How to Fumigate a Room.

The proper way to fumigate a room is to close the doors, windows, fireplace, etc., pasting strips of paper over all the cracks. Fumigation by burning sulphur is most easily accomplished. Two pounds of sulphur should be allowed for every room from ten to twelve feet square. It is better to divide it up and put it in several pans, rather than burn the entire quantity of sulphur used in one pan. To avoid the danger of fire, these pans should be set on bricks, or in other and larger pans filled with water or with sand. After pouring a little alcohol on the sulphur and properly placing the pans about the room, the furthest from the door of exit should be lighted first; the others in order. The operator will need to move quickly, for no one can breathe sulphurous flames with safety. After closing the door, the cracks around it should be pasted up, as was done within the room. Six hours at least is generally necessary to fumigate a room properly; at the end of that time it may be entered and the windows opened; and they should be left open as long as is convenient, even for a week if possible. After fumigation, a thorough process of cleansing should be instituted. At least the walls and ceiling should be rubbed dry; much the better way is to whitewash and re-paper. The floor and the woodwork and the furniture should be scrubbed with a solution of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant.

To Legally Give an Orange.

If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange"—which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein"—the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title and claim and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck, suck and otherwise eat the same or give the same away as fully and effectually as I, the A. B., am now entitled to bite, eat, suck, otherwise eat the same orange or give the same away with or without its rind, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Poor Kansas.

There is danger of a rabbit plague in Kansas similar to that of Australia.

We are not in condition to enjoy rights until we can be happy without them.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc. Dr. S. S. Hollenbeck & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1, by mail, $1.10.

There are thirteen colonies in the Irish five-leaved and eight-leaved.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and gives malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

It is the troubles of to-morrow that make people heavy hearted to-day.

J. S. Parker, Freeland, N. Y., says: "Shall not fail to speak for the $50 reward. For 15 years I have had a chronic cough with some symptoms of catarrh. Wonderful! Write also for particulars." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A great many people are sick in this locality and we urge their heads.

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 Complaint, makes the Blood rich and pure.

The taste of pudding not depend upon the size or the shape of the pudding.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's for others. 25 cents a box.

Thinking will keep us from doing wrong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I cordially recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering with indigestion, impure blood, nervous prostration, loss of appetite, or out of order generally. *It will surely help you* if there is any thing in the world it can do. I have found it a very great benefit for malaria, chills and fever, rheumatism, kidney complaint and catarrh, *even when I considered myself incurable.*" Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. N. H. Hood, Druggist, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, unsurpassed for efficiency, combination, economy and easy action. 25 cents.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Out.

The Wonderful Patch Plate

A new and scientific principle for mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, without the use of solder or soldering iron. One plate costing 15 cents will mend 50 ordinary leaks, which would cost to repair at tin smith's from 50 cts to $1.25 each. Price 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents, sent postpaid. Full directions with each plate. Address THE PATCH PLATE CO., 1014 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Three One-Cent Stamps. Restores Complexion, Makes the Skin Pure. Sample Free. Garfield Tea Co., 365 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Cures Sick Headache.

Germany is still the paradise of the book-maker and the book-reader.

In 1850 there was one criminal in 3,500 of our population. Now there is one to every 786.5. "These are certainly significant figures," exclaims the Detroit Free Press.

The District Attorney at Washington has held recently that all mortgages are subject to assessment and taxation, except those that arise from a sale of real estate and are part of the purchase price.

An interesting discovery has been made by the clerks of the peace in North Wales. Investigating the lists of justices in their several districts, in accordance with instructions from the home office, they have ascertained that Mr. Gladstone, forty-two years ago, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Flintshire, but never qualified.

The plume of the Prince of Wales worn on state occasions is said to be worth $30,000. The feathers, an English writer says, are pulled from the tail of the feriwah, one of the rarest and most beautiful birds of India. Great expense and trouble are necessary to capture the bird, which is found only in the wildest jungles. The feathers are taken from the live cock.

An ingenious writer has computed that, if it came to close packing, the entire population of the earth could stand on an area of two hundred and fifty square miles. This fact does not suggest to Once A Week very much danger of the world ever becoming overpopulated. Some parts of the earth are rather densely populated in proportion to the square miles, such as tight little Belgium. There the population is about five hundred and thirty-five to the square mile, while Canada has only two, Mexico and Norway fifteen each, and our own United States seventeen. In density, England ranks second.

