A MAN WITH A HISTORY.

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE THAT BEFELL JOHN W. THOMAS, OF TIPTA, TENNESSEE.

Afflicted With a Peculiar Disease—His Body Covered With Lumps—Could Not Eat and Thought He was Going to Dry Up—His Recovery the Marvel of Tennessee.

(From the Nashville, Tenn., Banner.)

Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., of Tipta, Tenn., is a man with a most interesting history. At present he is interested in blooded horses, for which Maury County is famous.

"Few people, I take it," said Mr. Thomas to a reporter who had asked him for the story of his life, "have passed through as remarkable a chain of events as I have and remained alive to tell the story.

"It was along in 1881, when I was working in the silver mines of New Mexico, that my troubles began. At first I suffered with indigestion, and so acute did the pains become that I went to California for my health, but the trip did me little good, and fully impressed with the idea that my last day had nearly dawned upon me, I hurried back here to my old home to die.

"From simple indigestion my malady developed into a chronic inability to take any substantial food, I was barely able to creep about, and at times I was prostrated by spells of heart palpitation. This condition continued until one year ago.

"On the 11th of April, 1893, I suddenly collapsed, and for days I was unconscious, in fact I was not fully myself until July. My condition on September 1st was simply horrible; I weighed but seventy pounds, whereas my normal weight is 165 pounds. All over my body there were lumps from the size of a grape to the size of a walnut, my fingers were cramped so that I could not more than half straighten them. I had entirely lost control of my lower limbs, and my hand trembled so that I could not drink without spilling the liquid. Nothing would remain on my stomach, and I seemed to be fast drying up before my more than eyes. I made a last desperate effort, calling in one after the other, and by the aid of morphine and other medicines they gave me, I managed to live through barely through the fall.

Here Mr. Thomas displayed his arms, and just above the elbow of each there was a large irregular strip as large as the palm of the hand and a purple color; the space covered by the scars was swollen nearly to the bone. "That," said Mr. Thomas, "is what the doctors did by putting morphine into me.

"On the 11th of December, 1893, just eight months after I took permanently to bed. I shall never forget the date—my cousin, Joe Foster, of Cutters' Creek, called on me and gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, saying they had cured him of partial paralysis, with which I knew he had all but died. I followed his directions and began taking the medicine, as a result I stand before you today the most surprised man on earth. Look at my hand, it is as steady as yours; my face has a healthy look about it; I have been attending to my duties for a month. Since I began taking the pills I have gained thirty pounds, and I am still gaining. All the lumps have disappeared from my body except this little kernel here in my palm. I have gained my appetite and I am almost as strong as I ever was.

"Yesterday I rode thirty-seven miles on horseback. I do not feel the lay but not sleep. I used to have from two to four spells of heart palpitation every night; I mean the use of the pills I have had not a single spell altogether.

"I know positively that I was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I feel so strongly that it is my duty to tell everybody in existence of the cure I have gained. I feel so grateful to those who advise me to take the pills, and I feel anxiously to the truth of my remarks be given."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes, never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the pills are sold in this shape at fifty cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

English Currant Cake.

One pint dark Porto Rico molasses, one pint New Orleans molasses, or one quart of one of the two, one and one-half pints of water, three-fourths pound of lard, two handfuls of brown sugar, one and one-half quarts of currants, two table spoonfuls ginger, two spoonfuls of mace, one spoonful of cinnamon, one or a dozen ball cloves, currants, and raisins. Add sufficient very soft or sweet dough to make soft enough to pour in pans. Bake slowly in warm, not much done. Keep a week before using. Excellent. It is a very fine combination for a cake with plenty of all elements of good food.—Baker's Helper.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Walking is a good thing, and yet it never has a voice.

When Nature

Needs assistance it does be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

One of the hardest things to learn is that we are made out of the same kind of stuff as other folks.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

"Bankley is taking a great interest in music these days." "Is he studying the piano?" "No; the baby."

