September 25, 1897

...NOWL-
...REASES.

...ho Was Given Up to ...Physicians—He Fol- ...the Advice of a Friend ...and is Now a Well Man —A Wonderful Story.

From the Leader, Morrisville, N. Y.

"Yonder is a man," said the farmer to a reporter, "who is the talk of this community."

"He is Mr. William Woodman, of South Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.," a well-to-do farmer, who is well known and stands high for honesty and thrift in this neighborhood.

On the following day the newspaper man called on Mr. Woodman in his comfortable, old-fashioned farm house.

"I have had serious thoughts of writing an account for the newspapers myself," said Mr. Woodman, "but as I am not accustomed to such work, I have never attempted it. Sit down and I will tell you all about it.

"I am fifty-nine years old. I contracted rheumatism when only fourteen years of age, then a severe cold from over exertion and from becoming over heated. My father was a farmer and insisted that the only way to make me strong was to do plenty of hard work. When, however, he saw me helpless in bed for six long months without being able to move except with help, he changed his mind, and forever after believed that children should not be made to do men's work. My growth was stopped by suffering, and I do not think I am an inch taller than that day, forty-two years ago. During the forty years ensuing after my misfortune, I was attended by seven doctors. I received temporary relief at times, from new forms of treatment, but always relapsed into a worse and more aggravated condition. The conclusion of all these gentlemen was that I was incurable, and all they could do was to ease my condition. After I grew to manhood I married and have been blessed with a family. My dear wife has had all the drudgery of nursing and waiting upon me, and the burden has been indeed hard to bear.

"Without hope from physicians I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which was highly recommended by my friends. I took them and within one week began to feel better than I had since I was first afflicted. I took these pills according to directions, and when the box was nearly gone I went over to Brookfield to an old friend who was in the drug business, named Dr. Aurelius Fitch, who likewise was a great sufferer from rheumatism. The doctor and I ordered several boxes of Pink Pills in partnership, he from that time keeping them on sale. Well, I continued to take them according to directions for the next three years and steadily improved, gaining flesh and strength, until two years ago I was able to discontinue them, and now am as able bodied a man of my years as you will find. I ought to tell you that after I ordered the first box of pills the physician who was then attending me came in and I told him what I was doing. He said I was very foolish, that they would surely injure me, and it was his duty to tell me so. I told the doctor that I might as well die as to drag out a miserable existence, and so, notwithstanding his warnings, continued to take the pills. Thank God the doctor was not able to dissuade me, for to them I now ascribe all the comfort and happiness I have in this world. I have recommended them to hundreds of people since I was cured, and in every case they have been effective, not only in rheumatism but in numerous other disorders, especially impoverishment of the blood, heart trouble and kidney disease.

"I certify the above statement to be true, and if necessary will swear to the same before a Notary Public."

WILLIAM WOODMAN.

When Mr. Woodman had signed and delivered the above paper to the reporter, he said: "If I were you I would go and call on Mr. Amos Jaquays, at Columbus Centre, to whom I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for aggravated kidney disease. He is now in perfect health. I have no doubt he will be glad to testify to the efficacy of the remedy that cured him."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

They Come High.

All the books published are by no means to be found in the book stores. The most beautiful and costly never find their way into the shops at all, are not sent out for review, and are known to a very limited number of people. Immense sums are yearly spent on the making of such books, which bring from one hundred dollars to one thousand dollars. These expensive volumes are not sold in the ordinary way, but entirely by subscription, and the business of selling them in the United States is in the hands of about half a dozen men, who neither sell nor attempt to sell anything else. Their season is short, but the profits are large, and they live at the most expensive hotels and drive about luxuriously in broughams to carry the books.

The jelly fish has no teeth, but uses himself just as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food, and then wrapping himself about it. The star-fish, on the contrary, turns himself inside out and wraps his food around him, and stays that way until he has had enough.

The odors of plants exist in different parts of them—sometimes in the wood, as in cedar and sandal wood; sometimes in the leaves, as in thyme; in the seeds, as in caraway; in the bark, as in cinnamon and cascarilla; and in the roots, as in orris. Some plants yield more than one odor. Thus the orange has three—one from the flowers, one from the leaves, and another from the rind of the fruit.

