OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

More Than Half the World's Product Comes from Michigan.

More than one half of all the oil of peppermint, spearmint, and tansy used in the world is said to be procured and distilled in Michigan, says the New York Post. The center of the industry is St. Joseph County. Peppermint plants to the weight of 15,000 tons when dried are cultivated every year in the State. From these the essential oils are distilled. Early in spring the roots are planted in furrows from two to three feet apart. In a day a good workman will plant an acre with them. A few weeks later the rows meet and cover the entire ground. In September the plants mature. They are covered with fragrant purple blossoms and the time has arrived for mowing.

After lying in the sun to dry they are raked into heaps and taken to the distilleries, of which there are about 150 in the State. It is estimated that 350 pounds of dried peppermint plants produce one pound of oil. The yield per acre is 15 pounds of oil. Distilled peppermint brings from $1.25 to $5 per pound in the home market. The industry was originally established about 150 years ago. Early in the present century a beginning was made in this country in Wayne County, N. Y., and in St. Joseph, Mich. Today nine-tenths of the entire product of the world is made in the United States. The rich alluvial soil so abundant in Michigan, together with its desirable climate, has enabled the State to take precedence over any other State or country in this industry.

Patience for the Erring.

God has a mother's patience for the erring. If one does wrong, first his associates in life cast him off; if he goes on in the wrong way, his business partner casts him off; if he goes on, his best friends cast him off—his father casts him off. But after all others have cast him off, where does he go? Who holds no grudge, and forgives the last time as well as the first? Who sits by the murderer's counsel through the long trial? Who tarries the longest at the windows of a culprit's cell? Who, when all others think ill of a man, keeps on thinking well of him? It is his mother. God bless her gray hairs, if she be still alive; and bless her grave if she be gone. And bless the rocking chair in which she used to sit, and bless the cradle that she used to rock, and bless the Bible that she used to read! So God, our mother, has patience for all the erring. After everybody else has cast him off, God, our mother, comes to the rescue. God loves to take charge of a bad case. After all the other doctors have got through, the Heavenly Physician comes in. Human sympathy at such a time does not amount to much. Even the sympathy of the church I am sorry to say, often does not amount to much. I have seen the most harsh, bitter treatment on the part of those who professed faith in Christ toward those who were wavering and erring. They tried on the wanderer sarcasm, and billingsgate, and caricature, and they tried tittle-tattle. There was one thing they did not try, and that was forgiveness. A soldier in England was brought by a Sergeant to the Colonel. 'What,' said the Colonel, 'bringing the man here again? We have tried everything with him.' 'Oh, no,' said the Sergeant, 'there's one thing you have not tried. I would like you to try that.' 'What is that?' said the Colonel. 'Said the man: 'Forgiveness.' The case had not gone so far but that it might take that turn, and so the Colonel said: 'Well, young man, you have done so and so. What is your excuse?' 'I have no excuse, but I am very sorry,' said the young man. 'We have made up our minds to forgive you,' said the Colonel. The tears started. He had never been accosted in that way before. His life was reformed, and that was the starting point for a positively Christian life. Oh, church of God, quit your sarcasm when a man falls! Quit your irony, quit your tittle-tattle, and try forgiven ss. God, your mother, tries it all the time. A man's sin may be like a continent, but God's forgiveness is like the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounding it on both sides."—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I have suffered very much with severe

Sick Headache.

After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and two boxes of Hood's Pills, I am cured of that terrible disease. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took." MRS. H. M. LATTIN, Pine Valley, N. Y. Get **HOOD'S.**

Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 25 cents per box.

"August Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis, Mason Co., Ky.

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.

The population of Italy is very dense, there being 270 people to every square mile of territory.

London stock operators regard Spain as bordering on bankruptcy, and believe that the securities of the country will fall 20 per cent.

Sir John Lubbock said in a speech the other day that he thought the English people learned more of their history from novels and from Shakespeare than from books of history.

The German Society of Agriculture, in connection with its section for agricultural implements, intends to hold a show of petroleum motors for potato harvesting machines in the fall of this year, and for potato planting machines to be tested in May, 1894.

Queen Victoria accepts favors from her subjects about as often as they are offered. She doesn't draw the line at legacies from her subjects, as was illustrated in the case of the London tradesman named O'Neil, who left her no less than one million dollars, to the disgust of his sorrowing relatives.