FALL MEDICINE

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the bodily health vigorous, by taking Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla. "My little boy fourteen years old had a terrible scrofula bunch on his neck. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsaparilla cured his little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the bunch has left his neck. It was so near the throat, that he could not have stood it much longer without relief." MRS. ISA HOOD, 224 Thorndike St., Lowell, Mass. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25cents.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

NUTS IN PIGEON HOLES.

Make up a list of the bolts, nuts, screws and small tools that you are in constant need of, and buy them in one lot, and put each in a well-arranged series of pigeon holes and keep them there. The saving will pay a greater interest than the savings bank account.—Home and Farm.

COAXING BUTTER FAT.

Many argue that you can't feed fat into the milk, but no one contends that you can't drive it out. You can drive it out by driving the cows with dogs; by treating them roughly; by exposing them to storms, and in many other ways. As the butter fat is the most valuable element in milk we should not only try to keep it there but to increase it as much as possible. You can coax a good deal of butter fat into milk by being uniformly kind to the cows.—New York Observer.

WATERING HORSES.

The good horseman, says a writer, will water his horse before feeding him, especially in the morning. French breeders always water their horses before feeding and in all the large stables of horses in this country that practice is followed. Yet many horsemen and farmers never think of the advantage and necessity of it. If the horse could talk, or if man could understand him he would ask for a drink the first thing every morning and you will be surprised how eager he is to get it, whether the weather is cold or hot. I wonder how many farmers ever think of watering their horses before feeding them in the morning or how much they lose by not doing so.

The horse comes from work at night gets a drink then is fed mostly on dry grain, eats hay part of the night, and in the morning another dry feed, and by this time is very dry himself, so when he reaches water he fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of the stomach, and is a damage rather than a benefit to the horse. Now try watering one horse before feeding in the morning, thus slaking his thirst, and at the same time washing the stomach ready to receive the morning feed, when, being properly moistened with saliva, it will remain until thoroughly digested. Your horse can do more work on less feed and will be healthy, needs less medicine, humanity demands this treatment.—New York World.

PRIVATE DAIRYING.

The man who expects to sell his labor in a good cash market at a good paying price will never go wrong with a herd of select milch cows. It makes little difference as to the locality, for the more difficult it is and the more expensive it is to make a good brand of butter or cheese, the more money it will bring every time. Fresh dairy products will always sell readily for good money for obvious reasons. It matters but very little either to the private dairyman who goes about his business in a businesslike manner whether he has little competition or much. His business is not so extensive but that he can keep it well in hand from one year's end to the other. He gets his own customers and he is able to hold them, that is, provided he is clean, tender and attentive to every demand that is reasonably made upon him. It doesn't cut any particular figure that During May and June butter may be selling for a lower price than he is asking. That is the season when butter is the most cheaply made, and there is more of it on the market, but if our dairyman has a contract to furnish butter at a stated price the year round to his patrons he, of course, knows exactly what he is doing and so do his patrons, and it is an excellent arrangement for all concerned. He will have stated times for delivery; he will have plenty of ice put up; he will always have an abundance of the best and cleanest feed for his cows; he will have a separator to aid him in doing quick and perfect work; he will have a good breed of hogs as a balance wheel to the dairy machine, and last, but not least, he will see to it that all the fertility he removes from his lands, from whatever form of cropping he may pursue, is returned to the soils.

We know of no more complete and self-sustaining round of duties pertaining to any industry than are those of the dairy, properly carried out. It may be that there will be some buying of feed stuffs in one form or another, but that will prove no drawback to the business, but will be actual aid in preserving the fertility of the farm. Give me the private dairy for a business that is uniformly prosperous during all seasons and all years, if judiciously and intelligently managed.—Nebraska Farmer.

LET THE HENS RUN.