A child's respect for its parent is not secured by over-leniency any more than by ever-severity.

Honeycombed With Deceptions.

Practical joking was carried on by all classes in the Middle Ages, the well-to-do employing mechanical instruments to assist them in their pastime. The Chateau d'Hesdin, the favorite residence of Philip of Burgundy, was honeycombed with deceptions of all kinds. Some of the machinery he worked with his own hands, but the rest was worked by a guest stepping on a hidden spring or touching a certain panel in the wall. For instance, a stranger, on reaching the middle of the room, would be instantly covered with soot or flour, the result of a trap-door overhead having opened. In one room there was fixed beside the door the mechanical figure of a knight armed with a short stick. This figure, so placed, seized all intruders and gave them a sound thrashing. It is related that once Philip was himself caught by it, and that before he could free himself he received a severe beating. In the great gallery there was fixed to the wall a figure known as the "Prophesying Hermit," and at the feet of this figure there was a trap-door. While the fortune-telling was going on, a part of the ceiling opened, and flour and water poured down, appropriate thunder and lightning following in quick succession. The trap in the floor then opened, and the guest fell into a sack of feathers. But the most elaborate trick of all was that in which all the guests were duped. Adjoining the great gallery there was a large room filled with armed figures. While the guests were dining, cries would be heard proceeding from this room, and the company would naturally rush up-stairs to ascertain the cause. The mechanical figures in armor then moved from their places, and drove the victims of the joke out of the room into a passage, the floor of which opened, and they were precipitated into a cellar three feet deep with water. Philip seldom received a second visit at Hesdin from the same party.

How Wrinkles are Made.

"Laugh and grow wrinkled"—not a pleasant reading of an old adage, is it? Nevertheless, it is a logical one. The wrinkles of the nose, which descend from the nostrils down each side of the mouth, are created in laughing and mastication; a simple smile is sufficient to produce them, so it is not surprising that the repetition of the commonest acts should soon be graven on the face. Going in the sun with the face insufficiently covered produces wrinkles prematurely; but they are in every case normal at forty, or even earlier. Vertical wrinkles between the eyes come quickly to men who study or worry themselves. The arched wrinkles of the forehead, found above the root of the nose, tell of long mental torture. The crow's feet mark the passing of the fortieth year, and are characterized by furrows which diverge from the external angles of the eyes in all directions, like the claws of a bird, from which they are named. The wrinkles of the cheeks and chin follow the oval of the face, and caused by a diminution of the fatty substance under the skin, which then falls into folds. The small wrinkles, which form a network in the lower parts of the cheeks near the ears, have the same origin, and only appear in old age. Those found in the upper eyelids, and sometimes in the lower, which give the eyes an air of fatigue, are the results of hard living, grief or worry.

A Queer Fact About Vision.

In the eye itself certain things may go on which give us wrong sensations, which, although not truly illusions, are very much like them. Thus, when we suddenly strike our heads or faces against something in the dark, we see "stars," or bright sparks, which we know are not real lights, though they are quite as bright and sparkling as if they were. When we close one eye and look straight ahead at some word or letter in the middle of this page, for example, we seem to see not only the thing we are looking at, but everything else immediately about it and for a long way on each side. But the truth is, there is a large round spot, somewhere near the point at which we are looking, in which we see nothing. Curiously enough, the existence of this blind spot was not discovered by accident, and nobody ever suspected it until Mariotte reasoned from the construction of the eyeball that it must exist and proceeded to find it.

The Egyptians had a very remarkable ordinance to prevent a person from borrowing imprudently. An Egyptian was not permitted to borrow without giving to his creditors in pledge the body of his father. It was deemed both an impiety and an infamy not to redeem so sacred a pledge. A person who died without discharging that duty was deprived of the customary honors paid to the dead.

Preventable misfortunes consist, chiefly, of manifold things, little to do, but immense things to have done.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Care of the Dairy Calf.

