Feeding by Machinery.

An electric horse feeder, is a new invention brought out by Mr. Alderson, of Chesterfield, for securing the regular feeding of horses during the absence from any cause of the stable man or groom. The apparatus is described as being very simple, the law of gravitation being depended upon to accomplish most of the work. The first requisite is an alarm clock, which should be good enough not to stop casually, but need not be expensive. The electric plant is that needed for an ordinary electric bell, four cells of the Leclanche type of battery being sufficient for any distance up to 200 yards. The third portion of the apparatus is the feeder—that is to say, the vessel holding the corn and chaff, as the case may be. The clock, which is the prime mover of the whole concern, may be in the house, the harness room or anywhere, but if it be more than 200 yards away from the feeder a more powerful battery will be required. To use the feeder, the first thing is to set the alarm of the clock at the hour at which it is desired that the horses should be fed. The food is then placed in a tin like biscuit box, which is turned upside down, and placed in the proper compartment of the shute, when the lid of the box is drawn out, the corn then resting upon the floor of a trap like arrangement, held in its place by a simple contrivance. When the alarm goes off a button is pressed and the circuit is completed. A weight falls, the bottom of the feed box is released, and the corn falls out into the manger.

An Unreliable Road.

There is a railroad in one of the Southern states that is notorious for its erratic running gear. Not long ago a resident of one of the towns along its line received a telegram to the effect that his brother was coming from Atlanta to pay him a visit, and he communicated the fact to his wife.

"How is he coming?" she inquired.

"Over the Q. N. & R.' I reckon."

"Drat it," she exclaimed. "why don't he walk? I on't he know there's no telling whether a passenger on that road will get here Monday morning for breakfast, or Saturday night for supper? And we ain't running a restaurant."

Chattanooga First.

Chattanooga made the first Pessemer steel that was manufactured in the South.

How It May Happen.

"Jeminy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which evinced suffering. "No," said the other, "It's neuralgia and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it and—married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

The French Government will spend 20,000 in testing the value of the new diphtheria serum.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Keys made of bronze and iron were in use in Greece and Italy as early as the seventh century.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A grand piano was lowered into the "marble cave" at Springfield, Mo., for the formal opening.

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

It is said that the secretary bird in attacking a snake uses one wing as a shield and the other as a club.

Wounded in the War

"I enlisted with Co. D, Third West Virginia Infantry Volunteers. August 29, 1862, I was wounded in the knee, and Sept. 18th my limb was amputated. For thirty years I have suffered from the remaining part of the limb, which has never healed, but continued to discharge. My health was greatly shattered, yet I kept moving about until December, 1891, when I was struck down by the grip, and again, a year later suffered a relapse. I had a smothered feeling so that I could scarcely breathe at all. I then procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I feel better than I have for ten years. We have used eighteen bottles in our family and have found it a permanent cure for Scrofula. I owe my life and health to Hood's Sarsaparilla." F. M. HUFFMAN, Marquess, West Virginia.

Mr. F. M. Huffman.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic

EASTMAN National Business College and Shorthand

SCHOOL affords the best preparation for business life. Practical work. Both sexes. Positions furnished.

SHORTHAND

Thorough instruction in Bookkeeping and Business Customs, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, English and Modern Languages. For Catalogue, address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 20 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EASTMAN

According to English insanity returns, sixteen cases in 1,000 are caused by love affairs.

There are 2,000 American born Chinese in California, and it is said that many of them will vote two years hence.

Of seventy Boston aldermen fifty own no property, states the New York Advertiser. They are active young politicians with no interests at stake.

The Governor of Alabama, in his annual message, recommends the passage of an anti-lynching law.

There are those who believe the hotel business of the future in New York will be conducted by millionaires and "society men."

The eastern hemisphere, on which dwelleth ninety-two per cent of the population of the world, has 170,742 miles of railroad, or forty-six per cent of all railroads.

Camels are now in general use throughout Australia. Within twenty-five years, by scientific breeding, a race has been produced larger in frame, sounder in wind and limb and able to carry more weight than the Indian camels originally imported.

Having included opium in its programme, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has started a series of mass meetings in England in the cause of temperance and anti-opium. After the principal towns in the provinces have been worked the series will be closed with a great gathering in one of the largest halls in London.

One of the most interesting applications of kindergarten methods has been made in the teaching of music to young children, observes the New York Sun. The instruction is begun at a very early age. The children are taught to sound a given note after it has been struck on the piano, and to do many things that at first sight seem impossible to the very little. Much of the knowledge of music usually imparted in later years, with much labor to both teacher and pupil, is thus acquired with comparative ease.