The proper mode of keeping fowls is to give them a free run, an orchard being excellent, as it will in no manner be injured by the fowls, but probably benefit from the destruction of insects.

Poultry do much less damage in a garden than is credited to them. The hen with a brood will diligently search and scratch the ground for weeds and may pick off the dainty, tender plants when they are just a hooting through the soil; but after the plants have become well established and the wood is somewhat hard, the hen is more intent on seeking insects than green food, as grass and young weeds supply her in the way of bulky substances.

If the garden has been planted there will be nothing to prevent the hens from having their liberty after the ground is covered with growth, and there will consequently be no inducement for the hens to abandon an orchard to attack a garden.

It must not be overlooked, as we have stated before, that when the hens are on a range and pick up insects, seeds and grass, the eggs will cost the farmer nothing. No matter how high the prices may be in winter the largest profits from the hens is secured in the summer, as not only do the hens lay more eggs at that season, but the expense of labor is a small item. It is therefore important that the hens be not confined longer than is necessary. The small amount of damage that may be done to a garden is more than offset by a greater number of eggs and less care. The health of the hens is also better when on a range, and the exercise obtained in seeking their food keeps them in the best condition for affording a profit.

A flock of hens may apparently have no need of assistance from their owner, lay a large number of eggs and keep in health, yet there may be a few details overlooked simply because the necessity for attention may not have been presented or discerned. Did it ever occur to you that the hens may often be without water during the whole of a warm day? On some farms there are no streams, and the overflow from a well or the filling of a fountain or bucket is depended upon to supply the hens with water. But it is not always that it is the duty of any particular individual to attend to providing the water supply, hence there may be an abundance at one time and a scarcity at another. An egg is almost wholly water, the solid part being but a small proportion, and water is therefore a necessity in egg production. The turkeys away off in the field sometimes are deprived of water for a whole day, and it is the desire for water that causes them to stray away to search for it. There should be system and regularity in this matter, and better results will be the consequence.—Marrow and Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Gather eggplants before they turn color, and keep potato bugs away by hand-picking.

Good butter will always find a ready market, no matter how abundant or cheap the butterine or oleo may be.

Attend to the cutting of all sprouts, briars and shrubs, which are undesirable and should be killed out, during this month.

The first plant which forms upon the runner of a strawberry plant is said to be the best, and should always be saved for transplanting.

It is, of course, pleasant not to have "too many irons in the fire" at once, but it will not be for the best interests of the farmers to be of the one-idea class.

If you have abundance of straw, you have only to obtain oil meal to mix with it and so a fair proportion of wheat bran and you have a feed which will bring good returns.

Too much cultivation cannot be given the cabbage and cauliflower. Keep the green worms off with hot washing suds, or tobacco tea, before they reach into the heart, where you cannot get at them.

All the vegetable rubbish on the farm can be profitably used for mulching the orchards and berry patches. Thousands of tons of such material are wasted each year simply because the value of a mulch is not appreciated.

One cow to the acre is the old rule. A writer in the Epitomist deplores the too large pastures. He advises large fodder crops for winter feeding, and holds that as dairy products bring far better prices in the winter, it would be better for farmers to plan for winter dairying.

Mulching strawberries to retard them is done by placing manure over the ground when it is frozen, and then scattering straw over it. Care must be taken that the manure does not cover the crowns of the plants. Leave the covering of straw on quite late in the spring. The manure can remain permanently.

If you have large fruit trees you wish transplanted, dig around them towards the close of summer, cutting off the larger roots at from three to five feet from the body, according to the size of the tree. Twelve months later they will have made so many small roots to replace the larger ones that transplanting can be attempted safely.

In trimming a tree the general symmetry should always be maintained. There is often a choice in limbs to be cut away. In such cases the ideal form of the top should be kept in mind, and prune with that in view. As to the time the work should be done, it is largely a matter of convenience, but the dormant season is probably the more appropriate.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

FRIED CELERY.

