MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(*From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.*)

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of the purse strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, a severe numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the News Mr. Hackley explained the secret of this transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was induced some time ago to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they did seemed little short of a miracle. The numbness and pain in my limbs, which had been growing worse steadily for years, finally became tolerable. I kept on using the Pink Pills with only partial relief, and then I felt sure my troubles were due to poor blood and my nerves being starved. I continued still, and my sufferings began to make my life very dark. They were at last so severe I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembling mine that I was interested, and I sent to one who had been benefited, and received a most satisfactory reply. I then began using the pills in earnest, and soon felt that they were doing me good. I continued using them until I had taken six boxes, when I felt that I was a well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am quite glad to assist others to health, though the sight to me is of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are sold by all druggists, or may be had by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for a box (not less than six boxes are sold) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Dandelion, with its golden rays, generally appears early in spring.

"A THING OF BEAUTY."

Hammond's Edition of Hoyt's Calendar for 1895.

[illegible] Hoyt's Calendar for 1895 [illegible] "A Thing of Beauty." You do not realize it [illegible] shape of a book and is ornamented with two beautiful child faces which have been chromo-lithographed [illegible] colors. On the right hand side [illegible] Winter, the sweet little face with [illegible] peeping out from a safety [illegible] against the storm of falling [illegible] snow. On the left is a picture of "Summer," and is inclosed with [illegible] the [illegible] and the whole picture is surrounded by a wide border. The design was made by Miss Maude Humphrey, one of the most [illegible] and [illegible] water color artists in the country. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the back is printed a table of astronomical events especially calculated for A. H. Hood & Co.

The calendar is issued to advertise the preparations of the firm, and is [illegible] best [illegible] manufacturers, its novel [illegible] or by other concerns has [illegible] to produce an [illegible] pictures. During the [illegible] months when the ordinary [illegible] were being made there were actually [illegible] employed every day at this part of the work exclusively [illegible] and [illegible] 100 pieces. The [illegible] 30,000,000, occupied 2[illegible] days from February 1. The demand [illegible] been [illegible] and it has [illegible] to the publication of this calendar [illegible] New York to Liverpool.

[illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla, [illegible] Lowell, Mass., [illegible] 25 cents.

The Man Cleanse Way

Of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Pills [illegible] and 11 better.

Had Hip Disease

[illegible] Pimples and Sores, [illegible] SCAL-

John Boyle

ER RUNNING SORES on his leg. Could not sleep. We have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a year, and he can walk, run, and play as lively as any boy. He has no sores and is the PICTURE OF HEALTH. Jos. C. Boyle, Ware, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is nourishing, pure and suitable, and [illegible]

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

HEIGHT OF HORSES.

It is said that the Arabs have two methods of estimating what will be the height of horses. By the first a cord is stretched from the nostril over the ears and down along the neck; this distance is compared with that from the withers to the feet. The colt will grow as much taller as the first distance exceeds the second. By the other method the distance between the knee and the withers is compared with that from the knee to the coronet. If it had reached the proportion of two to one the horse will grow no taller.—New York World.

FERTILITY FOR APPLE ORCHARDS.

Mineral fertilizers are what orchards mostly need, especially on long-cultivated ground. But there are some varieties of apple that are such feeble growers that they are all the better for the stimulation of some nitrogenous fertilizer. The Spitzenberg is one of these varieties. It is quite possible that table manure concerning which the cattlemen generally [illegible] in warm weather and not enough in early spring. Hence this wide variation in amount of fertility at different times of year could have possibly much to do with the decrease of dessert in the flavor of fruit. When stable manure is applied to orchards it should be well composted. A very little will do infinitely more than a large amount of coarse stable manure. The finely decomposed manure starts in early and healthy growth. By mulching the tree has used up the fertility. Then comes the check to growth at the right time to form fruit bud for next season's bearing.—Boston Cultivator.

ACE OF SHEEP.

Sheep have two teeth in the centre of the jaw at one year old, and add two each year until five years old, when they have a "full mouth." After that time their age cannot be told by the teeth.