The way things are in England, is shown, thinks the New York Times, by the proposition of a London periodical that an association be formed to persuade widows from marrying a second time. This is a mere matter of justice to the sisters who had not yet an initial chance in the matrimonial market.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, hypnotism has passed out of the domain of speculation and becomes an assured fact—that is, the possibility of inducing the hypnotic state or condition in most people is now conceded. The practical uses to which it may be put are still regarded as uncertain. But the best scientific opinion is that it may be used to the practice of medicine just as beneficially as anæsthetics and with much the same limitations. It is not safe to fool with any more than morphine or chloroform, but it has distinctly recognized remedial functions in certain cases.

The destructive tornado in Iowa calls renewed attention to this mysterious manifestation of Nature's power, which seems to be almost peculiar to the West, and suggests to the New York Tribune that a scientific investigation of its causes might well be undertaken by meteorologists. For it is possible that if its causes were known something might be done to prevent it, or, at any rate, to guard against it. This last tornado was one of the worst that has ever visited the West, and caused a great loss of life and property. A substantial fund has been raised for the surviving sufferers, most of whom have lost everything they possessed.

The problem of silent machinery running appears to have been brought a step nearer solution by the introduction in Austria of cog-wheels made of pressed raw hide, which are to work in conjunction with wheels of cast iron, steel and other metals. The new wheels are said to possess great strength. They do not require lubricating, and are, therefore, clean in operation. It is claimed that they substantially reduce the vibration of the machinery in which they are used. They can be had ready-made or in the form of raw hide disks for shaping by the purchaser. They are supported by a wooden framework, and after being cut the wheel is covered with a shellac solution. The greatest drawback to the new wheel is its comparative expensiveness.

The future of the horse breeders seems to the American Dairyman to be a matter of moment at this time. The advent of electricity as a motor for surface cars is displacing large bodies of horses that were formerly used for such purposes. To this we must add roads that are being and are about to adopt cables. These throw on the market a large contingent of animals. The presence of such a volume of horses, far in excess of the needs of buyers, ruins prices. The bicycle is another factor that is replacing the horse in some degree. Its extended use in the near future will enlarge this very materially. Yet with this decreased demand the supply does not indicate diminution. The breeder seems to be intent on the production of that class of horse in largest quantity for which there is least inquiry. The demand which the surface railroads created for horses while they depended on them for motive power is rapidly passing away in every section of the country. The class of animal suited for that work will gradually disappear. Under these changed conditions we believe the breeders would do wisely if they paused long enough to learn the demands of the horse market of the immediate future. That these would be circumscribed is evident when the causes we have mentioned are recalled. Of course, the farmer will breed the horse that best meets his requirements, but the breeder must await the settling of the market that it may formulate the classes of horses that are most profitable for him to breed and sell.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CONTROL OF QUALITY.

The quality of butter may be influenced by the food, according to some experiments conducted at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station. The milk from five cows was analyzed and the effect of the feed on the quality of the butter noted during three periods. The practical fact which the experiment makes evident is that a mixture of cottonseed meal or linseed meal with corn meal and wheat bran, especially the cottonseed meal mixture, produced butter less easily melted and of a more solid appearance than did the peas and barley. This indicates that the tendency of butter to melt during hot weather may be controlled to a large extent by the kind of food the cows are getting.—[American Farmer.

EFFECT OF WIDE TIRES ON WAGONS.

It is a mistaken belief that wide tires increase the draught of a wagon. On the contrary, they reduce the draught considerably, for one reason because they prevent the wheels from cutting down into the soft ground. The case to a team is fully twenty-five per cent., according to the tests made by scientific men, and corroborated by practical persons who have used them. The relief to the roads from wear is so much that wagons with tires five inches in width are charged half as much toll only as those with tires two inches wide. In fact, a wide tire acts as a roller to keep the roads smooth and hard, and a smooth, hard road is so much easier on a team as to make the difference of one half in its favor as against a soft, muddy road, or a soft plowed field. Thus, for farm use the wide-tire wagon is a great economy.—[New York Times.

SWEET PEA CULTURE.