The statistical report of the Iron and Steel Association for 1892 has just been issued. In reviewing the domestic iron trade for 1892, the report says that prices utterly failed to respond to a very great demand for consumption, and it cannot, therefore, be truly said that our iron and steel industries were prosperous in 1892. It was a year of good profits for very few iron and steel manufacturers, of small profits for many, and no profits at all for a large number. Seeking for the cause of the depression, the opinion is advanced that, while other influences have had their part, the principal cause is to be found in our capacity to produce much more iron and steel than the country could consume, notwithstanding the enormous consumption the last few years. A somewhat gloomy view of the future is taken.

One of the most noted institutions of its kind is the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington, D. C. Connected with this is the National Deaf-Mute College, which held its presentation exercises April 20. On this occasion nine young men and one woman received the degree of B. A., and one young man that of B. S. There were also graduates from the Normal department who will carry the excellent methods of this institution into other fields. Each graduate, although delivering his speech with the sign manual, while a number of the faculty read it for the benefit of the audience, was able to address a few articulate words to the members of the faculty and the visitors seated on the platform. Even the little folks in the primary school are taught to speak, and, before leaving the institution, are able to carry on a conversation with anyone, reading the question from the motion of the lips. In this institution the term "deaf-mute" is rapidly becoming a misnomer.

He Was a Little Dull.

A Penobscot county farmer, speaking of a former hired man to his employer, remarked quietly: "He's a pretty good sort of fellow, John is, but he's a little dull—a little dull." After a moment's further thought he continued: "It may be necessary to explain that a bit. I'll tell you how 'his with him. I had a pretty piece of of onions growing, but they stood a little thick together and needed thinning out. So I told John he might do it. He worked away at them for a day or two and then I went out to see how he was getting on. I found he had pulled up all the biggest ones and thrown them away, leaving only the smallest plants in the rows. I asked him what in creation he had pulled out all the best ones for, and he said 'twas to give the little fellows a chance, 'cos the big ones had crowded them and they couldn't grow.' A little dull, John is a little dull.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Oil Spot.

Ten miles south of the Sabine River and a mile off shore is a natural phenomenon known to sailors as "The Oil Spot." No visible boundary divides it from the open sea around, but even during a storm, though the waters become red and turbid, they remain comparatively calm.—[Detroit Free Press.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

FLINT FOR POULTRY.

Broken flint is now considered one of the articles in the stock of a poultry supply store, says the Mirror and Farmer, and is bought largely by poultrymen who live in those sections where gritty material is scarce. As the flint is broken fine, and is hard and sharp, it is also used by those who have plenty of gravel, but who desire sharp substances for the hens. It is exceedingly cheap, and ten or twelve pounds, costing about ten cents, may be scattered over the range to be picked up by the fowls as required.

MULCHING ORCHARD TREES.

Says H. Vose, Harding County, Kentucky: Keeping the soil stirred and free from weeds around the stems of newly set trees is good, and the practice may be continued for many years with benefit. In fact, we do not think a crop of grass or weeds should ever be allowed to mature over the roots of any kind of fruit trees. This is done, however, all over the country and fair crops of fruit are secured from trees treated in this way; still this does not prove that better would not be obtained should we follow nature's plan of keeping the soil constantly covered with some kind of mulch. In the forests the trees supply themselves with nutriment in the decay of their leaves, besides their roots are always protected from the sun and drying winds, and their healthy and vigorous growth are unimpeachable witnesses of the efficacy of nature's system.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

Scours is usually caused by improper and inferior food, and is a common disease of young calves, especially when they have been taken from their dam while very young. If fed on milk, give one or two teaspoonfuls of lime water in the milk, night and morning, and add a teacupful of gentian infusion with a quart of starch gruel. The following may also be given: One ounce prepared chalk, half ounce powdered catechu, two drachms powdered ginger, half drachm powdered opium, half pint peppermint water. Mix and give morning and night from two to four tablespoonfuls, according to the size of the calf. Restrict the amount of drinking water, giving it often but only a little at a time, dissolving an ounce of chlorate of potash in a pailful of water. Give light food. Scorched flour is also good.—[Atlanta Constitution.

TENDER ASPARAGUS.

The annoying feature of some asparagus in many cases is the stringiness of the lower portion, says Meehan's Monthly. It is very aggravating, as to many people the lower or white portion is the most toothsome of the whole. But there is sometimes asparagus which from tip to top, throughout its whole length, from the thick base to the green or purple top, is as tender as a sprig of cauliflower, so tender that it will almost melt in one's mouth.

