I have kept my eye on this little word 'people,' and I have yet to find a single English or American author who does not misuse it."

It seems to have occurred to him that grammar is subservient to language, and not language to grammar. If the best British and American authors for the last twenty-five years have occasionally used "people" in the sense of "persons," there would seem to be warrant for the suspicion that in the present status of the English language that usage is permissible. "Persons" is a hard-worked word, and writers whose literary ear is sensitive will hardly be estopped from relieving the strain on it at times by using "people" in its stead. Whenever the misuse of a familiar word has become universal, it seems safe to recognize that the word as misused is necessary to convenience of expression; and when any word in any sense has proved itself necessary, it might as well have space allowed it in the dictionary and be accepted.—Harper's Weekly.

Queer California Soil.

The oil resources of California are being carefully investigated by the State Mining Bureau, which looks for a great development some day of the oil industry along the slopes of the coast range from San Francisco southward almost to the Mexican border line. The recent extensive explorations made in the southern part of the State by W. L. Watts of the Mining Bureau formed the subject of an interesting popular lecture given recently before the Academy of Science.

The discourse was made additionally entertaining by a stereopticon display of views of the oil wells, bituminous deposits and petroleum-bearing regions visited by the lecturer.

One of the views showed an asphaltum flow in which were sticks and stones and bones of animals. Sometimes, the lecturer explained, cattle lie down in the asphaltum when it is warm; they never get up again. At other times, on warm days, cows attempt to walk through the soft black stuff, but they stay in it until they are rescued or until they die.—San Francisco Call.

Nothing to Fear.

First Burglar—Hist! Here comes the janitor!

Second Burglar—Well, we wiped our feet, didn't we?—Detroit Journal.

THE CURE OF DIABETES.

A Case Successfully Treated in Madison County, N. Y.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

On the recommendation of Mr. William Woodman, of South Hamilton, New York, that Mr. Amos Jaquays, a resident of Columbus Centre, New York, be interviewed regarding his extraordinary recovery from advanced kidney trouble, embracing diabetes in its worst form, Mr. Jaquays was visited and willingly made the accompanying statement:

"I am fifty years of age, and five years ago began to suffer with pains in the back and weakness in the region of the kidneys, and I had a tremendous flow of urine. Strange to say, my appetite increased to an extraordinary degree, but instead of giving me strength my food seemed to make me weaker and thinner, and I was terribly constipated. My mouth was pasty, I had continuous heartburn and pain across the lower part of my stomach and frequent vomiting. Indeed, all, or nearly all, my functions became impaired, my sight was dim, memory deserted me, and life became irksome. I consulted the best medical talent in the county, and they all diagnosed my case as sugar diabetes in its most aggravated form, but gave me no relief whatever. At last I was in such a desperate condition that a council of physicians was called, but their good offices did me no good, and I looked forward to death with satisfaction as the only relief I could expect.

"My old friend, William Woodman, about this time came to visit me, and from him I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which he declared had cured him of rheumatism, with which he had suffered all his life, and he believed they would do me good, as he had read of a case of diabetes being cured by their use. I believe it was next day after Mr. Woodman's visit that Mr. F. Hyde, of South Hamilton, New York, called on me, and I was told by him that Pink Pills had saved his life and advised me by all means to try them.

"This settled the question, and I at once began a course of home treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Within a week the medicine began to do its work, the constipation was relieved, my skin, which had been dry and hard, assumed its normal feel and appearance, I no longer had that insufferably bad taste in my mouth, and though still weak and almost helpless, the pain in my back and kidneys began to abate and the flow of urine decreased. But I was far from health, and built very few hopes on permanent cure, though I continued to take the pills constantly for the next year and a half, growing slowly but surely during that time better and better. Then I began to reduce the daily dose, and kept needing until six months ago, when I discontinued them, and I was entirely cured.

"I am still subject to cold, which is apt to settle in my kidneys, and always keep Pink Pills by me, as they bring me round very quickly. In all, I have taken fifty boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and shall never be without them as long as I have half a dollar. I have recommended them to all my suffering friends, and they seem to be good for any disorder of the system, as they have never failed to do their work in any case that I know of, and some were pretty low.

"I certify the above statement to be true in every particular, and if I commanded stronger language, I would use it in praising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"AMOS JAQUAYS."

Mr. Jaquays is a highly respectable and well-to-do farmer and builder, and highly connected in Madison County.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing-down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Wild Yak.