Did you ever hear of fried celery? It is really excellent. Boil a head of celery until tender; cut it to pieces; season with parsley, pepper and salt, and saturate with lemon juice—setting it aside for half an hour. When ready, dip the pieces in batter, and fry to a light brown. Properly done once, there will be a demand to have this dish repeated.

PUMPKIN PIE.

Cut up a small-sized pumpkin, cook until done and stew until little moisture is left. Press through a colander. Take four cupsful of the pumpkin, add to them one cupful of molasses, two cupsful of sugar, two tablespoonsful of ginger, a similar quantity of cinnamon and of flour, three pints of milk and a teaspoonful of salt, and five well-beaten eggs. Mix all together thoroughly and bake with an under-crust only.—New York World.

CHICKEN WINGS.

A nice dish can be made from the wings of fowls by stewing slowly until extremely tender, then making a puree of peas by boiling a quantity of peas, either fresh or canned in water until tender, draining and mashing through a sieve and seasoning with salt and pepper and butter. Just before mashing through the sieve thicken with a tablespoonful of flour to every quart of peas. Wet the flour with cold water and cook for two minutes. Serve on a steak dish with the wings piled on top.—New York Recorder.

TOMATO CATSUP.

The following recipe has been tested for many years and never fails: Cut in small pieces for cooking in their own liquor enough fine, ripe tomatoes to make four quarts of pulp when cooked. Rub through a wire sieve till it is as smooth as cream. Add one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of black pepper, one-half spoonful of cayenne, one-half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon—grind it yourself and be sure that it is good—one-half teaspoonful of cloves and sugar to suit the taste. Boil slowly for three hours and when nearly done add a pint of good vinegar. Bottle when hot, and cork the bottle tight, sealing them all over with sealing wax. When you are going to use spices of any kind, or pepper, get the grains and grind them yourself.—New York Telegram.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A Parisian claims to have invented a paper which is incombustible.

Green glass in conservatories gradually turn yellow and then purple.

No one can breathe at a greater height than seven miles from the earth.

The width of the human jaw is becoming narrower with each succeeding generation.

The manufacture of fuel bricks of crude petroleum is an established industry in Italy.

The tensile strength of wrought iron rods varies as to the square of the diameter. A one-inch rod will support 7,000 pounds, and a two-inch rod 28,000 pounds.

The scientists have decided that the average workingman requires daily in his food not less than four ounces of protoids, two ounces of fat and eighteen ounces of the carbo-hydrates.

Recent experiments indicate that the normal eye can discriminate fifteen separate tints in the spectrum, but that the beautifully delicate gray tint of a brand new $10 bill can be seen farthest and with the greatest distinctness.

The human system can endure heat 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

It has been proposed that stations be erected in convenient localities in cities and large towns where physicians may go to be thoroughly disinfected immediately after they have visited a case of infectious disease, and before paying any further visits.

Sir Robert Ball, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, at a scientific meeting stated that the time is coming when power would be furnished for industrial purposes directly from the heat of the sun, and he exhibited a machine of that character which was capable of driving a small printing press.

Professor Herman of Konigsberg recently read a paper before the British Association on "Vowel and Consonant Sounds" in which he described the methods that enabled him to reproduce photographically the movements of a plate on which the vibrations of the voice were made to fall.

It is strange that with all the scientific tests applied to milk inspection there is no recognized standard of the purity of milk. Science cannot, as yet, distinguish the difference between watery milk from a poor cow and good milk adulterated with water. The cheap grades of condensed milk are generally skim milk, and even the best is not as nutritious as fresh milk.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Imperial woodpeckers of Mexico are twenty-two inches long.

The principles of rainfall were first correctly set forth by Dalton in 1787.

The Tartars take a man by the ear to invite him to eat and drink with them.

A New York dog whose eyesight is affected is daily seen wearing a pair of spectacles.

Miles Darden, of Tennessee, who died in 1857, weighed over one thousand pounds.