The secret of the machoiis-crowed "war chariot" of Farjia was published the other day in accordance with the French patent law, and it turns out to be merely a complexity of rockets charged with powder shrapnel. Almost every assumption of the inventor in designing it is an exploded fallacy. The military rocket was used as an engine of warfare as early as 1807 at Copenhagen, and was the invention of Sir William Congreve. It proved a formidable weapon in its day, but modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack.

Arnold Baker, a well-known New York commission merchant, claims that the time is rapidly approaching in this country when there will be a scarcity of apples as the orchards have been allowed to slowly go to ruin. He claims that in Northern Michigan there has been a considerable increase in the orchard acreage, but this side of the Alleghany Mountains no apples are raised that are worthy of the name. There are thousands of acres of farm land now devoted to the raising of fifty cent wheat, which, with half the expense and not nearly as much attention, might, the New York Witness thinks, be transformed into productive orchards, which are getting to be more profitable every year.

The Australians have invented a new word—it is universal if not in order to describe Miss Laura Shaw, the very gifted lady who has been instructing the English in colonial matters, says the New York Tribune. They call her a "stateswoman." Miss Shaw is at any rate in a unique position. She is on the staff of "The Times," and has contributed to that journal a great number of papers on colonial affairs in which imperial and colonial views are skilfully blended. She lectures on this subject also, and is probably at this moment one of the influences which make most strongly for more closely knit relations between the mother country and her big daughters across the seas. It would be simpler and equally correct to call her a statesman.

The plans for the proposed new buildings for Columbia College New York City on the site of the old Bloomingdale Asylum have been placed on exhibition. A plaster model of the new library building was also on view. Its estimated cost is $750,000. President Low says that by general consent the site is unsurpassed in location by that of any university in the world. He appeals for means with which to provide eleven halls and other edifices besides that of the library building, the cost of each of which is estimated at from $100,000 to 300,000. The site cost $2,000,000, and while it is expected that some of the buildings now on the grounds can be utilized, some new ones are immediately needed. It is expected to move the college to the new quarters by 1896.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

FEED REGULARLY.

From every point of view regularity in feeding stock pays. Cattle know, as well as human beings, when meal time has come and if neglected they grow restless and loss of flesh results, so that two items have to be added to the debit side—the actual loss of flesh and the loss of the gain that should have been made. Additional food will be necessary to restore them to their normal condition and to overcome the check their system has received. It is decidedly easier and less expensive to prevent waste than it is to repair it.—New York World.

KEEPING CLOVER IN SILOS.

There are more difficulties in keeping clover in the silo than in doing the same thing by green corn. The clover is much more nitrogenous, and heats with so much greater violence on the least exposure to air that it is hard to preserve it. When fodder corn begins to heat it is so moderate that the carbonic acid gas generated by the slow fermentation remains in the silo and helps to suppress it, much as does the smoke from a dull fire made of green wood when there is little draught. If the fermentation is more active, as it is where there is more nitrogen, the heat is greater, and this helps to make a draught. We think, therefore, that clover is generally better cured dry, and the corn fodder or millet preserved in the silo. I feed eight with all stock to be some of the feed given in a dry state. Cattle will eat sulkiness clover without waste. They will not eat the tips and butts of corn stocks unless cut and preserved in the silo.—Boston Cultivator.

A CLUE OF ARTISTICNESS.

The way in which attitudes are put up has much to do with securing a ready market and good prices. Appearances count for a good deal more than is generally imagined, and first impressions carry great weight. Clean, well-assorted eggs of one size and color will always find a quicker sale at a better price than usually good eggs having the different sizes and colors indiscriminately mixed, and this, too, even if the purchaser imagines himself uninfluenced by appearances.

Many farmers excuse their carelessness on the plea of poor prices. It is to be remarked that they never took any pains when prices were high, but was it so important then. With every precaution and consequent lower prices, customers have become more fastidious; there is a greater amount of choice, and the most tempting packages are the first sold, while the selling price often yields fair returns for the extra trouble involved.—New York World.

BEFORE SNOW FALLS.