The natural age of sheep is about ten years, to which age they are found thrifty and, though there are instances of breeding at the age of fifteen and of living twenty years. On the Western plains sheep do not last nearly so long, from the fact that their teeth soon wear out, thus materially shortening the usefulness of the sandy prairie on which they graze. Sheep under these conditions seldom last longer than six years and cease to be profitable after five years. When the teeth give out the sheep take on incessantly [illegible] and soon [illegible] consumed, for want of nutrition which they cannot get.

PROFIT IN PEARS.

With butter, as with fruit or meat, it is not the average quality that brings the highest price, but the superior product, and here is where the most profit comes in. The actual cost of production may be much of a matter of [illegible] the same, which is the result to only a couple of [illegible] the highest grade. The difference between those two sorts can not exceed [illegible] But how [illegible] of these pears [illegible] better the position.

The [illegible] of butter-makers are willing to receive a certain amount of [illegible] their stock, but they will not [illegible] to "[illegible]" or be "[illegible]." It takes much trouble, they think, to make their butter as good or perhaps better than their neighbors'. This is doubtless true, and this is why "average" butter is the result. But what we all do equally well has no particular value in every department of life, and butter-making is no exception. It is the doing things a little better than our neighbors that makes us sought after and puts our work at a premium. It is the little extras and delicatesses in making the butter which raise it above the average, the additional five cents which seem so trifling compared with the price of the work, yet which bring about such different results.—New York World.

ARTIFICIAL WATERING.

The great loss and suffering caused by the prolonged drought of the past season have caused the thoughts of farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners to turn toward irrigation as a means of becoming independent of the caprices of the weather, and insuring a crop at all times. This is well, but the other great advantages offered by irrigation are not properly comprehended.

Its effect upon the size of fruit was very plainly shown in a experiment recently made by running irrigated and non-irrigated peaches through a grader set the same for both lots so as to make three grades according to size. The irrigated peaches came out about one-fifth first grade, three-fifth the second and one-fifth third, while the non-irrigated peaches came out about half and half seconds and thirds, with very few first grade. The variety, culture and general conditions were about the same.

In another experiment undertaken to determine the shrinkage of dried fruit, it was been found that irrigated fruit has less shrinkage, and is, therefore worth more in its green state than fruit grown without irrigation. The explanation is that the greater amount of water in the soil allows the roots to take up more mineral matter, and that the more vigorous growth of leaves on the irrigated plants enables the air to contribute a larger amount of saccharine matter.

FEEDING PIGS IN WINTER.

We are quite aware of the fact that in feeding fall and winter pigs it is much easier to throw a few shovelfuls of corn into their trough than to take the time and trouble to stir them up some mixed food or slop, which it is necessary they should have in order to take them through the winter, so that they may be in first-class shape in spring. Take what skim-milk you may have and placing it in a barrel, or some vessel suited for the mixing of food, put in it enough bran or ground feed to make the whole thing quite stiff. In this you have some things which will take off the monotony of constantly eating corn, and should the skim-milk be short, water would do almost as well. It is necessary to feed all that has been mixed at one time, for if it is not fed fresh sour it will become sour and cause speedily save the pigs the process. If you should add [illegible] to it [illegible] they [illegible] cooked before being [illegible] will [illegible] much [illegible] digestible [illegible] cooked, and relish them more than if they are given raw. In regard to the barrel used for this purpose it might be well to say that it should be kept scrupulously clean, rinsing it out and scouring out at least once a week with boiling hot water.—New York Witness.

EGGS AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Bran and oats are the best feed for growing pigs.

Feed your live stock regularly and liberally. It pays.

There is danger of a founder in feeding roots to heavy horses.

When gathered from the field squashes should be placed in a cool, dry room.

In Paris the law compels the dealer in horseflesh to place a horse's head over his stall.

Crushed wheat mixed with oats in proportion of one to two is said to make an excellent feed for horses.

In the north of France it is customary to set a grapevine to lectern, seven pounds to the [illegible] allowance.

When planning the manure heap for next season bear every you have in mind a spare [illegible] that [illegible] free of weeds for some years. Onions never grow where weeds abound.

Fallen leaves are the natural mulch for the [illegible] of insect and fungous enemies it comes to take up and burn them and use litter that is free from weed seed as a mulch.