The longest, largest and strongest bone in the human system is the femur, or thigh bone.

The Persians gave names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

The foot travel across London bridge each year reduces to powder twenty-five cubic yards of granite.

The quantity of diamond dust used in polishing a very large diamond has sometimes cost five thousand dollars.

The highest lighthouse on the American coast is that at Cape Henry, Va. It is 165 feet in height, built wholly of iron.

Artificial diamonds, with such a pure and limpid quality that all but the most expert judges are deceived by them, are now being made in Paris.

In Sweden the railway stations where meals are served are known by the simple but suggestive picture of a crossed knife and fork against the name of the station.

The agitations of a society recently formed at Innsbruck to restore and preserve the old Tyrolean costumes and peasant festivals has met with an enthusiastic response on all sides.

The introduction of mahogany into England and the commerce of the world was caused by the repairing with a plank of that wood of one of Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels in 1595.

A colored man had a streak of luck while fishing in the Flint river, near Albany, N. Y. His line became tangled in something, which proved to be a lady's gold necklace, which had evidently lain at the bottom of the river for many years.

A woman at Sewallville, Me., the other day, when getting her ironing board ready to iron a sheet, noticed a long wrinkle in it and, on trying to smoothe it out, found that it was caused by a two-foot snake that had crawled in while the sheet was on the line.

In the well-known house of Chequers, in Buckinghamshire, England, may still be seen the clothes worn by Oliver Cromwell when a baby. Among the articles used by the protector in his cradle days are six caps, scalloped round the edges and bound with ribbons, now yellow with age.

"Electrolickedisonintophitsaphone."

Sometime ago English electricians were staggered by an order from India for "the new machine which gives electrical shocks and sends out sparks; is a magic lantern of sorts; can make any noise desired and can ventriloquise." Our English friends took the matter as well as the order with their proverbial seriousness, and being unable to comprehend the one or fill the latter, promptly referred the whole thing to their quick-witted Yankee brothers, for elucidation and execution. It was discovered that an expert and humorous electrician had been giving concerts and entertainments in the east, with a big box surmounted by large switches and immense frauds which he had invested with the somewhat intricate but high-sounding name of "the electrolickedisonintophitsaphone." This big box with big name, covered a trap in the stage; sundry men, boys and even a Dutch band were as fancy suggested of the taste of the audience indicated. The grand finale was throwing all the switches simultaneously, when deafening thunder, lightning, sparks and colored fire, the whole affair exploded much to the amusement of some, mystification of all, but certain reputation and profit of the exhibition.—Atlanta Constitution.

Valuable Information.

Smithers saw the following advertisement in the newspaper: "Send one dollar and we will inform you how you can make ten dollars a day."

He sent his dollar and this was the information he received in return for his money: "Insert an 'ad' like ours in the papers and get ten fools like yourself to answer it."—Judge.

Willing to Work.

Everett Wrest—Lady, if you would like to have some wood sawed"—

Mrs. Potts—We burn gas.

"Then perhaps you will let me turn on the gas for me breakfast?"—Indianapolis Journal.

She Succeeded.

Landlady—I believe in letting coffee boil thirty minutes. That's the only way to get the good out of it.

New Boarder (tasting his and leaving it)—You succeeded admirably, ma'am. Harper's Bazar.

In most countries diphtheria has nearly doubled the number of its victims in twenty years.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VALUE OF COLD STORAGE.

It Frequently Saves the Butter Market from Utter Collapse.

The Iowa Creamery Journal, a trade publication intended exclusively for creamerymen, says: "Cold storage buyers furnish an outlet for surplus summer butter. They save the market from utter breakdowns. They compete against the buyers for immediate use. They take the surplus above present demands for consumption, and they influence the price of the whole. As soon as storage buyers took hold butter advanced. Were there none buying to hold, butter would invariably drop to the price of soap grease, for there is where the surplus would have to go.