There is but little doubt on the minds of all who are informed, such as school children and the coarser feelings of brains. Many wheat beans on the market are simply the coarse brans sifted. This is one reason there is a popular prejudice against the pearly, lucky appearing brans. One of these samples sent by R. H. McLean belongs to that class. From the small number of digestion experiments made in this country, it appears that middlings are somewhat more digestible than bran, and for this reason some of the more expensive middlings. When middlings are selling at from $1 to $3 per ton less than the price of middlings, they are without doubt the cheapest and better food for milch cows. There is, except in the matter of value of wheat bran, which contains an average of forty-two pounds of nitrogen, sixty pounds of phosphoric acid, and thirty-two of potash, while middlings average forty-one, twenty-six and twenty pounds respectively.—American Agriculturist.

WOMEN ILLUSTRATORS.

The most "striking draughtsmen" in town are the young women who illustrate fashion articles. There are a half-dozen of these who have made reputations and, it is hoped, money by their talent. A few years ago this work was done by men. For the wooden figures, impossible shoulders and spindle waists of the fashion plates of that day, we have the airy sweeping skirts and the instinctive life and movement distinctively modern and feminine. There is, perhaps, a tendency of the work of these young women to accentuate the soubrette type is undeniably popular. The men look at the pictures and the women copy the clothes. These women have all had serious training as art students. It is to this that they owe their facility in drawing which makes their work pictures as well as fashion plates. Being women they are capable of designing costumes as well as knowing how they would be worn. For original designs they receive extra pay. Of these draughtswomen, Miss Goodman, Miss Rafferty and Miss Underwood are most prominent. Miss Goodman has just returned from Paris, where she has acquired that French "chi" which makes French fashion artists the best in the world. Miss Rafferty makes a specialty of children, which she draws with delightful skill. Miss Underwood has a distinct sense of humor, which has its own place in fashion work, and has shown herself capable of work of broader scope.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

SICK HORSES.

The proper nursing of sick horses requires only slightly less delicate attention than the nursing of sick men. Not to speak of diet and medicine, frequent change of bedding and clothing is as indispensable in one case as in the other. Perfect attention, abundant light and pure atmosphere should always be prime considerations in treating the stable patient as well as the human subject.

The horse is by nature one of the children of light, and not of darkness and the open air, not of the confined, stifling stall. In his wild state he seeks the sunlight of the plains and avoids the darkness of forest glades; and it would fortify him against the depressing effects of protracted illness we would insure him the free light of day and full enjoyment of the pure circumambient air. He should, when ailing, not be tied up to rack or manger, but have the comparative freedom of a roomy box. It is strange that most stable architects think any old space in a dark corner, that cannot be well utilized to form stalls, is quite good enough a situation for a loose box or for an infirmary for a horse "held off" as too ill to work and requiring veterinary treatment. There is much room for improvement in the architecture and sanitation of the stables for both sick and healthy horses.—New York World.

THE HUMAN MAN.

One of the most perplexing problems for the farmer merely is the difficulty of securing competent, reliable farm help. Shorter hours, poorer service and less intelligence prevail to a greater extent than for years past. An error that lies at the bottom of this subject is the common impression that it requires no training or training to make a farm laborer, and no effort toward advancement is put forth by the average farm hand. Another mistake for which the employer is responsible is the practice of classing all farm hands alike or nearly so, and adhering to an unyielding range of prices in wages paid. By that practice the shiftless fellow is paid too much and the careful, pains-taking man not enough. The average farm hand could, by careful intelligence, make his services worth twice the common run of wages. But it requires brains and brains rightly used, to fill any position well and merit promotion.

The field is never crowded for those who excel. No man has better opportunities or surer prospects for promotion than the farm hands, if he only proves equal to the occasion and rises to the level that is in him. Would that I could impress this upon the brain boys and hired men. The time is already coming when farmers will see these things and discriminate against shiftlessness and in favor of brain, industry and integrity. And the difference in wages is only beginning to widen. It pays to think, study and grow, aside from wages, because it takes all these to make the man.—Farm and Dairy.

CARE AND GARDEN NOTES.

An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards.

Feed the poultry well just now as they are going through that terrible ordeal of moulting.

Nothing will weak or "run down" a chicken so much as moulting, so give them all the comforts and good food possible.

Nitrogen promotes growth. It should therefore be used with some caution, for young trees should be grown for wood rather than for timber.

Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. The crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil and as a green manure.

Nitrogen can be obtained cheapest by means of thorough tillage (to promote nitrification) and nitrogenous green manures. There is rarely occasion for buying it for fruit plantations if the lands are properly tilled and cropped.

A green manure improves the soil by adding fibre to it and by increasing its fertility. It catches the nitrates which, earlier in the season, are need by the tree roots. Vegetable fibre in the soil increases its power of holding both moisture and plant food.