If the ground is not frozen too deep it will pay to get some sod and carry part of the load put in the cellar for horse consumption or selling later. If you have never tried it and will be surprised to find how firm and healthy they will come out of the earth in future months.

Sell your surplus hay, especially your worthless second cutting, when you do not intend to feed it. Make sure to sell your hay as you wish to purchase for layer purposes and feeding next winter. Find nothing that does not pay its transportation worth to the buyer to pay shipping the winter, the same expense, and possibly more than you will derive from the hay.

In destroying rats about a poultry house, or in fact anywhere, always feed them every day some delicate morsel for a week until they expect it to be a regular meal, and then when you put out the poison, they will be sure to kill your rats. More advance to a less stress from these rodents than anything else, and every one should be educated to feel as it makes its appearance.

Do not allow any bird in your flock to be allowed with such hens, for eggs it is necessary will destroy and to the bird's usefulness, and will ultimately make it an eyesore to you and become worthless. Rub on a mixture of sulphur and lard, or coal oil and lard twice a week just as soon as you discover it, and it will very soon kill out the germ of the insect that nids in itself under the scales of the legs.

Watermelon seeds are highly relished by poultry, as well as the fruit. It is amusing how eagerly they devour the seeds first, and then the melon itself, and how clean they pick every morsel of melon from the rind. Muskmelon and pumpkin seeds are also relished by them. During the season for fruit it is advisable to freely feed them all they will consume, for it is a change and good for them.

Japs are Fighters.

An English naval officer writing home says, according to the remarkable progress shown by the Japanese in the capture of Port Arthur: "They would make very bad enemies. We could smash them at sea, probably, but we could do nothing against Japan on land. We can teach them nothing in military science. They are masters of petite warfare. The capture of Port Arthur was a perfect revelation."—Detroit Free Press.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

EGG SAUCE.

Form pint of this make white sauce as before directed, using more butter and flour, three-quarters of a pint of milk, or if wished extremely rich, a gill of cream. Boil three eggs until they are quite hard, cut the whites into neat, small strips, and press the yolks through a sieve, taking care that none of it adheres to the under side of the sieve; the white of egg is boiled for two minutes in the sauce, while the grated yolks only need warming, that is, merely stirring into the sauce. Should the egg sauce be wished white do not use yolks of eggs.—New York Advertiser.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.

This recipe requires one pint of cold boiled potato cubes, one level teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one level tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of finely minced onion, one half teaspoonful of minced parsley. Season the potatoes with salt and pepper. Put the butter and onion in the frying pan and cook slowly until the onion begins to turn a delicate straw color. Now add the potatoes, and cook over a hot fire for five minutes, stirring with a fork. Add the parsley and cook for one minute longer. Serve very hot.—New York World.

CROWNED LAMB.

For this buy the ribs of the lamb, crack at each joint on the meat side and cut through to the skin, being very careful not to cut or break the skin and the fat immediately underneath. Now twist this around, skin side in, forming a crown, allowing the bones of the chops, which have been Frenched, to stand up in the form of a crown, sew it with twine, stand in a baking pan, dust it with pepper; pour one-half capful of water in the pan, add a teaspoonful of salt and bake in a quick oven for one hour, basting three or four times. Dish on a large round dish or platter. Have ready some nicely seasoned green peas, pour them into the crown and around the base and serve.—New York Observer.

BROWN BREAD PLUM PUDDING.

Soften in cold water and squeeze dry about a pint of scraps of bread which have been carried [illegible] the oven, put them in a mixing bowl with a loaf of Boston brown bread or home made Indian corn bread cut in thin slices; pour over these a pint of milk and a capful of molasses, and soften them while the other ingredients are being prepared as follows: Remove the stones from a pound of suet and chop it fine; peal and chop six apples, or use a pint of canned apples, or apple sauce made from evaporated apples, cream and flour a pound of seedless raisins or currants, a little citron, candied lemon or orange peel can be used the flavor will be good, otherwise grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of one lemon; beat two or three eggs to a foam and add them, and finally stir in a pound of flour sifted with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder; thoroughly mix all these ingredients put them into an earthen pudding dish and bake the pudding slowly or at least two hours.—New York News.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Birds, as a rule, cannot focus their eyes on an object closer than a considerable distance, and then only with great difficulty.

