The Biggest Egg.

"We now come," said J. C. Stephens, at his auction rooms in King street, Covent Garden, "to the egg of the Aepyornis maximus, the biggest bird living or extinct. It has been extinct for some time, and only two of its bones have been found. According to the catalogue the bird was more than ten feet high and was flightless."

"I should think so," said a prospective egg buyer.

"It would seem to me," said Mr. Stephens, "that the bird that laid this egg must have been something like thirty-five feet high—about as high as a house. You will see by the catalogue that it measures 34½ inches in its longest circumference and twenty-eight inches in girth. This egg is several inches larger than the egg we sold last year. It is, of course, a great rarity, and not more than thirty of these eggs are known.

"This, I think, is the finest egg of the lot. It should be remembered that there are sixty known eggs of the great auk, and they sell for a couple of hundred guineas each. I don't mean to say that this egg should bring as much as a great auk's egg, but we sold one not so good as this last year for seventy guineas."

The egg was passing from hand to hand in a wooden box while the auctioneer was speaking. It looked too large for an egg, though in other respects it seems natural enough. It was not difficult to understand how a bird that had laid such an egg had become extinct. The strain must have been equal to the horse-power of an Atlantic liner, and the cackle that followed the arrival of the egg must have made the walkin' thing outlit its head school.

The egg is of a brownish gray color and sounds like porcelain when it is drummed on with the knuckles. The bird that was accustomed to lay this sort of egg lived, it is said, in Madagascar and buried its eggs in the sand. It is only possible to find the eggs by digging in the sand, and even eggs may yet be found, as a good deal of the seashore of Madagascar has not been dug up yet.

The egg was finally sold for sixty-seven guineas.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Dandies in the German Army.

Referring to the recent order of the German Emperor with regard to the dandified irregularities which had become common in the German Army, a correspondent at Berlin calls our attention to the fact that the Kaiser himself is not altogether free from affectation of this kind, inasmuch as he himself sets the fashion of "bangle" wearing. In most of the many portraits of the Kaiser the bangle is brought into special prominence by the position of the arm. But though addicted to the bangle he never condescended to the earring, which formerly was very commonly worn among his officers.

In the reign of Frederick William II. when the German Army was resting on the laurels of the great Frederick, dandies flourished in great numbers, among the officers, in spite of severe official condemnations of foppery. The monstrosities and extravagance differed but slightly from those of to-day—sharp-pointed toes, ridiculously high colors and short overcoats without seams. Latter-day exquisites have also adopted the plan of crowding on the finger as many rings as possible—he who can carry the largest number on the ring fingers and at the same time bend his finger being considered to have the bluest blood.—London Globe.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

The genuine article is put up with black stripes only.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. S. Hedges, Smith & Cedar Streets, Troy, N. Y. Price $1, by mail $1.10.

A cross-man that lays when a cross-man flies.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

It is but a bad bangle mind that mounts no higher than a bird can fly.

E. A. Hood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Half a dozen times I have cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It is a wonderful cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Four months old mule, large, expected towards mount his mother.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite. Take the genuine.

Talk little and well, and you will be taken for somebody.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

Cross man, lie abed, for night on the road lies.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25 cents per bottle.

A whale dies up 115 feet in power when it flops its tail.

A GOOD APPETITE

Mr. Dewit.

is imparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the digestion so that all symptoms of *Dyspepsia* are removed. Mr. Robert W. W. Dewit, of 208 Franklin Street, Long Island City, N. Y., says: "For two years I suffered with dyspepsia, and could find no cure for it. But I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in one month I find that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures both poor blood and dyspepsia, for I am now *perfectly well*." N. B.—Be sure to get *Hood's*.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cts.

77 YEARS OLD

I am seventy-seven years old, and have had my age renewed at least twenty years by the use of S. S. S. Specific. My foot and leg to my knee was a running sore for two years, and physicians said it could not be cured. After taking fifteen small bottles S. S. S. there is not a sore on my limb, and I have a new leave on life. You ought to let all sufferers know of this wonderful remedy. IRA F. STILES, Palmer, Kansas City.