Few know how this is done, and it shall now be told to them. This tender luscious character is imparted to the thick ends by bleaching, just as celery is bleached, only in some countries where special attention is given to the production of good asparagus it is done in a different way.

The plants are set out in beds about four feet wide, and when spring comes very light, rich earth is placed some six inches deep over the plants, to be raked off into the alleyways and again thrown over the plants in spring.

Much the same results can be obtained by deep planting, provided the soil be very light, and this saves the labor and trouble which the specialist in asparagus culture gives to the culture of the plant. In our country, where good labor is hard to get, and costs much when found, the deep planting will be best for obtaining nice, tender asparagus.

DRESSING PEAS.

The manner of setting pea-brush must be governed by the way in which the seed is sown, writes G. A. Woolson, of Vermont. If sowed thickly in a trench with no breadth of base the brush should be set entirely on the south or west side according to the trend of the rows, as the vines quickly follow the sun and soon cover the brush. Others prefer to set the brush in the middle of the trench and scatter the seed about the base of it; this plan is advantageous for the reason that the brush is sure to be on hand when needed, but the necessity of inserting small twigs at the bottom, to teach the young vines the way they should go, is something of a drawback where time is valuable. I prefer trenches with a flat surface three or four inches wide at the bottom; this insures strong heavy rows, better able to withstand droughts than if the seeds had no chance for individual development, and the seedling peas are not pushing and crowding each other.

Such rows have to be brushed alternately from side to side; they require no more brush and give better satisfaction in my garden than any other method which has been tried. Good pea-brush is often an expensive luxury, and it is sometimes impossible to get it at all in large towns. In such cases, wire netting is the next best thing for dwarf varieties. It might, perhaps, be used for some of the latter sort, if carefully stayed to prevent whipping in the wind; but the vines will surely come to grief if they outgrow their support, and be hopelessly broken on the upper edge of the wire by the first wind storm.—[American Agricultural.

POINTS IN LAWN MANAGEMENT.

In respect to the large number of fine lawns which line both sides of many streets, Buffalo stands in the front rank of American cities. Here we may get an idea of what constitutes the true beauty of a lawn and learn the lesson that "vigorous growth, rich healthy color of grass, shrubs and trees and order throughout" are points to be considered above all others. It does not make so much difference what is growing or what is the size of the plat.

The planting of rare things may be a satisfaction to the owner, but it gives no advantage as to the appearance and general beauty of the grounds. A clean turf, a few common flowers, shrubs and trees, if judiciously placed and in healthy, luxuriant growth, will please our sense of the beautiful just as much as a lawn filled with the rarest and costliest specimen plants, and far more than grounds on which such costly growths are unduly crowded, injudiciously placed or kept in a half starved condition.

A rich velvety lawn is in itself a thing of beauty, and for the rather small grounds of city residents all sufficient even with little extra ornamentation. In the planting of trees and shrubs good taste must be consulted, but crowding should be scrupulously avoided. The danger is almost entirely in the direction of "too much," seldom in that of "not enough." The reverse is the case in the matter of providing plant foods. No lawn can be expected to show off to best advantage unless every plant, every shrub and tree on it has all the food it needs to keep it in free and healthy, really luxuriant growth. Frequent and regular applications of manurial substances to grass and shrubs are unavoidable. The question only is what manures to use with best results.

The mistake so often made in cities, and noticed on lawns even around public buildings, is the free use of rank stable manure. True, such dressing, if put on in the fall or winter, will secure a good velvety growth of grass the season following; but while the offensive odor will soon disappear, the sight of the stuff becomes offensive to the eye anew with the disappearing snows, and especially so in contrast with the young green of spring. Really, there is no excuse for marring the beauty of the whole arrangement and annoying good taste and æsthetic sense by the application of plant foods in a coarse and offensive form, when chemical fertilizers are so abundant everywhere, easily obtained and reasonably cheap. In many instances the desired results may even be secured at a much less cost by the use of plant food in these concentrated and inoffensive forms.—[N. Y. Herald.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

All root crops are benefitted by ashes.

The more sun and air the corn gets the better.

Bury old bones at the roots of the grapevines.

The cheapest way of raising onions is from seed.

It is said that wood ashes will destroy wire worms in corn.

Be particular when milking to have your hands clean.

The Golden Cluster bean is a very productive variety.

In packing butter care should be taken to have it all one color.