In general, the commercial complete fertilizers are less rational for orchards than a fertilizer made for the occasion out of materials evidently needed by the trees; but the complete fertilizers give much better results than the prevailing indifference and neglect.

Now is the time to get ready for the next season. Nothing should be postponed that can be done now. If hives are needed comb foundation or other supplies, make out your lists and send in your orders. In bee keeping, as in other pursuits, the best results are obtainable only by being ready to begin work as soon as the season opens. All the preparatory work done now will be so much gained.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A bed in a Greek inn in A. D. 327, cost four cents.

A plant of spleenwort weighing less than four ounces will produce over a million seeds.

A snail ranch has been started by a farmer of Anet, France, to supply the Parisian market.

On the Welch River Towy the coracle, the veritable boat of the Britons but picturesque Britain, is still in use.

The swiftest bird is the kestril or English sparrowhawk. It has been known to achieve a speed of 150 miles an hour.

The great pelican often has a wing spread of fifteen feet. The bird itself sometimes exceeds twenty-five pounds in weight.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, has 500,000 volumes, and its annual expenses are $45,000 a year, nearly ten cents a volume.

The muscles of a pig's snout are exceedingly powerful for their size, and thus enable the animal to turn up very hard ground with utmost ease.

John Conlarr and wife, of Clifton, Ohio, have celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary with a family reunion. Both are hale and hearty.

Loudon County, Va., has a fruit farm which contains 60,000 vines, 15,000 peach trees, 8,000 quinces and pears, 9,000 English walnut trees.

A bat finds its way about without the assistance of its eyes. A blinded bat will avoid wires and obstructions as dexterously as though it could see perfectly.

The Michigan people are running a race on big cabbages. Around Three Oaks a twelve-pound cabbage is considered a fair shipper size, and the Barnett Preserve Company have sent one to Chicago that measures four and a half feet in circumference and weighs twenty-six pounds.

Nearly fifty monkeys escaped from the hold of a New York vessel recently, and climbing into the rigging, set up such a chattering that a large number of persons quickly gathered on the wharves. Several hours elapsed before the animals, which were chased up and down the masts by the sailors, were captured again.

Joseph Grimm of Hatboroughton, Penn., was riding along a country road recently on his bicycle when he was stopped by three highwaymen. They wanted his money, etc. He took his watch from his pocket, threw it several yards away, and, while the men were scrambling for it, mounted his wheel and escaped.

A country cat can always be kept at home by cutting off her ears, or for a time by clipping out the hairs in the interior. The long hairs serve to keep out the drops of dew that fall from the leaves of plants and grasses, and when the hairs are removed the cat will stay at home rather than claw the water out of her ears.

Found a Gold Ring in a Sea Fish.

Lieutenant James B. Minor of the police force was presented with a gold ring by Capt. Harry H. Haywood, who at the time of coming in possession of the ring was in command of the Nova Scotia bark Alice. Captain Haywood says that while the bark Alice was on her way from New York to Havana he frequently passed the time in fishing, and on June 14, 1892, he caught a large bonita fish, which on being cut open was found to have a plain gold ring inside. It was the opinion of the sailors on the bark that the fish had bitten off the hand of a man who either fell overboard or went down with his ship. Captain Haywood has taken a great fancy to Lieutenant Miller and gave him the ring as a token of his friendship.—Florida Times-Union.

A Sunday-School by Telegraph.

"The most unique Sunday-school in the world is on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad," said L. A. Warner. "President Thomas is an ardent Sunday-school man, and inaugurated a system among the telegraph operators along the line. One of the lightning manipulators at Nashville acts as teacher, and uses the regular lesson leaf. The class is composed of the operators between Nashville and Chattanooga, and the lesson is conducted as though all were present, except that the questions and answers are sent by telegraph. The comments of the teacher are sent down the line and the class is dismissed, going back to their work, the same as on any other day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Czar's White Horses.

The Czar of Russia has one set of fifty horses, all pure white, with blue eyes. They are beautiful creatures, but deaf, as white animals with blue eyes always are. These white horses are used in showy processions on state occasions, and like Queen Victoria's famous cream-colored horses, are never sold from the imperial stables. When past use they are shot and buried with due ceremony.

Good manners have forced many a proper person to swallow unwholesome food.

A Fingerless Family.

In a Lincolnshire village in England, lives a family who suffer under the curious deformity of being fingerless. This peculiarity does not appear to be one of those freaks of Nature which may appear in one individual, and not be transmitted to the next generation. From what can be learned, the singularity has existed in this family so far as history and tradition extends, and there seems at present no signs of its dying out, as the grandchildren are as devoid of fingers as their grandsire.