S.S.S. IS A WONDERFUL REMEDY—especially for old people. It builds up the general health. Treat on the blood mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

HARROWING CORN.

There is no danger in harrowing the young corn if it has made a growth of five or six inches and has well rooted. The harrow used for this purpose is made of light half-inch steel teeth and kills the weeds and loosens the soil, thus pushing the crop ahead greatly. A second harrowing may be given before the plants get a foot high. This reduces the after work considerably. But there is no need to wait until the plants appear above ground, as the rows may be cultivated with a small V shaped harrow with light steel teeth. The teeth in both cases should slope backward forty-five degrees.—[New York Times.

NEGLECT CAUSES DISEASE.

Nine-tenths of all the diseases which infest the poultry yard are due to neglect, and the other tenth to carelessness. A natural condition is one of health, and only when man interposes unnatural conditions does there follow disease. Some of these may be enumerated as follows: Overfeeding, impure water in foul dishes, bad air caused by the accumulations under the roosts, drafts of air caused by poor ventilation, open cracks or broken windows, filthy vermin, the result of neglect in cleansing the pens, and weakened constitutions following indiscriminate in-and-in breeding.—[New York Observer.

A GOOD HORSE NEEDS GOOD CARE.

A good horse is entitled to good care. When the time comes for a work horse to rest, his surroundings—that is, his stable—should be so arranged as to promote restfulness. On many farms the opposite is the rule and, added to unsuitable stables or stalls, is the lack of proper care, particularly in the matter of grooming. The best horse stall is the box stall. This allows free movement of the horse and gives him an opportunity to lie down in different positions. The doors of the stall should be wide, and there should be plenty of ventilation, so finished as to be warm and cool in summer. The floor of the stall is a very important consideration. If it is on the ground, the earth should be dug out a foot or two and this space filled in with stones and then covered with sand or gravel. This makes a dry, well-drained floor for the stall. If board floors are used they should be built on an incline so that the urine may run away and not make the bedding damp and wet. Rye straw is the best to use for bedding purposes.—New York Independent.

A CHEAP HOME-MADE SPRAYER.

I have seen nearly all the different spraying machines for spraying grapes, writes John Burroughs, from the knapsack sprayer to the large automatic sprayer on wheels made by some Western company. I can best satisfied with one of my own devising. I took the wheels and axle of an old mowing machine, rigged a frame-work upon it to support a cask lying horizontally, attached heavy shafts and thus quickly and cheaply had a cart quite equal to the purpose. Upon the cask I placed a force-pump, arranged with two lengths of hose and two nozzles. The man who drives the horse walks behind the cart and works the handle of the pump; two men, or horse, on either side than the hose and put the spray but where it is wanted.

The horse walks slowly, and the work is hard for neither man nor beast. I spray both sides of the row, use about 100 gallons, and take about two days in going over 6000 grape vines. I spray six times, at intervals of ten or fifteen days. Out of thirty-six tons of grapes last season I did not lose five pounds by rot. But I shall spray not or no rot. Spraying adds greatly to the health of the vines and consequently to the size and beauty of the fruit. The knapsack sprayers, as a rule, fail to produce a fine enough spray, it is a mist we want and not a fine rain.—[Western Stockman.

FLAVOR OF EGGS.

The flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry. When hens are fed largely or almost exclusively on milk, the yolk is lighter in color, the white has a milky look, and the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by grain-fed hens. The taste of the egg is also affected, being unpleasant and unsatisfactory when boiled or poached, and less fine for ordinary cooking purposes even. There is no use in saying that the idea of the quality of eggs being influenced by the food of the hens is a mere whim, since it is a well known fact that the eggs of fowls kept in the neighborhood of the sea, and fed almost entirely on fish—taken as they come, embracing the strong and only as well as the more delicate sorts—have "an ancient and fish like" taste, if not, "smell", and eggs coming from those regions sell for less in the market, in some instances, than those coming from districts farther inland.