Automatic machines have been devised for use on a moving train which mechanically record the condition of every foot of the rails.

Franklin was the first meteorologist to prove that in all extensive severe storms a system of cyclonic winds is blowing in toward a storm center.

At the altitude of twelve miles the atmosphere has a density of about one-tenth that of the surface—that is, the barometer would stand at about three inches.

Scientific research shows that meats, fish, milk, and other animal foods cost three times more than flour, meal, and other staple vegetable foods to get the same nutritious result.

Mr. Siemens, the great electrician of Berlin, states that the thirty-two miles of coming double-decked elevated railroads of New York city can be supplied with power from one central station, say at Canal street.

It is reported that M. Bertillon the inventor of the anthropometrical system of identification adopted by the Paris police is endeavoring to revive the use of the picture telegraph. He believes that in rapidly transmitting and disseminating the portraits suspected anarchists and other criminals, it would be found of very great service.

Observations and calculations have led A. Mallock to conclude that insects do not see well, especially at a distance. Their composite eye, however, has an advantage over the simple eye, in the fact that there is hardly any practical limit in the nearness of objects it can examine. The best human eye examined would give a picture almost as good as it executed in rather coarse wood work, and viewed at a distance of a foot.

POPULATION AT A STANDSTILL.

A Discouraging State of Affairs Noted by Statisticians in France.

Those who are so deeply concerned about the tardy increase of the French population will not be able to extract much comfort from the 500 pages of statistics just issued by the Office du Travail, in which the results of the census of 1891 are ably and carefully summarized, says the Westminster Gazette. In the five years from 1886 to 1891 the total population of nearly 40,000,000 has increased by only 124,278. This is the smallest increase during any similar period since the beginning of the century. Its significance will be seen when it is compared with the increase of 665,037 in the years 1846-51, and that of 862,877 in 1872-76. But the manner in which the repartition of the population has taken place in the period of 1886-91 is still more depressing. Not only has the population remained almost stationary but the movement from the rural districts into the towns has been enormously accelerated. Paris and the department of the Seine, for example, have undergone an increase of 190,000, while the population of Marseilles has been augmented by 27,000. The net result of this movement in the five years is that the urban population has increased by 340,000, against the total increase for the whole of France of only 124,279.

In 1891 the population of the French towns numbering over 1,000 inhabitants was 6,[illegible], or seventeen hundredths of the entire population. In 1896 the corresponding figure increased to 9,3[illegible], or twenty-four hundredths of the total population at present. In thirty years the above, or one-hundredth of the total population have been drained away from the smaller towns and the rural districts by the urban centres. The worst of all this is that there seem to be absolutely no room for any hope of improvement at the next census. On the contrary, nothing but an aggravation of the nation's weakness can well be looked for. In France, so many things seem to conspire to prevent a healthy increase of the population. The excessive movement from country to town, where the mortality is higher and the birth rate lower, is, for example, generally recognized as one of the chief causes of the depopulation of France. This, too, has only just begun. When the military law has had more time to work, still more disastrous results may probably be seen. There is, at any rate an undeniable reluctance on the part of men to resume field labor after they have served their time in town garrisons. On this point, unfortunately, there appear to be no exact statistics, but from the vast number of soldiers and non-commissioned officers who apply for employment in the cities and large towns on the termination of their terms of service, some idea of the extent of this evil may be formed. Altogether, therefore, it is quite possible that even the very discouraging increase just noted may never be seen again.

LIKED HIS PREACHING.

He Had Heard Him Often and Enjoyed His Supper.

A hard-featured man, dressed in a new suit of very cheap black, called at the house of a well-known clergyman, and upon giving his name was invited to take a seat in the gentleman's study.

"I have a few days to spend in town," said the visitor, "and I did not want to leave without calling and paying my respects to you. I have heard you preach many a time."

"Yes," said the parson, beginning to take an interest in the visitor.