Select the most promising heifer calves for raising at any time of year. It will require a little better management for the best success in cold weather than in warm, but the conditions in either case should be made as favorable as possible. The calves should be kept dry, warm and comfortable at all seasons of the year. This is very important where the best results are expected. As usually, after a few days or weeks old, skimmed milk is made use of, it will be found profitable to feed this until several months old—six or more. It should be fed at the temperature it comes from the cow and not in too large quantities at first. A little gruel made from wheat middlings or oil meal added to the milk will help make up for the fat removed. After the calf gets old enough to eat ground oats, or oats and bran, the gruel can be omitted, as they should do equally well on the other, and it will require less labor. After the first few weeks they will eat a little hay, and care should be taken to have a supply of fine early cut for the purpose.—B. R. Towle, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Care of Poultry.

At this season of the year the best method for caring for poultry is to give them the greatest liberty and encourage them to make the best use of it by giving them but little grain food of any kind, and especially by not feeding them corn at all. Treated in this way they will spend the livelong day hunting for insects and seeds of all kinds, and will thus keep healthy, active, and in the case of laying hens, producers of eggs. Throw open the henhouses and give plenty of ventilation, and thus encourage the fowls to continue to roost in them and not in the trees, from which they will only have to be broken later. Young chickens will grow faster treated in this way than cooped up in small yards, though they should always have sufficient grain given them to ensure their going to roost with full crops. This, also, is the time of year when the flocks should be culled over and the old hens and roosters be sent to market before they commence to moult. Select from the earliest hatched chickens the best pullets and roosters and mark them, so that they may be safe from being marketed or killed until it is seen how they feather out and grow. These are to be the foundation for next year's flock, and should receive extra care, so as to ensure the pullets being early layers in the fall and winter months. The chickens not desirable to keep should be pushed on and marketed as soon as possible. They will sell for as much as later, and will cost much less to keep. By constant care and close attention to cleaning out the hen houses, the lice may be kept down. Use kerosene freely in and about the nests and roosts and on the chicken coops and spread air-slacked lime in the houses and yards.

Raspberries.

A deep loam or sandy soil should be selected. The Cuthbert, where hardy enough, is acknowledged by all to stand at the head of the list for medium to late, where the Cuthbert winter kills, the Brandywine and Turner should be substituted. For early the Hansell is promising. Instead of planting in the common hedge row system, would recommend setting in hills three by four feet, ground previously marked that distance, as for corn planting; during cultivation work both ways for the first two seasons, using a cultivator with knife to cut off all suckers, which is absolutely necessary to secure a good crop of fruit. The second season after planting, about one-third of a crop may be expected. The third year, after the ground is thoroughly cultivated both ways, the plants will be large enough, so that the tops of each hill should be divided. Half the canes should be bent over in the row, overlapping those of half the next, which should be bent to meet; the tops are then tied in the centre. The hills should be tied in the direction of the wide rows, thus leaving nearly four feet clear for cultivation during the season. The advantages of this mode are: The plants are kept from being broken down by windstorms, the fruit is kept up from the soil and more convenient for picking, also leaving the centre of the hill open, so that the new growth will not be shaded, thus securing a more stocky and better growth for bearing the following season, reducing the expense of cultivation, as hardly any hoeing will be required. The old bearing canes should be cut short soon after bearing, which will allow the ground being cultivated both ways again.—Atlanta Journal.

The Bartlett Pear.

The slightly musky taste peculiar to the Bartlett pear is objected to by delicate connoisseurs, whose taste has been cultivated by acquaintance with varieties that possess less decided character. Yet to the great majority of tastes the Bartlett is agreeable, and there are many acquainted with all varieties who pronounce it equal to the best. It is the largest early pear, and though it has not the delicate, spicy flavor of the Rostiezer pear, which ripens in August, it is in its way quite as good. Probably there is no fruit that, put into the hands of the very young, will be so universally liked as this. It is good for them also. Many young children are every year sacrificed, through fear that fruits will develop bowel complaints. People know that fruits are generally laxative. But they are not unnaturally so. It is far better to use fruits freely, and thus keep the bowels laxative, than to refrain from fruits until constipation begins, and then use cathartic pills as a remedy. These have their place, but it is not nearly so large or important a place as if fruits were used more freely by everybody, and the laxative condition of the bowels were thus always maintained.