The hands of this remarkable family present the appearance of having had the fingers amputated, or chopped off roughly and unevenly below the second joint, leaving a short stump. There is no nail or hard substance, and were it not for the absence of anything like a cicatric casual observer would conclude that the defect was due to an accident; but, as though Nature had attempted to compensate for the absence of fingers, the thumbs are abnormally large and strong.

The family are in other respects fully endowed by Nature, and do not appear to suffer the disadvantages the absence of fingers might be expected to entail. One of the daughters, aged 20, can write, sew, knit, and is in every way as dexterous and accomplished as other girls of her age and station. When asked if she did not find it awkward to be fingerless," she replied:

"No! If you had never had fingers, you would not know you needed them."

The only drawback that seemed to be occasioned is the curiosity the absence of fingers evokes from strangers.

What He Wanted.

One evening, at a symphony rehearsal of the Meiningen orchestra Bulow stopped the orchestra and exclaimed: "kettledrums forte!" The drummer, who thought he had done pretty well already, redoubled his efforts; but again Bulow stopped and shouted: "Kettle drums forte!" Once more the drummer put on extra steam; and, when Bulow stopped again, he exclaimed: "Really, Herr kapellmeister, if I beat any harder I shall break the drum-heads!" "Who asked you to do that?" retorted Bulow, quietly: "you play fortissimo, and what I want is forte only."

The Young Khedive's Amusements.

Although the youthful Khedive of Egypt does not smoke and is strictly obedient to the Koran's injunction not to use strong drink, he finds various ways of amusing himself. One is in his yachts, of which he has four, the largest being about as big as an ocean liner. Under his rule woman's position is fast improving in Egypt, and harem life is disappearing. By the Mahommedan law an Egyptian is permitted to have four wives, but at present it is considered bad form for a man to have more than one helpmate.

First-class Men and Women in Demand.

"There are the usual openings for live, energetic men and women of good character in our line of business, and we offer all or part of their time to the work." That is what H. E. Johnson of the firm H. E. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., says in reference to their advertisement.

It is believed wires will soon be done away with for voice and time transmission.

A Bright Eye

is a sign of good health and if the stomach is not in the best of conditions it can not shine. Ripans Tabules will make the stomach right and keep the eyes bright and clear.

The sound of a syllable moves through the atmosphere 1,116 feet a second.

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

St. Louis, Mo., has an institution devoted to the study of sanitary science.

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

Shipments of tomatoes are being made from the Canary Islands to Liverpool, England.

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

There are 450,000 books in the Congressional Library at Washington.

We have not been authorized to recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LYDIA BRIGGS, Gloucester, Mass., Feb., May 4, 1895.

France has 30,000,000 dwellings.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Got this Letter day before yesterday.

Rondout, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1894.

Your Discovery is doing us good. We can only say that it is doing everybody good who uses it.

Where I begin telling it, some want to hear the story over and over. DYSPEPSIA or indigestion is the worst form of it I have. I have suffered so much with it. I could not eat, or got down on my knees to die anything in my stomach. I felt like a new person. You must know I was discouraged, as I have had two physicians and tried other bitters, but STOMACH TROUBLE. But I keep believing if they had known of your wonderful cure they would be well as I am. You can't say too much in favor of your medicine. Use my name if you think it will do any good. Yours truly,

MRS. MARY C. AYRES.

Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels healing up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not drugged, as you may say of the so-called nerve tonics and nerve mixtures do when refreshed and fed on the food they need on health. If you suffer from indigestion or dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the manifestations that result from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can cure yourself with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

Try Them All,

Every Tom, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat.

THEN TRY

Heckers'

WALTER BAKER & CO.

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On the Continent have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Eighty Thousand ONE DOLLAR PAYS FOR A $5 ELECTRIC BELT

Grateful Testimonials

Well People

do not need medicine. Certainly not. But sometimes they have a headache or feel bilious—perhaps a little dizzy. This is the

Warning.

Ripans Tabules, taken at such times, will keep people well.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Weak Mothers

and all women who are nursing babies, derive almost inconceivable benefits from the nourishing properties of

Scott's Emulsion

This is the most nourishing food known to science. It enriches the mother's milk and gives her *strength*. It also makes babies fat and gives more nourishment to growing children than all the rest of the food they eat.

Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians for *twenty years* for Rickets, Marasmus, Wasting Diseases of Children, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Emaciation and Consumption.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.