"We might pursue this subject, its effect upon winter prices, but it would lead us away from the point under consideration. Now is the time when it is bought for storage. It is advantageous to have the grade of butter to sell which these buyers want, for otherwise they will not take it and the buyer for immediate use sees his advantage and profits by it, taking the profit out of the pocket of the producer of the butter. Butter for storage must be pretty dry. If too much water is present it will not keep well and storage buyers let it alone. So in the summer time it is particularly wise not to load butter with water, for it will not keep so well nor sell so well. Churn early in the morning and work it while the air is pure and cool. If you do a first-class job, you will get the top of the market."

There is a great deal in this. But for cold storage such perishable commodities as fruit, eggs and butter would at times become unsalable. Storage equalizes prices, preventing both a glut with its breakdown of prices and a famine accompanied by famine prices. It is a benefit to both producer and consumer, for it saves money and saves the butter or other product. The question forced upon all dairy localities by the late railroad strike is the need of home, cold storage. It would have saved vast sums of money. The actual freezing of butter is now considered the best method of cold storage.

Cupid in Russia.

Long engagements are rather expensive affairs in Russia. The bride-groom-elect is expected to send his fiance a present daily—not merely flowers, as in France, but something more practical. Thus the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Czar and Czarina's eldest daughter, receives every day some handsome gift from her lover, the Grand Duke Alexander—chiefly art treasures of home manufacture, such as a lace fan, a malachite ornament, a choice piece of Russian embroidery, etc.

The Pottery Tree of Para.

One of the curiosities of Brazil is a tree whose wood and bark contain so much alumina that they are used by potters. Both wood and bark are burned and the ashes are powdered and mixed in equal proportions with clay, producing a very superior ware. The tree grows to a height of 100 feet, but does not exceed a foot in diameter. The fresh bark cuts like sandstone and when dried is brittle and hard.—Demorest Magazine.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1

The present is made up of the fragments of the past.

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

The highest peak of the Rocky Mountains is Mount Brown, British America, 15,300 feet.

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

Don't nurse a good thought, give it immediate exercise.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS *on all their Goods at the* CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

Their BREAKFAST COCOA, which, unlike the Dutch Process, is made without the use of Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes, is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

How Birds Build Nests.

"Nearly all our smaller birds, except swallows, build a fresh nest every year," says a naturalist. "In doing so they spend all the way from one day to a month, but a week is about the average time expended to complete the task. It is almost impossible to get in a position to watch the operation without disturbing the birds. The females are generally the sole workers. The beginning of their labors is the most puzzling part to me, and perhaps to the birds themselves as well. It is generally accomplished by laying sticks, twigs or straws across from branch to branch or depositing a lump of material in the fork of a tree. The inward shape is preserved and perfected by the breast as the female turns around. I have sometimes assisted in building nests by scattering wool, horse hair, strings, etc., where it would attract the attention of the birds, who invariably came and carried it off."

TAKE STEPS

in time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a *large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have in nearly every instance been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting facts, and who were often strongly prejudiced against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been proved to convince that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its alleged "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their experience.

Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

COOK BOOK FREE!

300 PAGES ILLUSTRATED. Send 6 cents for postage and receive this book. Mailed in exchange for 2 2-cent stamps. Address, with 6 cents, Wisdom Spice Co., 40 River St., Toledo, Ohio.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 & $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2, $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES: $3, $2.50, $2, $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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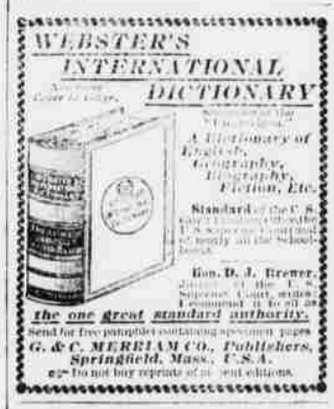

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