The reason why hens fed on "slops" of milk, etc., are able to give us better eggs to their owners is because the "old, old story" is repeated in their case. You demand the "tale of brick" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Curd hardly comes under the head of milk, and there is little danger of having it in large quantities to offer to your fowls. It contains all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable, watery qualities. But the true feed for laying fowls is one-third or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or otherwise, and oats or wheat, together with milk and what ever scraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetable food as they will eat, and with these, combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver when the cook's fire has refined them, and prepared them as a relish for your breakfast table.—[Poultry World.

WHY ANIMALS NEED SALT.

There is a reason for everything. And let us ask why it is that salt is so much needed by animals. Every owner of animals should inform himself of their manner of nutrition and of the manner in which the vital functions are performed, and of the wastes of the system that are removed. Every moment of the life of any animal, at every motion and breath, some part of the tissue is worn out and is to be got rid of, as must be the ashes of a furnace. And necessarily this worn-out tissue must equally be replaced. The replacement is by the food, the waters are ejected by the excretory organs.

As every part of the tissue contains salt, when the nitrogenous and carbonaceous elements of the system are used up in the maintenance of heat and muscular force, the refuse ash, it may be called, is discharged with the surplus water. And more than this, certain secretions are needed for the use of certain organs, as the tears for the eyes, the mucus for the protection of the tender membranes, and the synovial fluid for the joints and tendons. These all contain salt. The quantities of salt thus used or ejected from the system must be replaced, and it can only be done by the food. And as the food of a graminivorous animal does not contain salt enough to supply this constant waste, this is to be made up in other ways.

It is for these reasons that a regular supply of salt is indispensable to an animal's health, and if it is not supplied the animal cannot help but suffer. Therefore humanity and the interest of farm animals to provide them with a sufficient quantity of salt, not now and then, by fits and starts, but as regularly as the system disposes of it. The instinct of animals leads them to seek a daily supply, and it should be then given to them. Physiologists have determined that the waste from an ox is two ounces daily, a horse needs one ounce, a sheep a dram, a pig less when it is fed on milk or able to get animal food, but when on pasture or confined in pens these animals must be supplied as their needs may be.—[New York Times.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Dipping the roots is killing the plant.

There will be another short crop of eggs this year.

It is said that the texture of Australian wool is changing.

Variety of food gives the best results with all kinds of stock.

The prize taker is as good as any option for general field culture.

Don't neglect your stock if you expect to make money out of them.

Eggs will cure scours in calves. The eggs should be administered whole.

Hedge for disappointments and the unexpected, and then you will be better prepared for them if they come.

Make your purchases for cash as much as possible, or pay with truck around "book accounts" or giving "your note."

If you cannot get the corn for fodder, sow millet. If neither is done, cut or plow under the weed before or while in bloom.

Thousands of farmers who have no idle green fodder or roots, when a few acres would prove very profitable. Sow turnips.

Scissors Making Is Interesting.

Though no complexities are involved in the making of scissors, yet the process is very interesting. They are forged from good bar steel heated to redness, each blade being cut off with sufficient metal to form the shank, or that destined to become the cutting part and bow, or that which later on is fashioned into the holding portion. For the bow a small hole is punched, and this is afterward expanded to the proper size by hammering it on a conical anvil, after which both shank and bow are filled into a more perfect shape and the hole bored in the middle for the rivet. The blades are next ground and the handles filed smooth and burnished with oil and emery, after which the pairs are fitted together and tested as to their easy working. They are not finished, however. They have to undergo hardening and tempering, and be again adjusted, after which they are finally put together again and polished for the third time. In comparing the edges of knives and scissors it will be noticed, of course, that the latter are not in any way so sharply ground as the former, and that in cutting scissors crush and bruise more than knives.—[Chicago Herald.

CLIFF DWELLERS.

Interesting Discovery of Another Ruined City.