In England the sheep are given only one-third the amount of grain that they are in America. Roots form the balance of the feed in England, and the results are better health, less expense and superior flavor.

Origin of "Coffee Cooler."

The phrase originated in our civil war. At the close of a march the company or mess cooks would hurry to make fires and cook meals. Coffee was the first article made ready. Occasionally it was necessary, for military reasons, quickly to resume march, and at such times only the cooks and a few of the most enterprising of those nearest the fires would have time to swallow a little coffee before the drums sounded the call to fall in. The coffee was almost boiling hot and was consequently cooled inside those who swallowed it. Hence the phrase "coffee cooler" became current and indicated pushing, audacious fellows.—[New York Times.

Knew What He Wanted.

"Now, madame," said the guide at the World's Fair, "what is it that you would like to see first of all?"

"Oh, I dunno—let's see. Tommy dear, what would you like to see first?"

"The post-card counter, ma," said Tommy.—[Harper's Bazar.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A farmer in Estelle, Ky., owns a young chicken which has four legs and five wings.

A recent invention is a tripple pen which rules the three lines of a cash column at one stroke.

The German Emperor recently issued an order against officers of his army using single eyeglasses.

Many of the mediæval churches were originally constructed to serve also, when occasion required, as fortresses.

Thirteen-year-old Mrs. Henry of Headquarters, Ky., has presented her seventeen-year-old husband with triplets.

A Maine farmer is making a good income breeding swans, the market rates for which range from $40 to $75 a pair.

A lamb born on the farm of Isaac Gillespie, near Martin's Ferry, Ohio, had two bodies, each with four legs, but only one head.

At Plymouth a vessel weighing 200 tons was lifted clean on to the broad sea wall at the breakwater by the force of the waves.

The five largest arsenals in the country are at West Troy, N. Y.; Watertown, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Rock Island, Ill., and Frankfort, Penn.

In Noble County, West Virginia, there is a fathomless sea, of small area to be sure, of oil and salt water from which gas escapes with a tremendous roar.

A New England firm of shoe manufacturers lists twenty-two retail agencies where shoes purchased of them are shined free of cost, as often as the wearer desires.

Lightning struck a large oak tree near Salisbury, N. C., one night recently, and ripped the bark completely off the trunk, not a vestige of bark remaining for a distance of nearly ten yards.

Mrs. Nancy Crosby of Geneva, Ga., who is age is eighty-five, is the mother of eleven living children. She has sixty-five grand children and one hundred and seventy-one great-grandchildren.

In Wyoming is a mound of rock and earth standing alone in the middle of a plain, called Church Butte. It is one of most fantastic shape and looks in the distance like the ruins of some grand old cathedral.

Japanese auctions give rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in Europe and America. Each bidder writes his name and bid on a slip of paper, which is placed in a box, and when the bidding is over the auctioneer opens the box and the goods declared to blong to the highest bidder.

A Story With a Moral.

There's a young and handsome couple in the city whose names are constantly in the society columns of newspapers. They are extravagant beyond their means and they are both wealthy by inheritance. They give entertainments and dinners, and keep a stable fit for a chase. One day two years ago John Ducker, a diamond broker, was visited by the husband, who explained the object of his call by producing his wife's diamond necklace, with the request that the real stones be purchased for $2000 and imitations substituted. No one he said, would be ever the wiser; his position and wealth would banish the suspicion of fraud, and he was temporarily money starved. The dealer asked a day to consider, retaining the necklace. In the interval he laid the case before the wife's mother, a wealthy and indulgent woman, and asked her advice on the matter. She at once gave him $2000, telling him to hand the amount to the husband, giving him at the same time the real stones for imitations. This course was accordingly followed and the young husband "blew the money in" with a royal grace.

Six months afterward the wife called upon my friend, the diamond dealer, and, like a female Antony, asked for the loan of his ears. Her proposition was the sale of the diamonds in her necklace for $2,500, and their substitution by false stones. She was a little "short," and needed ready money. A day's time was taken to consider this matter, and a visit was paid as before to the mother. The old lady furnished the money, which was paid to the wife, and the necklace returned ostensibly filled with spurious stones. The wife still wears that necklace to reception and theater, and the pair have each a dead secret unknown to the world and to each other. The point of it is imitation diamonds.—[New York Press.

Cautious.

A writer on New England and New England people some years ago said that the caution of the New-Englander in giving an answer to a direct question was illustrated to him one day, when he asked an Eastern friend whose family were noted for active habits. "Was not your father's death very sudden?"