If the first essentials in sweet pea culture have been complied with—that is, early and deep planting and rarely good soil only about two things are necessary for future success: plenty of water and a wholesale plucking of blossoms, writes a correspondent. A row less than forty feet long takes all of the washing water, in addition to copious drenchings between times; the warmer the weather the more water and bloom from early July until frost is the result. I have grown sweet peas for many years, and my best success with them in this climate (New Jersey) has come from fall planting of the seed. The ground is usually in better condition at that time than in the spring, and what enriching is to be done can be done to better advantage then. I sow late in October, just before there are indications of a tight freeze up, and cover with a heavy mulch of coarse straw, leaves or salt hay.—[New York Tribune.

DANGERS OF DAIRYING.

Dairying is becoming as dangerous a calling as one can engage in. Separators burst occasionally and injure everyone near them, besides tearing out the sides of the house. These things happen frequently enough to make things exciting. A new danger has sprung up, a foreman of a creamery in Wisconsin is in danger of becoming sightless by the bursting of a test bottle of sulphuric acid, while operating a milk testing machine. This occurrence happened at the Black Earth creamery, and the report that informs us of it states that the man will lose one eye, and the other is endangered. This is a sad accident, and one that leads us to assume was caused by the use of an inferior article. There should be some regulation governing the standard of all machinery necessary in dairying. The advent of the creamery has made dairying largely a manufacturing art, and the different States have enacted strict regulations for the protection of employees against unusual risks in other departments of manufacture. This supervision should be extended to dairying, that the risks attending bursting separators and acid bottles may not grow strong enough to wantonly menace life and limb or defy regulation.—[American Dairyman.

FOWLS FOR THE TABLE.

Of all the fowls the well bred Dorking still stands preeminent, says a correspondent in English Live Stock Journal. The reasons for this are: First, it is a large sized bird, and its meat is tender, savory and juicy, at the same time sufficiently firm in texture. Second, the breast is very broad, deep and projecting. This is the most valuable part of the fowl, and in the Dorking enables one to cut extra wide slices from it. The shoulders also are quite full, which is another good point in its favor. Third, the body is a long parallelogram, thus making it in comparison to other fowls like that of the Shorthorn cattle.

The Houdan is the nearest approach to the Dorking of all other breeds—both in size, good shape and qualities of meat. As it carries a fifth toe and a top knot, it is generally thought to be across of the Dorking or the Poland; yet I have seen it stated in a French publication that they have been known in France for upward of three hundred years.

The game fowl is first quality, but its meat is of different flavor from the two above, resembling that of the pheasant, and for this reason many prefer it. The size varies from large medium to small, and does not carry so much meat on the breast in proportion to its size as the Dorking and Houdan. This is deep but more rounding and less projecting. Some other breeds of fowls are well shaped and moderately full in the breast. Among these I found the Dominique superior.

Most of the Eastern fowls are deficient in a good breast save the Langshan, which is said to be pretty fair in this point. The others, except Brahma now and then, run too much rump, where they are extra large. As the meat here is not equal to that on the breast and rather coarse, they do not excel as table fowls. But the chickens grow large rapidly, and as people generally are not particular as to the quality of poultry they sell well and are popular with the public, their extra size being their chief merit.

DESTROYING LICHENS ON PEAR TREES.

The presence of lichens on pear trees is at least objectionable, if not absolutely harmful, and many means have been devised by fruit growers to rid their trees of the growths. As a general thing, the various washes have not had the desired effect, but experiments made last year, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and the personal direction of M. B. Waite, special agent, show how simple it is. In large orchards in Southeastern Virginia, many of the trees were infested with great masses of lichens, foliaceous and crustaceous, some adhering to the rough, exfoliating bark, and others to the smooth, green bark of small limbs. In the experiments, four fungicides were used, but only one gave any good results. This one was Bordeaux mixture, which is now so well known for its effects in preventing many plant diseases. The formula used was: Six pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of fresh lime, and eleven gallons of water, instead of the usual twenty two or forty-four gallons. This was applied to the trunks and larger branches with a whitewash brush, and its effect was almost immediately apparent. The lichens turned yellow, and within three weeks—probably in less than that time—the lichens were dead. Later experiments showed that just as effective results were obtained by spraying with an ordinary spraying machine. Care should be taken to thoroughly wet the branches. When copper acetate was used, the results were not satisfactory.—[American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sunflower seed will often induce laying.

Parched oats are excellent for the hens.

Bowel disease in summer is a sign of lice.

Green clover is valuable for the lime it contains.

A warm mash is often relished by the poultry.