Naturally the Bartlett pear has a short season. But its popularity as a fruit leads to its extension at both ends. It is one of the many kinds of pears that overbear, but, unlike most others, the immature fruit, if picked and kept in a dark place, between flannels, will ripen up and have the distinctive Bartlett flavor. It will also ripen while the fruit on the tree is growing. Owing to the habit of the Bartlett of overbearing, most of the fruit is not so large as it should be. By beginning early and thinning out the fruit when not grown more than half its natural size, the latest ripening Bartletts will be nearly or quite as large as a man's fist. These large pears, grown by thinning until very few are left on the tree, will sell at fancy prices. They are superior in quality to the extra large California pears which only look like Bartletts, but are comparatively dry and not nearly so good as Bartletts grown in the Eastern States.

The pears grown in New England, and especially in the region around Boston, have long had the reputation of being richer and more juicy than the same varieties are farther West. We believe this reputation is deserved, and that it is due to the moist breezes that blow from the Atlantic. A good many of these pears are kept in cold storage until the holidays, when they, especially the Bartletts, bring very high prices. Because this variety is universally known and liked there is a better market for it than any other, and there is no evidence that its popularity is likely to decline.—American Cultivator.

The Causes of Corns and Bunions.

The feet are surely pliant members when they can endure the variformed shoes that from time to time compel them into new habits with each new pair put on; yet they rarely rebel or give trouble unless barbarously neglected. Corns and bunions are more often the result of wearing old shoes than in a wrong selection of new ones. A constant change of footgear inures the foot to variety, and even those who confine themselves wholly to the ready-made article need suffer no ill effects if they will keep their shoe supply as carefully replenished as is the rest of the wardrobe.

It is one of the most fallacious of practices to attempt to economize by wearing old shoes about the house, unless they possess all their buttons, have straight heels and soles, and are daily brushed and aired, as are their newer fellows. Only in this way may the ankles be continually braced into straightness and the toes allowed to move gently in an almost straight direction. When the foot is thrown out of balance by worn-down heels, the toes, attempting to retain a level position, perform prehensile feats which resemble the action of the forebears some scientists have ascribed to us. Moreover, the combined heat and moisture of the normal foot hardens the leather of the continuously worn shoe into permanent creases, which in turn render the foot extremely sensitive, and a struggling against its hard environment enlarges the joints and causes local distress.—Harper's Bazar.

WISE WORDS.

A lazy man's working time is to-morrow.

'Tis only the marble image of purity that is cold.

More flies are caught with honey than vinegar.

Others see our faults as plainly as we see theirs.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

Some are active because they fear to be thought idle.

If you would not be known to do a thing, never do it.

Never meet trouble half way; let it do all the walking.

Say as little as possible about that of which you know nothing.

To put off repenting until to-morrow may be putting it off forever.

It is easier for water to run uphill than for a selfish man to be happy.

A strong constitution is necessary to stand the effect of taking medicine.

The man who plows deep makes the right kind of a prayer for good crops.

A deaf man nearly always hears everything you don't want him to hear.

The child has the seeing eye; years veil our vision with stupid things called facts.

It is always fair to suspect a man, not because he is wicked, but because he is a man.

It may be said that yesterday suggests, to-morrow promises, but to-day accomplishes.

Pointing to the hypocrites in the church will not make your own sinning any safer.

The man who invents a substitute for air castles will be entitled to a patent on his discovery.

He who has learned how to adjust himself to his surroundings is usually found at the head of his class.—The South-West.

Redhot Stove Rather Than a Mouse.

A Topeka woman who resides on Morris avenue declared war a few days ago upon a mouse which inhabited her cupboard. Having secured incontrovertible evidence that the mouse was in the cupboard she seized the rolling pin. The cupboard doors were opened, and the mouse jumped out, making straight for its assailant. The woman lost her nerve, and looked around for something upon which to climb. The stove was the only thing in sight. She gave an awful scream and leaped upon the stove, which was blazing hot. The soles of her feet were badly scorched. The mouse escaped.—Topeka State Journal.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

How to Blanch Vegetables.

Blanching a vegetable is accomplished by giving it a boiling bath. It is a common process in French kitchens, where care in the preparation of food for cooking process is more minute than in others. A measure of spinach, after being carefully picked over and washed, is immersed in a large wooden or earthenware bowl filled with boiling salted water, and left for five minutes. The salt water is then poured off and cold water turned over it, after which it is carefully dried, minced and cooked, to be served with butter, salt and pepper and a bit of boiled egg.