The yak, or wild ox of Tibet, has sufficient spirit to turn and attack a hunter. If it had more perseverance it would prove a dangerous enemy. Col. Prjevalski, in his account of his travels in the Tibetan mountains, narrates an adventure which illustrates the yak's disposition:

I was returning to camp when I saw several old yaks grazing on a little plateau. I fired on them, and one fell and slipped down the snowy slope. Stunned by his fall, he lay motionless at the bottom of the ravine. I ran to him. As soon as he saw me, some hundred feet away, he rose and tried to flee. I fired, but the ball did not touch him.

Then he turned and rushed at me. I had only two cartridges; I fired one at a distance of seventy feet, and one at a distance of fifty feet. He stopped when he was quite near me, holding his head down and lashing his sides with his tail.

I was near enough to see his little eyes and the blood which ran from his nostrils. If he had had a little more decision and energy I should have been lost. I could not get away, and I had no weapon but my empty gun.

We stood looking at each other. Presently he raised his head and stopped lashing his sides. Evidently he was getting over his anger. I threw myself on the ground, and without taking my eyes from him, crawled backward some sixty feet. Then I jumped up and walked away as fast as possible. I did not breathe freely until some 200 feet lay between us.

Tree Splits a Rock.

A California laurel has split a large bowlder into three pieces. The tree is of the type common in many parts of California, but there are several queer things about it and its surroundings. The place where this one grows is a most unusual one for its species, which naturally requires considerable moisture. The fact of a tree being rooted in a barren rock is also unusual in California, on account of the long, dry summers, during which young sprouts usually perish unless there is considerable moisture in the soil. The location of this botanical curiosity is a few hundred feet east of the trail to the top of Tamalpais. The general appearance of the tree is unusual, and it is undoubtedly very old.

Essentials to a Husband.

"There are six necessities, you know, for a happy marriage."

"What are they?"

"First, a good husband."

"And the others?"

"The other five are money."—La Caricature.

The Danger Sign Up.

He—Ah, a veritable "Spirit of the Storm!"

She—You will surely find me so if you make a mistake while you're skating with me to-day. My dearest enemy is over there with my brother's chum from Harvard.—New York Times.

THIN EGG SHELLS.

The Mediterranean breed of fowls which are the most abundant egg producers are very apt to lay eggs with thin shells. They must have abundance of gravel to grind their food with cut bone to make the material for both egg and shell. But usually these breeds do not begin laying until the weather is warm enough for them to range and forage for themselves. If the fowls are now laying thin-shelled eggs they are probably of the Asiatic breeds or those related to them, including Plymouth Rocks. In such case it shows you have been giving too much grain, fattening the fowls instead of increasing the egg product. Because wheat is good egg-producing food, it is often fed in too large quantity. Wheat is quite as fattening as corn, and should be fed lightly every day, as a supplement to cut clover, beet roots or other vegetable matter, which should always form part of the fowls' diet in winter.—Boston Cultivator.

HOW SALT HELPS ASPARAGUS.

The New York Farmer takes exception to the oft repeated statement that salt is necessary to asparagus, because the plant in its wild state is mostly found near the seashore, and thrives where salt spray can reach it. The Farmer argues that this merely proves that the salt is not injurious, and per contra that the plant is successfully grown hundreds of miles inland, and that without the use of salt. While this may and does show that salt is not absolutely necessary to grow asparagus, it cannot prove that it is not useful. The salt may not be a constituent of the asparagus plant, yet it may help its growth in other ways. If applied heavily it will check or destroy weed growth, while not injuring the asparagus plants, which have been for thousands of years subject to showerings from salt sea spray. But in smaller doses the salt will help make soil fertility more available, for salt is one of the best solvents known. Asparagus does best on very rich soil, if made so with stable manure much of this manure takes a long time to get into condition for plant use. Hence on general principles salt ought to be applied in small amounts to gardens or other rich soil for nearly all crops. It helps the soil hold moisture by attracting it from the air. The beet crop is especially helped by salt.

PLENTY OF AIR FOR COWS.