Rats are worse enemies to chickens than the family cat.

It is the regular systematic care for the chicks that tells.

Shelter should be provided against the cold and the damp.

If the hens are fat, linseed meal should not be given them.

A patch of grass sown where the chickens can help themselves will be of great value.

Whitewash should be liberally applied to the poultry house. Keep the chicks off damp floors.

Keep a daily account of the receipts and expenses of the poultry, and know whether they pay or not.

Broken flint is largely used by poultry keepers in neighborhoods where gritty substances are scarce.

Success with poultry generally depends upon good food, good water, good quarters and good care.

When the hens with young chickens are kept in coops they should be moved every two or three days to new places.

Buckwheat can be grown on land that is not suitable for other grains, and honey made from it finds a ready sale.

A common earthenware gallon milk crock is a good drinking vessel for fowls. It will not rust and is easily kept clean.

Chickens can be cured of the gapes by dropping down their throats a lump of camphor as large as can be swallowed with ease.

Every hive of bees that does not contain a good, fertile queen is in danger of being robbed, and must be looked after.

If a tree is allowed to overbear, its vitality is so greatly taxed that the next season only a small and inferior crop will be harvested.

Care should be exercised with the newly-set fruit trees. Do not allow the soil to bake or crust too close around the stem.

Wheat is an excellent egg-producing food and will also make young fowls grow rapidly. There are times when the relative values of wheat and poultry products make such feeding profitable.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A New York parrot is eighty years old.

An Indian who calls himself "No Shirt" is on his way to the East.

It is reported that the eagles along the ocean coast of the State of Washington are being exterminated.

The first bridge builder was the spider, and the ropes and stays of the spider's web are always attached with geometrical accuracy.

The crow flies at the rate of but twenty-five miles per hour. The sparrow hawk flies six times as far, or 150 miles, in the same length of time.

Nothing is wasted in China. The stones of various fruits and the shells of nuts are cleaned, dried and carved into ornaments of the most graceful kind.

The Arctic whale never migrates to the southward as most species of whales do, because of its inability to live in the heated waters of the southern sea.

Thunderstorms are more frequent in Java than in any other part of the world, there being an average of ninety-seven days in each year upon which they occur.

The smallest tree in Great Britain grows on the summit of Ben Lomond, Scotland. It is the dwarf willow, which is mature when it attains the height of two inches.

In 1886 a man named Hedgepeth was hung in Boone County, Arkansas, for the murder of George Watkins. It now turns out that Watkins is still alive in Kansas. Hedgepeth was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

In tea-making the Japanese never use milk or sugar, as they spoil the real taste. The teas vary in price from five cents to fifty dollars a pound. When milk and sugar are used it is very hard to find the difference between 82 and 81 tea.

The growing of roses for the manufacture of perfumery has been an important industry for centuries. The centers of rose culture are the south of France, Algeria, Shiraz, in Persia, Ghazipur, in India, and Kazanlik, on the southern slope of the Balkans. There is a big profit in attar of roses.

Old chests and trunks have a high value as curios, and are largely taken by the dealers in the like. As paper was costly in the eighteenth century, many such articles were lined with newspapers then current, and if pleasantries of the period are to be trusted even with rejected manuscripts.

In 1793 there was in France a great drought similar to the recent one. Heavy rains fell in the early months of the year, but from April to the middle of September the sky remained cloudless and the sun shone with great brilliancy. During five and a half months there were only a few drops of rain.

A Boy's Steady Nerve.

B. H. Burke this morning brought in the skin of a puma, American tiger or California mountain lion, as the lion is variously called, which was killed a short time ago by his son, Byron H. Burke, near Foster's Station. The skin is by far the largest ever exhibited here, and Mr. Burke says the animal when killed weighed 250 pounds. Tracks of three lions had been seen, two large ones and a cub. They had killed a colt, and young Burke went hunting for them with his Winchester.

He tracked them through some very high and thick chaparral and was following a narrow trail made by animals in the brush when, by stooping down, the hunter saw, twenty yards ahead of him and standing in the turn of the road, this mountain lion. The boy was only fifteen years of age, but his head was cool. He dropped down on one knee and raised the gun. The lion had been watching the hunter and raised to a full height, by standing on its hind feet, to make a spring. Just then the boy fired and the bullet struck the lion in the neck just under the jaw. The lion fell over, but raised again to make an attack, when the boy fired again and hit the lion within two inches of the first shot. That settled the animal. The skin and her cubs in the mountains escaped.