"I like your preaching, and, though I do not belong to your church, yet I must say you preach the best sermon I ever heard. There are so very few good preachers now, very few in whose uprightness we can place trust, that when we meet one of the right kind we like to express our appreciation."

"Yes," the good man repeated, and as the bell tinkled he rose and said, "Come, my friend, and take some lunch with me."

The visitor was only too happy, and, seated at the table, began to eat with an avidity that attracted the host's attention.

"You say that you have heard me preach many a time," remarked the minister.

"Oh, yes," the man replied, conveying an ample allowance of mashed potatoes into his mouth.

"I don't remember seeing you at my church. I suppose you have heard me in the country?"

"No," said the visitor, helping himself to beans; "not in the country."

"Certainly not in town?"

"Well, sorter yes and sorter not. You know you preached at the prison for some time. I was there for stealing a horse and cart, and finished my time today. Thank you for the bread."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why Shoes Are Cheap.

Not only is the old-fashioned shoemaker disappearing from New York, but even the retail shoedealer is being squeezed out. Instead one finds the wholesale shoe manufacturer vending at various shops his own product. The result is cheaper shoes to the consumer, and probably nowhere on earth does one get better wearing or better looking shoes for the money than the ready-made shoes of this town.—New York Sun.

A House in a Fret.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil, and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

The temperature of the earth advances one degree for every fifty-one feet of descent.

In a recent article on Coffee and Cocoa, the eminent German Chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing Cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear tinted to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the Cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action and aromatic flavor. The treatment of Cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable. . . . Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unsalable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer." The delicious Breakfast Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals or dyes, or artificial flavors are used in it.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

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

A Steam Engine 100 Years Old.

A few years ago an old beam engine, built by James Watt, which had been doing regular work daily for 102 years, was taken down and replaced by a modern engine. The engine was originally a 15-horse-power engine, and was erected in 1793. In 1796 some alterations were made to enable it to work to 20 horse-power. It had a 24-inch cylinder, a 7-foot stroke and sun and planet motion. It worked at 22 revolutions, or 270 feet of piston speed per minute. In 1875 it was tested by Mr. Longbridge, when, with a steam pressure of five pounds per square inch, it indicated 47.72 horse power, with an expenditure of coal of 4.59 pounds per indicated horse-power per hour. Only the best modern engines with the same addition of loading would work with two pounds of coal per indicated horse-power per hour. One is in doubt whether to be surprised that, after a century of endeavor to improve the economy of steam engine working the progress is so small or to be proud that so much has been achieved.—Cassell's Magazine.

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.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

"An Ounce

of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tabules do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tabule gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

"But yet is as a jailer, to bring forth some monstrous malefactor.

The Best Men Coming to the Front.

Splendid business opportunities are offered men and women of the highest and best character to represent B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. No capital needed. Even spare time may be used to great advantage. It will be worth your while to write to them.

Nobody will use other people's experience, nor has any of his own till it is too late to use it.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. B. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

A "seismometrograph" record at the College of Rome shows that the undulations from the great Japanese earthquakes were continued a distance of about 6000 miles.

Dr. PIERCE'S

Golden Medical DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier 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 hemorrhages 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 them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "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. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BNU2

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and from fifteen to twenty days the dropsy is removed. BOOK of testimonials of remarkable cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

Fear is more painful to cowards than death to true courage.

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

Difficulties strengthen the mind, as labor does the body.

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

Looking for trouble is one way to make it.

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

Time's noblest offspring is the last.

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

Reason is the life of law.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. SEND FOR BOOK.

Dunbarton, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1894.

Donald Kennedy,

Dear Sir:

Last spring I had Grip and Bronchitis bad enough for weeks I got worse though taking medicine all the time. A friend told me of your Medical Discovery, how it had helped a friend of hers and I thought I would try it. I have taken two bottles of Discovery and three bottles Prairie Weed and I could hardly tell you how much better I feel. When I began to take your medicine I could not sit up much of any, now I sit up all day and walk round the house, but I am still hoarse.—Of course you are—that's the Humor—about three more bottles Discovery will get the last of that out of your system.—*and send your advice about that.*

I thank you with my whole heart.

Yours truly,

NAOMI OLIVER.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

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