Rugs vs. Carpets.

The woman who still clings to carpets on every floor and her sister who strongly holds out for rugs and hardwood have argued the question for a number of years and the victory seems inclined toward the housekeeper with the bare, polished floor and loose rugs. Carpets harbor dust, disease and moths and even where concession is made to carpets in the reception rooms, above the first floor nothing but matting will be found and the dining room and library will have bare floors.

Matting is ideal for bedrooms and may be kept in a perfectly sanitary condition if it is sponged over once a week with salt and water or water and sulphuric acid. The latter is one of the best of germicides and will not destroy coloring.

Those who fancy matting cold can use denim. An industrious housewife is just displaying a rug she has accomplished. She bought nine yards of expensive denim and nine of a cheaper grade. Both pieces she put into a tub, scalded with hot soapsuds, dried and ironed out. The lengths were cut into three pieces each and sewed together overhand, the cheaper denim used as a lining. This made two squares nine feet each way, which were basted together and quilted on the sewing machine in small checks with various colors of cotton—a row of stitching in deep red, one of olive, one of white and one of bright yellow; then a plain space the width of the stitched rows, then more stitching, etc. A fancy border of the colors finished it and when the rug was put down over a light gray matting the effect was bright and artistic.

A square of denim with a wide hem stitched down answers admirably for a bedroom rug. After a housekeeper has once tried tearing up her carpets and having her floors relaid with hardwood, which will take a polish, or if that is too expensive simply painting and varnishing the floors and laying down rugs, she will never again have a carpet in the house. The rugs are more artistic and moreover, if one moves, there are no carpets to be rendered useless by the change in the size or shape of the rooms.

Recipes.

Cold Mousseline.—Equal parts of thick mayonnaise, whipped cream and whipped aspic seasoned to taste with sugar, cayenne and tarragon vinegar.

Cocoanut Balls—Grate a cocoanut; add to it half its weight of sugar; then stir in the whipped white of one egg. Roll the mixture into balls, and bake in a moderate oven twenty to thirty minutes. If the mixture is too soft to hold its shape, add a very little flour.

Coffee Cake—Two cups brown sugar, one cup butter, one cup strong coffee, one cup of molasses, four cups of flour, four eggs, one teaspoon each of soda and grated nutmeg, two teaspoons cinnamon, two of cloves, one pound raisins, one pound of currants. Bake in loaf tins.

Potato Pudding—Two cups of boiled and mashed potatoes, yolks of four eggs, two small cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter; beat well together. Add juice and rind of one lemon, half a nutmeg, half a wineglass of rose water. Beat the whites of the eggs and stir in gently last. Bake half an hour.

Savory Cabbage—Wash a nice spring cabbage, boil it in water with a pinch of salt and a little soda. When the vegetable yields to the pressure of the finger, take it out and squeeze dry, then put into a clean saucepan with a little butter, salt, pepper, nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of grated cheese. Pour over all a little milk, and stew for ten minutes. Serve very hot.

Prune Jelly—One pound of prunes; one-half box of gelatine. Soak the prunes over night, and stew until tender in the water in which they have soaked. Remove the stones and sweeten to taste. Dissolve the gelatine in a little hot water, and add to the prunes while hot. Lastly, add the juice of a lemon and two tablespoonfuls of blanched almonds. Pour the jelly into molds and set it on the ice to harden. Eat with cream.

Cheese Soup—Makes a good change where soup is required daily. Put one quart of milk on to boil with a blade of mace, a carrot and an onion. Rub two tablespoonsful of butter and two tablespoonsful of flour together, strain the milk, add the butter and flour, and stir until thick. Add three large tablespoonsful of grated cheese, take from the fire, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, with salt and pepper to taste. Serve at once with grated Parmesan cheese.

Delicious Turnips—Turnips prepared in this way make an excellent dish. This is a recipe for the old style of preparing this vegetable. Peel three large turnips and boil them in milk; boil half a pound of macaroni in salt water; mash the turnips, put them in the bottom of a baking dish, sprinkle minced onion and red pepper over them; then lay in the macaroni, spread over with grated cheese, stale breadcrumbs, and bits of butter, pour over a teacupful of milk, and set in a hot oven until brown.

Elaborate Indian Arrow Heads.

Dr. R. E. Stewart, of Goldendale, Wash., a collector of curios, has found two Indian arrow heads, each attached to a bone six inches long, the other end of which is pierced, ready for the insertion of an arrow. The bones are carved elaborately. The doctor sent his find to the Smithsonian Institution.

"Professor" Lawrence rose in a balloon to a height of 7000 feet near Naini Tal, in the Himalayas, when the balloon was burst by a heavy rain cloud. The "professor" descended by parachute in safety.

A Coast Down Hill.

We have not circumvented the mountains by coming round them. There they stand, rising from our inn, the summit of the pass four thousand feet toward heaven and six or seven terrestrial miles away. But no man faltered. At the foot of the pass we had a vision of angels who should bear us up toward heaven, say two-score pullers of *jinrikisha*, all eager for a job. One glance was enough. The bargain was soon made, two coolies hitched tandem to each wheel, and the long line was off at once. Feet off pedals at our ease, for our long coast up-hill. And the human steeds kicked up their heels in joy, two men to each vehicle and never before wagons of such fairy weight. Cheap labor makes life easy for the man who rides. At the top we had a magnificent view of land and sea, garden farms and toy-like villages. But the wheelman cannot stop long. Waiting is not his virtue. The coolies are paid; we examine brakes and find them all right. So feet on coasters, brake well in hand, and away! For miles and miles we coast down the curving mountain side. It is a holiday, and the peasants are resting from their labors. They see us far above, and line their village streets all dressed in their best, silent, respectful, hesitant, as the strange procession of visitants from the clouds glides past. Down we go for miles, and then one brief stretch of land brings us to our nooning place. Our welcome over, we are lead to a suit of clean, white-matted rooms in the second story, overlooking the tiny garden full of quaint shrubs and trees. Barefooted, deft-handed maidens bring lacquer trays with dainty dishes full of soup, rice, fish, and eggs, with chopsticks, best of implements for such fare, and bountiful supply of fragrant straw-colored tea. So we rest an hour content, at the foot of Fuji San, before the wheels go on again.

Danger From Lightning.

Are you afraid of lightning? Be comforted; your greatest danger does not lie in that direction. There is an average of only two hundred and five deaths from lightning over the whole United States in a year, while in New York City alone fifteen hundred people annually meet accidental deaths. In the same city two hundred people are drowned each year, while one hundred and fifty are burnt or scalded to death, and five hundred more meet deaths by falls of one kind or another, so that if statistics prove anything there is fifty per cent. greater danger of being kicked by a horse in New York City than of being killed by lighting. It is also interesting to learn that statistics prove there are five times as many lightning fatalities in the country as in the cities, probably on account of the metal roofs and well-grounded water systems to be found in the latter, which carry off the discharge and act as lightning conductors. Another erroneous current belief is that lightning strokes are necessarily fatal, while statistics show that of two hundred and twelve persons struck, only seventy-four resulted fatally.

How's This?

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

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

She—"Yes, Mr. Detrop has dropped out of my life forever." He—"Elevator or coal-hole?"

Life Isn't Worth Living

to one who suffers the maddening agony of Eczema, Tetter and such irritating, itching skin diseases. Every roughness of the skin from a simple chap to Tetter and Ringworm even of long standing is completely, quickly and surely cured by Tetterine. In comfort worth 50 cents to you? That's the price of Tetterine at drug stores, or by mail for price in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

"They are not called chaperones any more." "What are they called?" "Promomets."

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1896.

Germany now has electric light in over 1,000 postal cars, and Austria is about to adopt the same system.

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

Of 1,000 persons only one reaches the age of 100 years, and not more than six that of 65 years.

AN OPEN LETTER.

From Miss Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:—It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy. Before taking the Compound I was thin, sallow, and nervous. I was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one package of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to your wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been to me.

Whenever I begin to feel nervous and ill, I know I have a never-failing physician at hand. It would afford me pleasure to know that my words had directed some suffering sister to health and strength through those most excellent remedies.—MISS MAY SACHNER, 348½ E. Rich St., Columbus, O.

DRUNK ARDR can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Parts Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold [redacted] 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

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