The "Find" is in the Northern Part of New Mexico.

To the lover of archæology no field presents a finer prospect than northern New Mexico. It abounds in antiquities of every description pertaining to the prehistoric races of America. Its ruins and monuments are undoubtedly as ancient as the pyramids and somewhat analogous in many respects. Mr. A. F. F. Coape, the artist, and the writer, says in letter to the New York Advertiser, have been in camp amid the ruins excavating and investigating generally.

We estimate that the city must have contained fully 50,000 inhabitants, as we have counted over 15,000 rooms in the face of the cliffs where they are ten deep and ten feet square on an average. They extend around the face of a circular mountain for a distance of over five miles. The level mesa on top is full of the ruins of their old temples, now now holes and dwellings. Estimating three persons to each room, and 15,000 rooms, we have 45,000, but the probabilities are that each room was the abode of at least five persons, and the buildings on top of the mesa may have contained fully as many more. It is safe and conservative to say that it was a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants.

That they feel enemies there can be no question, as they selected a strong natural fortress for their city. Their enemies were undoubtedly savages, perhaps the Apache Indians, whose present reservation is on the hunting grounds of their forefathers, not more than fifty miles distant from this ruined city.

The cliff dwellers were doubtless a civilized people to a great extent, as their architecture, their pottery and other evidence here abundantly testify. It would seem that their enemies final ly prevailed over them, destroying their and their city, as they have disappeared from the face of the earth.

The country is as wild as the interior of Africa. It is not an agricultural region, and how fully 50,000 people maintained life in such a place and under such conditions will forever be a puzzle to the most discerning archæologist. There is a large spring of delicious, cool water on the face of the cliff near the only entrance. This at least insured a permanent water supply against any prolonged siege of the enemy.

They buried their dead on the mesa in catacombs hollowed out for a distance along a main avenue of over two miles. The sight is indeed a ghastly, grewsome one, never to be forgotten.

Gleaming skulls and crumbling bones reflect back the light from torches. The sepulchers are hollowed out in the walls similar to the rooms in the face of the cliffs. It is a dry, soft conglomerate formation, the arches and walls of which are self-supporting, and never was there a more favorable place, nor could there be, for a repository of the dead than this.

The ruins are so well preserved that they look as if they might not have been long abandoned, yet how many thousand years have rolled around since the city throbbed with life and action no one can even conjecture.

Queer Breeding Habits of Turkeys.

A reporter of the New Westminster, British Columbia, Columbian recently visited the turkey ranch of A. Ferguson at Liverpool. The first object that appeared strange was an old turkey gobbler strutting about alone. There were no hen turkeys in sight, and the visitor inquired about them. Mr. Ferguson replied that he had lots of females, but they were away sitting. "Let us go and see them," suggested the reporter. "By all means," replied Mr. Ferguson, "if you will show me where they are." "Do you mean to say you don't know where the turkeys are sitting?" asked the visitor in astonishment. "I know they are somewhere in the back part of the swamp," replied Mr. Ferguson, "but I wouldn't be able to raise a bird if I visited their breeding grounds." He went on to explain that the theory that young turkeys should never get wet was all "bosh," an exploded idea, an ancient fable about as correct as the life and adventures of Baron Munchausen. "Turkeys," continued Mr. Ferguson, "prefer to breed in the same localities as sandhill cranes. I have reared young turkeys that had to swim from the place they were hatched in. The old hen never moves after the chicks are hatched for four days, and there is not a particle of eggshell left when the old one starts off. I have made a study of turkeys and their habits, and what I say is correct. North America is the natural home of the turkey. If left to themselves, the males and females separate during the summer months. It is a peculiar fact that after the beginning of July the gobbler can't gobble any more until he has moulted and get a brand-new suit of clothes. The hens have deserted the gobbler already, but will return to him in the autumn, bringing back their offspring. Then I will know how many turkeys I will have."

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The Chinese are great poultry raisers.