The supply of fresh air must be a constant one, but the means by which it is obtained must in some way be controlled, so there will always be enough and never a great excess. We know of no self regulating arrangement for accomplishing this. It can only be accomplished by constant and careful attention. Whether the air be admitted through windows and doors or through specially constructed ventilating shafts is immaterial, provided it is admitted and care is exercised that no animal shall be rendered uncomfortable by standing in a draught. It should also be borne in mind that fresh air will enter most readily on the windward side with an opening for the outward blow of second-hand air on the opposite side. Each mature cow needs not less than 3260 cubic inches of new air every minute. This is 2600 cubic feet in the twenty-four hours, and the supply must be constant. She cannot get a day's supply during the few minutes she may be in the open air getting the water she needs. Neither can she get it during the day and then be sealed up for the night to constantly use the same supply. She can drink enough in five minutes and eat enough in two hours to satisfy her needs for a day, but fifteen or eighteen times a minute, 900 times an hour, she must have her supply of fresh air. And this each hour in the day, and each day of her life.—F. L. Russell, Veterinarian, Maine, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

At this time of ordering seeds for the kitchen garden, says Alice E. Pinney, in the American Agriculturist, it is a good plan to have a few of these indispensable plants which need so little space, and so little care, and are really among the must haves. Already you are longing for some horse-radish, but how few farmers have it in their gardens. There may be one man in a neighborhood who raises it, and if you hint pretty strong he may give you a few roots, enough for one grating; but when the whole neighborhood hints he will doubtless have to cease taking the hints. If he gives you any roots this year, you had better plant them, and it might be a good investment for you to buy a few. It would be as profitable as buying the small cans all prepared from your grocer. If you want to avoid smarting eyes, put on your wraps and sit out on the veranda to grate it. In the open air the work is not at all troublesome.

Another early spring relish, which need not to be planted in the garden, but will grow equally well on the waste ground beside pigsty, farmyard, etc., is the Jerusalem artichoke. When dug early, before anything of the kind can be grown, they taste fresh and crisp, and when sliced and seasoned with salt, pepper and vinegar, they are almost as nice as cucumbers. Sage is a very useful herb and one that is often conspicuous by its absence from the garden. Yet it is one of the must haves for seasoning dressing for roast turkey, chickens or sausage, and is very nice sprinkled over fresh pork or veal. It is also necessary as a medicine in the family. This, like horse-radish, is a handy thing to borrow if a neighbor is willing to lend out with hopes of no return, or it may be bought at the grocery. Yet like the prepared horse-radish, it is usually adulterated and lacks strength. Don't neglect to order a package of seed to sow a short row in your garden, and you will be surprised at the result. For it requires very little care, and can be cut several times in one season, and will live several years. This would be a good money crop for some enterprising woman to raise, as she could easily tend it, and the fresh dried leaves unadulterated would find a ready market after once introduced in that form, under a particular brand.

Every kitchen, garden or yard should boast of at least one hop vine, which, when properly trained, is very ornamental and will yield enough hops for family use yearly.

A short row of currant bushes will be a good investment and furnish you with sauce for your holiday dinners, as well as jelly and jam. And if your crop is a good one, you will have no use for lemons, for crushed currants make a very delicious drink in warm weather, and when prepared like grape juice, will keep for some time.

MILKING QUALITY OF BREEDERS.

We hear very little said about the milk producing capacity of any kind of animal except the cow, whose milk is in this country the only kind much used by man. But in parts of Europe too rough or too poor to support cows, the milk of the goat and sheep is very largely used. As milked by the human hand, and possibly given better care and feed than they get while running wild, both goat and sheep develop greatly increased milking capacity. In Arabia and among the Tartars the milk from mares does not go long to suckle the colt, which is quickly partly weaned, while a portion of the supply from his dam is diverted to making the Koumyss, drink that has valuable nutritive qualities, and which is made by fermenting mare's milk.

It is probably true that the highest excellence for both milk and fat production cannot be combined in one animal. Therefore, in such animals as the hog, kept mainly to be fattened and killed, there is a constant tendency as improvement in fattening qualities increases to deteriorate the milk producing capacity. For this reason, except for the breeding of pure bred stock, the dam should be of grade or native stock, and be chosen rather with regard to her milk producing capacity than for anything else. The very best bred sows are poor breeders. They will drop litters of scrawny pigs, with probably half of them decided runts. On the other hand, a pure bred male of almost any of the improved breeds, crossed with a long bodied full grown sow, will get a litter that will be large and have scarcely a runt in it. Such pigs will be thrifty from birth, because their dam, if fairly well bred, will have a good supply of milk. The value of a sow for breeding is very largely decided by the number of teats she has. This varies from six or eight to twenty or perhaps more. We have grown litters of fifteen and have heard of those still larger. Of course the sow cannot long supply all of these with their entire ration, but the better milk supply she has the better the pigs will thrive.