The skin will be on exhibition in the chamber of commerce for a time.—[San Diego, Cal., Sun.

Whistling Men.

"Most people look upon whistling as a nuisance," said Herbert C. Sutliffe, who is at the Southern, "but there is no doubt that a whistling man has a good deal to recommend him. I have a friend who is a warden in a large penitentiary, and he states that in all his long experience he never knew an habitual whistler condemned to a term in the institution, and he says moreover, that although the rules as to quiet and order are frequently broken, he never remembers to have heard an attempt at a musical whistle within the terrible looking walls of the institution. Whistling seems to be the natural safety valve of good spirits and satisfaction, and the grumbling man couldn't whistle if he tried."—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The dining-room of the Campania, the new Cunard steamer, is 100 feet by 34 feet, and seats 430 persons.

The Frazer Axle Grease.

Is now recognized as the standard axle grease of the U. S.; is sold in every State and county in the Union, and is to day without a rival. Imitations have been made, all coming to be as good as the Frazer, thus virtually admitting its superiority. Every genuine package bears the trade mark. Dealers and consumers can thus distinguish the genuine from the imitation, and protect themselves against fraud.

When gossip beats the drum of the ear the tongue tells the tune.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

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—tones the nerves.

When young hearts break they knit again readily.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

For Impure or Thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

While one woman is quiet the other ninety-nine are asking her why she is.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A baby is a blossom on which there are a few thorns.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

His Honor's Mild Protest.

Hickman County, Kentucky, has a judge who is so exceedingly slow to anger that he does not appear to know "contempt of court" when he sees it. During the trial of a case before him recently two lawyers got mad and went at each other fist and skull. Quiet was restored at last, but soon the belligerents were at it again. When the second riot had been quelled and the frightened spectators had returned to the court-room his honor mildly observed to the Sheriff that "it seems to me there is entirely too much disorder in the court-room."—Indianapolis News.

To Test a Thermometer.

Bring water to the active boiling point; warm the thermometer gradually in the steam and then plunge it in the water. If it indicates a temperature of 212 degrees the instrument is a good one.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A Queer Proposition.

How could two persons be born at the same time and die at the same time at the end of fifty years, and yet one of them live one hundred days more than the other?

The answer turns upon the familiar fact that a person who goes around the world toward the west loses a day, while the person who travels in the opposite direction gains a day.

We will suppose, then, that the two men in question were born at the same instant in Dublin, from whence a trip around the world may easily be made in a year. One of them goes always toward the west, the other toward the east. One loses a day every year, the other gains a day every year. When the men die at fifty years of age one has seen one hundred days more than the other.

A MAN loses his power when he loses his temper.

At Chicago Royal Leads All.

As the result of my tests, I find the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER** superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College.
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered childbearing woman. I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all druggists.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive rivets (built in easily and quickly, leaving the smooth side only visible. Repairing the harness is the leather not worse than for a Rivet. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. 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.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 15 to 35 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mercury pills are the only thing that will cure permanently. Private proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

DRINK CHERRY AMBROSIA EASIER MADE THAN LEMONADE.

TRADE MARK

Directions.—Teaspoonful Cherry Ambrosia and half teaspoonful sugar, mixed with other drinks or water. Ask for it; insist on it and get it. Sold by druggists, 25 and 50c. Send 6c. stamps for sample, by mail, or $1.00 for two 50c. bottles, by express, prepaid—enough to make several gallons. (Agents make big pay with us.)

Quiets the Nerves. Cools the Blood. Quenches Thirst. Aids Digestion.

FRANK E. HOUSH & CO. 235 Wash'n st. Boston, Mass.

The Wonderful Patch Plate

A new and scientific principle for mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, without the use of acid or soldering iron. One plate costing 15 cents will mend 500 ordinary leaks, which would cost 50 to repair at any tinsmith's from 5 to 15 cents each. Price 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents. Agents can use it. Full directions with each plate. Address THE PATCH PLATE CO., 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSSES SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Trusses CURE RUPTURE. Send for "Mechanical Treatment of Rupture and Price List." Address L. B. SEELEY & CO., 258 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 2 South 11th St., Richmond, Va.

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

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

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free sample address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.