Slowly drawing one hand from his pocket and pulling down his beard, the interrogated cautiously replied, "Waal, rather sudden for him."—[Harper's Magazine.

A VILLAGE OF FARM HOUSES.

The European System of Agricultural Life Will Be Tried in Georgia.

An experiment is to be tried in Georgia as the result of recent discussion by the local press which has been very successful in parts of Europe. This is to build farm houses in a group as a center of the farms lying about. Already a tract of land twenty-five miles square has been acquired at Floyd Springs, Floyd County, and a company organized to control the experiment. The causes which have led to the adoption of this system are deep-seated and far-reaching. For years felonious assaults have been on the increase in the South, and it has come to the pass that prudent men dislike to leave their families unprotected on isolated farms while they are at some distance away at work. The chief cause is the depression in agriculture resulting from the present system of insufficient culture over a wide area. The idea is to substitute extensive farming and sell the surplus land.

An equally important cause is the lack of social facilities on widely separated farms, especially during the winter months, when the roads are often very bad. Thus, on a tract twenty-five miles square, there would be 100 farms of 100 acres each, and as many families situated at a village in the center of the tract, where they would have all the advantages of urban life, with schools, churches, a postoffice, stores, etc., and at the same time no man would be further than two miles from his farm, and could easily reach it in twenty-five minutes. Thus all the monotony of rural life would be avoided, while practically all of its freedom would be retained.

Similar movements are in process of formation in other parts of the State, and from what can be seen this new phase of rural life is likely to extend throughout the Southern States. It will have a great effect upon crops, and is likely to curtail the production of cotton and increase grain-growing, fruit-growing and a variety of agricultural and horticultural industries. It is part of the Floyd County scheme to establish a canning factory for the preservation of the fruit raised.

Bunyan's Pilgrim in a New Role.

Those who are familiar with Bunyan's immortal allegory will thoroughly appreciate the following: An auctioneer was selling a library at auction. He was not very well read in books, but he scanned the titles, trusted to luck and went ahead. "Here you have," he said, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; how mutch'm I offered for it? How much do I hear for the Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan? 'Tis a first-rate book, gentlemen, with six superior illustrations; how much do I hear? All about the Pilgrims, by John Bunyan! Tells where they come from, an' where they landed, and what they done after they landed! Here's a pleter of one of 'em going about Plymouth peddlin', with a pack on his back."

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.

The export of frozen mutton is becoming one of New Zealand's chief industries. The export of frozen beef has been declining of late years, but that of mutton has largely increased. There are now twenty-one freezing establishments in the colony with a capacity not far short of 4,000,000 sheep a year. Nearly all the frozen meat exported from New Zealand and Australia goes to England. A new storehouse recently built on the Thames in London has a capacity of 200,000 carcasses. New Zealand exports about twice as much mutton as does Australia.

To Make Excellent Cologne.

Into one pint of spirits of wine put half an ounce of camphor, two drachms of ambergris, six drachms of oil of civet and six drachms of oil of bergamot. Cork up tight and shake every morning and night for a couple of weeks. Then filter, and it is ready for use.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

All other baking powders are shown by the latest United States Government Report to be inferior to the Royal in both Purity and Strength.

(See Bulletin 13, Chemical Division of U. S. Agricultural Dept.)

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

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Beginning no have to be made in the leather for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform of assorted, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

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If any one doubts that we can cure the most aggravated case in 25 to 35 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliable city. Our financial backing is $100,000. We use mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs. Call, we guarantee a cure—and our Matchless Specifics is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

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 of vials, 50c. Package (6 boxes), $2. For free sample address, RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

E X L 25

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 has enough paste for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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AGENTS WANTED

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Do You Sleep Peacefully?

"Good Heavens, My Dear Fellow,

My constitution was all gone years ago and I am living on the 'to-laws,'" said Mr. Chaste, to a brother lawyer who lamented that he not only worked too much, but had to put sections of labor. But if, when fatigued at the end of each day's mental toil, he but would repose and peaceful sleep on a

PILGRIM SPRING BED

THE BEST BED MADE.

How like men of narrower capacity—who better appreciate the necessary and cheap as a prerequisite to sound health—might he not have prolonged his life of usefulness for many years. The "Pilgrim" is made of **lights tempered steel wire**; is the perfection of ease and **will last a lifetime.** Beware of cheap imitations, "for they are not what they seem."

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CATARRH

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