Plinius says that 400 years were spent building the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

A dollar loaned for 100 years and pounded at twenty-four per cent. will amount in that time to $2,551,799,404.

"Chump" is not a new word, as Sir Philip Sidney used "chumpish" in the sense of "sullen" over 300 years ago.

A Georgia man who crossed a stream in his buggy, a few days ago, found, after he had crossed, that a nine pound fish had jumped into his buggy.

London letter carriers find a good many empty purses in letter boxes. Pickpockets think it safer to drop them there then on the pavements.

From the year 1530 to their final surrender to Napoleon in 1798, a period of nearly three centuries, the famous knights of St. John made Malta their stronghold and citadel.

"Baby," a cat belonging to Mrs. Cragin of Worcester, Mass., is believed to be the giant of the domesticated feline race. It is 2½ feet long, sixteen inches high and weighs thirty pounds.

Dennis Koorbee, who recently died in Ireland at the age of eighty-three had forty-eight children, 239 grandchildren and 944 great-grandchildren. He had been married seven times.

A Turin (Italy) jeweler has made a tiny boat out of a single pearl. It has a sail of gold, a binnacle light of ruby and an emeral rudder. He values the nonsensical trifle at $5000. It weighs half an ounce.

The power to wag the ear is common among the West Indian half-breeds and the Maya and other derivates of Mexico and Central America, and many whites have the power who hardly realize the fact.

After travelling the globe for twenty years a letter has been returned to its sender, Fred C. Anderson, at New London, Conn. The letter was properly addressed, but had not been claimed by the person to whom it was inscribed.

The gates and bars which still survive in some of the London thoroughfares as an unasserted claim of certain landholders to right in the streets are to be abolished, the house of lords finally sanctioning a bill promoted by the county council. These gates number fifty nine.

Doing the Fair on a Dime.

"Just over from Chicago," gasped the fat little drummer, as he waddled into the Cadillac corridor from the street heat yesterday afternoon. "I just had a high old time. I spent Monday seeing the contents in the main buildings of the fair, and paid only ten cents, and that for car fare. A friend passed me in, and then I said: 'Bet you a silk hat I'll get three square meals to-day and it won't cost me a cent.' 'Done,' he answered, and I commenced. I went first to the milk exhibit, where I was given a glass of the rich, foaming stuff. From there I found my way to the yeast exhibit, where I ate three fresh rolls such as mother used to make. Then I sauntered to the butter exhibit, where a young woman with peachy cheeks handed me half a dozen biscuit crackers covered with the most delicious butter I have ever tasted. I transferred my presence back to the milk counter, had another cup of their commodity and went on my way in high spirits, satisfied I had fulfilled a part of the conditions of my wager. At noon and at night I repeated the performance, and when I left the fair grounds I sported a new Dunlap that was at once the envy of my friends, besides which I carried the happy consciousness that I had saved at least $2 in food."—[Detroit Free Press.

Cause of Earthquake.

Earthquakes are due to the phenomena of plication or folding of the earth's upper strata. The same tension and compression which produced many of the mountain ranges is here in action. As the interior of the earth cools it contracts and tends to leave the outer crust behind. The weight of this outer crust, however, is greater than it can sustain, and is therefore compelled to wrinkle. Thus geologists explain the great ridges and furrows which constitute continents and river basins, and they compare this folding of the earth's crust with the wrinkling of the skin of a dried apple. While the process of wrinkling or folding is going on the mighty movement, of course, destroys the equilibrium of the rock strata, and in consequence earthquakes occur and continue with greater or less violence until the equilibrium is again restored.—[Chicago Herald.

A Clever Invention.

One of the cleverest inventions ever passed on by the patent office is the machine for sticking common pins in the papers in which they are sold. The contrivance brings up the pins in rows, draws the paper in position, crimps it into two lines, then, at a single push, passes the pins through the paper and sets them in position. The machine almost seems to think as it works, and to examine the paper to see if it is properly folded before pushing the pins into place.—[Chicago Herald.

Why Picnics Are So Called.