All horse breeders know that there is a great difference in mares as to milk production. Here the activity and nervous energy which enhance value in the animal for human use are also compatible with the highest capacity for milk. Some of the best trotting mares have when bred excellent dams in this respect. The food of the horse, which is mainly of the kinds best calculated to produce strength, is also for the same reason best calculated to increase the milk flow. No other grain is quite so good to make a large milk flow as oats, and this is the staple grain feed of the horse in most countries.—American Cultivator.

About the Spices.

Jamaica has the allspice which gets the credit of taking the place of many different spices; South America rejoices in the chile, which is used in great quantities. Cinnamon, a small portion of which was once held a present which kings were glad to receive, is a native of Ceylon and has been known from the most remote time. It was first carried to Europe by the Arabs. Cassia bark is a relative of cinnamon, and is prized for flavoring liquors and chocolate. The Malabar coast of India furnishes the natives with cardamom, and mustard comes from the East Indies.

The Spice Islands have given the world few things more popular than the dried buds of a tree smoked and dried in the sun, named in Latin, from their resemblance to a nail, clavus, and called by us cloves. In the same group of islands a small collection of islands are planted entirely in nutmeg trees. Caraway comes from the northern and central parts of Europe and Asia, is used as flavoring in cooking and drinks, in cheese, cakes and bread. Sweet marjoram, native to Portugal, and capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa. Asafoetida, which has an unsavory reputation among us, is highly prized as a condiment in Persia and India and is used in France.

Sugar, which we class among the indispensables, was wholly unknown among the ancient nations, and for that reason they used honey as we use sugar. Honey was therefore a very important article of diet. Salt was almost entirely produced by evaporation of sea water. If the entire ocean were dried up it would yield no less than 4,419,360 cubic miles of rock salt, or about fourteen and one-half times the entire bulk of Europe above high watermark, mountains and all. Evaporation is still practiced on the seaboard, Portugal produces annually 350,000 tons; Spain, 200,000 tons; Italy, 165,000 tons; Austria, 100,000 tons.

Horse Meat Test.

Some people are fearful that the horse meat so generously provided nowadays will be foisted upon them by their butchers. The Paris correspondent of the Medical Record says that if a bouillon is made of the meat it will color violet a reaction paper that has been made a red brown by dipping in iodine, while beef and mutton bouillon make a different shade.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me. MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

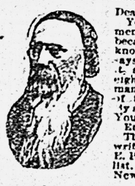
ALABASTINE. is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

THE DOCTOR—"One lb for of paper is bad as rough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FREE! We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements:



Dear Madame:

Yours to hand. I recommend the Moore treatment because I have tried it, and know it to be just what he says it is. I was cured by it, and have remained so eight years; have known of many others being cured of the very worst cases; try all means get it.

Yours truly, W. E. PENN, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

The above is a letter written by the late Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted Evangelist, to Mrs. W. H. Watson, New Albion, N. Y.

Restored His Hearing in 5 Minutes.

My age is 63. I suffered from Catarrh 10 years. Had intense headache, continual roaring and singing in ears, took cold easily. My hearing began to fail, and for three years was almost entirely deaf, and continually grew worse. Everything I had tried failed. In despair I commenced to use Aerial Medication in 1888, and the effect of the first application was simply wonderful. In less than five minutes my hearing was fully restored, and he has been perfect ever since, and in a few months was entirely cured of Catarrh. ELI BROWN, Jacksboro, Tenn.

"Whereas I was deaf, now I hear."

At the age of 69, after having suffered from Catarrhal Deafness twenty years, am truly thankful to state that I am entirely cured by Aerial Medication; my hearing, which had become so bad that I could not hear a watch tick, or conversation, is fully restored. I will verify this statement. WM. RITCHIE, Derby Center, Vt.

Medicine for 3 Months' Treatment Free

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that Aerial Medication will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send Medicines for three months' treatment free. Address, J. H. Moore, M. D., Dept. K. 7, Cincinnati, O.

Potatoes,

Tomatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Peas, Beets, Onions, and all Vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

in liberal quantities by the use of fertilizers containing **not less than 10% actual Potash.** Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

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CUARANTEED Accuracy-Durability, LOWEST PRICES.

JONES--BINCHAMTON, N. Y.

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$100 to all alike.

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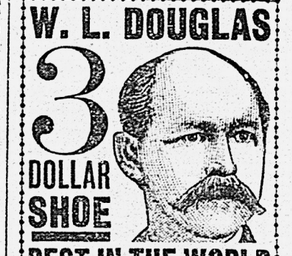

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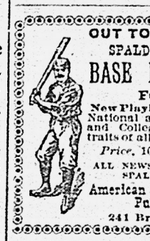

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