Everybody knows what a picnic is, but most folks would find it hard to say how it got that name, and yet it is simple enough when you come to learn it. When a picnic was being arranged for, the custom originally was that those who intended to be present should supply the eatables and drinkables. A list of those necessities having been drawn up, it was passed round, and each person picked out the article of food or drink that he or she was willing to furnish, and the name of the article was nicked, or ticked off the list. The open-air entertainment thus became known as "pick and nick." The custom is said to have dated from 1802, so that the picnic is wholly an institution of the nineteenth century.

Suicide is much more common among soldiers than among civilians.

Man With the Head of a Goose.

The man with a goose's head first appeared before the public at the famous "Gingerbread Fair," Liverpool, in 1872. He was twenty years of age at that time; had eyes perfectly round, and a nose eight inches in length, flat, and shaped exactly like the bill or beak of a goose. His neck was three times the length of that of an ordinary person, surmounted by a round flat head perfectly devoid of hair. He seemed to have as much common sense as that of the average country boy of his age; learned very fast, and, after giving up the show business, became a photographer. His name is Jean Roudier and he lives at Dijon, France.—Philadelphia Press.

Missouri has 9301 school districts, 11,744 school houses, 13,677 school teachers, 822,430 persons of school age, and 610,550 in the public schools.

You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME.

SUFFERED EIGHT YEARS!

Couldn't Eat or Sleep.

Dr. Kilmer & Co.: "I had been troubled for eight years with stomach and heart difficulties. I lived mostly on milk, as everything I ate hurt me so. My kidneys and liver were in a terrible state. Could neither sleep or eat. I had been treated by the best Chicago doctors without any benefit whatever. As a last resort I tried your SWAMP-ROOT, and now I can eat anything, no matter what. Nothing hurts me, and can go to bed and get a good night's sleep. SWAMP-ROOT cured me.

Any one doubting this statement can write, I will gladly answer." Mrs. Norman Miller. Dec. 23th, 1892. Springport, Mich.

SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME.

Had Torpid Liver For 14 Years.

Bilious all the Time.

DEAR SIRS: "I have been troubled with Torpid Liver for 14 years and gone through courses of bilious fevers; many times it has been impossible for me to do any kind of labor. Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT was first recommended to me by Heilhouse, Blackburn & Co., Druggists, Decatur, Ind. After taking one bottle I was uncertain whether I was really deriving any benefit or not, but after taking the second bottle, however, I found that my health was improving and I continued until I had taken 6 bottles. I can now cheerfully recommend SWAMP-ROOT to every one who has torpid liver, for it has completely cured me."

Jan. 16th, 1893. F. W. CHRISTIANSEN, Decatur, Ind.

SWAMP-ROOT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

At Druggists, 50c. & $1.00. "Guide to Health" Free. Consultation Free. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's **Parilla Liver Pills** Are The Best. 42 Pills, 25 cents.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, *Sick-Headache*, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free

J. F. SMITH & CO., New York.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands. Send at once for TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. BOOK of testimonials of cures sent FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Delicious Drink.

EASILY MADE

CHERRY AMBROSIA TRADE MARK

SUMMER COLD. WINTER HOT.

PURE FRUIT JUICES

Quiets the Nerves. Cools the Blood. Quenches Thirst. Aids Digestion. Prevents Fever. Temperance Drink.

FRANK E. HOUSH & CO. 508 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS wanted in each town.

Lovell Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. AGENTS WANTED.

Send 6c. in stamps for 100-page illustrated catalogue of bicycles, guns, and sporting goods of every description. John P. Lovell Arms Co. Boston, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Once a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Repairing no more to be made in the leather nor care for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All genuine unless stamped, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 50c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

SOLD EVERYWHERE. WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER. TRY IT! USE THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPANS TABULES

RIPANS TABULES CHEMICAL CO., New York.

Newspaper Readers' Atlas.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE. 101 pages. Full page Maps. Postpaid for 25c. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Slocum, Berlerville, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION