Feminine Ingenuities.

Of the multifarious uses of the hairpin, some at least, are well known. They are suggested by a French traveler's description of a pin which the Indian women of Peru wear as a fastening for their shawls. Its head is in the shape of a spoon. In fact, it is a spoon and a shawl pin in one.

It is odd, the Frenchman says, to see a woman pull out the pin, letting her shawl drop from her bare shoulders, and proceed to use it for eating her soup or porridge. After the repast she passes the bowl of the spoon carefully between her lips two or three times, gathers up her shawl, and fastens it in place.

The same women use their slippers instead of pocket-books—a point in which they may be said to have the advantage of their North American sisters, who, having no pockets, or none within comfortable reach, are compelled to carry their purses in their hands.

The money of Lima consists of bank-notes, which go very well into the bottom of a slipper. As to the effect upon the bills, perhaps the least said the better. There is an old saying that money always smells sweet.

Madge—Oh, dear, it's so hard to decide. Alice—What? "Why, whether Charlie ought to save his money to build us a home in the spring or take the money to go sleigh riding this winter. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Tracing up a man's ancestors is nothing compared with tracing the neighbor who last borrowed the rake last summer.

Gentle Annie.

Gentle Annie was the girl who went forth when the spring-time came to gather wild flowers, daisies along the hillsides, and forgot her rubbers. She came back with wet feet, followed by the worst case of neuralgia she ever had. Fortunately she was told and had long known that for any kind of neuralgic affection St. Jacobs Oil is the most remarkable remedy ever used. All the year round any one subject to such attacks should not fail to have it in the house. For all aches and pains which at all times beset us there is a thing to equal it. Nerve pains especially are brought on by sudden changes of temperature, but the great remedy, applied promptly, will surely cure.

A man doesn't look as pretty at a piano as a girl; but, as a rule, he sounds prettier.

STRONG NERVES

Depends upon pure, rich, red, nourishing, strength-giving blood. The nerves derive their sustenance from the blood and when they are weak it is because they do not receive the nourishment needed. The true cure for nervousness will not be found in opiates or sedative compounds. These only allay the symptoms and do not permanently cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause by purifying and enriching the blood, giving it just those qualities which are demanded for the proper support of the nervous system. Hundreds of people who once suffered from nervousness, write that they have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and nervousness has disappeared. This was because Hood's Sarsaparilla purified their blood. Read the following:

Weak and Worn Out

Close confinement causes thin, depleted blood, and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives pure blood, appetite and strength. A well known telegraph operator writes as follows:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Rich Red Blood

"I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am continuing with it regularly. It does everything that is claimed for it. It is an excellent blood purifier. When I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was troubled with impure blood, boils and pimples to a great extent, but now they have entirely disappeared. Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine for that tired feeling. It gets new life into weak and tired out people." MILTON S. HUTCHINSON, 2371 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

By purifying the blood, it gives nerve, mental, digestive and bodily strength.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

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.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the liver or bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO DE-HORN.

This is the way I de-horn cattle writes Andrew Doty. When they are small calves two to four weeks old, wet the place where the horns grow with cold water, and then rub in concentrated lye thoroughly. This has been tried with good success, as the horns never grow after that is done.

DELICATE FLAVOR OF BUTTER.

As a rule, the supposed delicate flavor of fresh butter just from the churn is due to the small quantity of buttermilk left in it, for perfectly fresh butter is wholly insipid and without any marked flavor at all. Very soon the buttermilk develops the usual strong flavor, and this is found in the butter, unless it has been thoroughly washed free of buttermilk. Then the true butter flavor develops itself in a few days, and at first it is very pleasant, and has a delightful aroma, but this soon becomes strong by the development of the fatty acids of the butter, and gradually increases to what is called rancidity. It is best to wash butter thoroughly, if it is to be kept more than two or three days, but for immediate use it will not need so much washing.—American Farmer.

OILING THE HARNESS.

Before the busy season commences on the farm is a good time to oil the harness, and if any seams are beginning to rip repair them, either with a few stitches or as we commonly do with copper rivets. First thoroughly wash the harness so as to have it free from sweat and dirt. We find the easiest way to accomplish this is to take the harness to pieces and soak it over night in strong suds, having the water as warm as is comfortable to hold the hand in when the harness is first put in. If too hot it will scald the leather. When taken out in the morning, most of the dirt is gone and a little rubbing with a coarse rag will remove the spots that did not soak off.

Neat's-foot oil is in the long run the cheapest oil we have ever found for oiling leather of any kind, and especially harness, as it is exposed to the action of dirt, sweat, and very often is out in the rain. If the harness is not very dry, a half gallon of oil will be enough for an ordinary set of harness, though we have seen harness so dry that a gallon would be none too much. A nickel's worth of ivory black will give a beautiful color and polish to the leather if it is mixed with the oil before using. Be sure, though, to get ivory black and not lamp black, as the latter rubs off badly. Have the oil warm and as you take the straps out of the water run them a few times through the oil, wipe off with a rag and hang up to dry. If not then soft enough repeat the operation.

Treat your harness in this way and it looks like new and if it is oiled about three times a year will outlast three or four sets that never receive any oil. It is an old saying that "five oilings equal a new harness."—Farmer's Guide.

SHORT BEE TALK.

"Every one has a way of their own" is an old adage, and I suppose just as applicable to those that handle bees as it is to any other work. But as we are never too old to learn, oft-times we are benefited by comparing notes, facts and experience. To be sure there is not a fortune for everyone in bees, yet if properly conducted "bee keeping" is not to be despised.

For the benefit of those who have had little or no experience with bees, I will drop a few suggestions. As bees are very much annoyed by a noise, place them as far as possible from such, and where there is the least danger of their being disturbed. It is a good plan to have your hives where they can readily be seen from the house; in that way much trouble is avoided. But see that they are well protected from the sun and wind. We never oppose our bees, but always work quietly, using plenty of smoke; find that decayed wood is preferable to sulphur.

Those that are afraid of being stung might find it a good idea to protect the hands by a pair of rubber gloves, and a veil for the head and face; veil should be long enough to reach well under the coat.

As the bees are busy about noon, we plan to work among them then as they are easier handled, in transferring there is little danger of attracting robbers.

In the fall if there are any weak swarms, always unite. Some make the mistake of housing their bees too soon; they should not be put in their winter quarters until severe weather begins, and then care should be taken to give good ventilation from above. Never place them where it is damp or poorly ventilated unless you want dead bees. If your cellar is inclined to dampness, a pipe two and one-half inches in diameter passed up through the floor and connected with the stove pipe will serve to overcome the dampness.

Unless the winter is exceptionally cold, bees may be safely wintered on their summer stands, provided they have the hive well protected with straw, and are given plenty to live on, from thirty-five to fifty pounds of honey makes a good allowance for bees wintered out. Generally speaking, I would not advise all to leave the hives on the summer stands still I assert it may be done if precaution is taken, and think, on the whole the chances would be no greater than to undertake to house them in a damp or poorly ventilated cellar.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

REARING YOUNG TURKEYS.

It is best to confine the brood for a week at least after hatching. Should the mother hen then become restless, she may be let out during the middle of the day. As the turkey retires early and dislikes being disturbed after setting down for the night, be sure and coop them before the sun sets. The young turkeys will eat but little the first week. Feed separate from the mother, for she will devour all the food within reach. For downright greediness, an old hen turkey has few equals. Dry bread soaked is sweet milk is one of the best foods for the young, as is curd from fresh buttermilk. A whole flock has been raised on warm curd. A custard made of one egg to a pint of milk, thickened with bread, (no sugar), is a good food.

When about two months old, feed whole wheat, part of the time and mix corn meal with their food; this should not be fed exclusively. Allow plenty of liberty, as confinement will kill young turkeys. When the mother hen begins to tramping wildly from one side of the coop to the other, better let her out and as the weather is unfavorable.

When about the size of partridges and old enough to follow the mother in long rambles, the young will need but little attention, simply a little feed morning and evening. They much prefer bugs, grasshoppers, insects and seeds to a more civilized ration. Do not neglect to bring them home at night and put under shelter until old enough to do into trees and care for themselves. Turkeys do not always select wisely the best resting place for the night, hence vermin sometimes attack and annoy them. Teach them to come at the sound of your voice; it will save many a weary tramp in searching woods and fields.

Six weeks' time is sufficient to fatten for market. Feed twice a day all the whole corn they will eat, but do not attempt confinement, as a turkey chafes under restraint and will lose flesh rather than fatten. They will not take more exercise than is necessary to keep in good health.—American Agriculturalist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Good drainage, natural or artificial is essential to success.

The hay season is now approaching. Are you ready for it?

Remember on ploughing days that a horse's endurance has a limit.

Do not be in a hurry to keep the cows out of the stable at night.

In the spring when the roads are heavy don't overload the team.

See that all the farming utensils are in order for the spring and summer campaign.

Don't work the horses too hard at first. Let them gradually become accustomed to it after their long Winter's rest.

Ten pounds of good clover seed may be sown to the acre with good results. Some use twice that amount. If the seed is good twelve or fifteen surely ought to be enough.

When setting the early sitters do not give them as many eggs as you would in warm weather. Eleven eggs are enough for a small hen and thirteen for a large one to cover nicely.

Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly when renovating old orchards.

A good grafting wax may be made by taking resin, four parts by weight, beeswax two parts; tallow, one part. Melt together and pour into a pail of cold water. Then grease the hands and pull the wax till nearly white.

A lesson to learn in the poultry business is that egg production is far more profitable than chicken raising as commonly followed. A dozen eggs brings as much in winter as a chicken of 2½ or 3 pounds, and are much easier to raise.

Trim the wool from the ewes' udder before the lambs are dropped. The little things will waste more effort pulling at these dry tag locks than the milk they get will pay for. Give the little fellows a chance to get their milk easily.

Alfalfa is essentially a hot dry weather plant but for best success it needs some good rains and seems to be the best forage and seed plant known where irrigated, but it will make some crop if soil is right where other crops are total failures.

The tin cans filled with sweetened water and placed at various points in the orchard of the Oklahoma Experimental Station proved very efficient bug traps. Several hundred May beetles, crickets and grasshoppers were caught. This plan of utilizing these hitherto useless articles is fully justified by results.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Frieze was originally called falding.

Silk brocades were first used in dress of men.

Shoes with heels were first made in Paris, in 1527.

In bleaching, linen loses one-third of its weight; cotton, one-twentieth.

Genuine cashmere shawls were exported from Cashmere to Rome, A. D. 271.

One hundred years ago England got all her cotton from India, the West Indies and Egypt.

China eat 10,000,000 dogs annually.

The United States have over 1,000 light houses and as many light posts.

A physician at Copenhagen Denmark, has a collection of Australian stamps for which he has refused $25,000.

An electric wire with a bit of cheese on the end is the up-to-date rat-trap. The rat that fools with it receives its death shock.

The ancient Egyptian cats were yellow with reddish stripes such as are occasionally seen nowadays, and called by some Venetian cats.

Bullocks have no foreboding or fear of death. They will witness their companions being killed, and yet go on placidly eating and drinking.

"Uncle" Peter Lacy, one of the colored characters connected with the Alabama House of Representatives, is a great narrator of war stories. He was born in 1819, and has been at the Alabama capital since 1849.

John Farragher, an old Chicago expressman, became demented by the loss of $6,000 in greenbacks, which he had in a chimney. Farragher lost $11,000 by failure of a bank in 1873, and since that time he has had no faith in banks.

The Russians have a singular method of extorting disclosures from prisoners. In their food is mixed a drug which has the effect of making them delirious, and in this state they are watched and interrogated, when secrets are divulged.

A process of producing exactly the same artistic effects upon China as those which cost the artist at the present time several days of patient labor, has been invented. The most delicate designs are obtained in a few moments, and cheaply at that.

Cockroaches are never wittingly slain by Chinamen. They consider them sacred insects, and think it portends ill-luck to step on them. As they never make any effort to exterminate them, the Chinese quarters are usually overrun with these pests.

Suit for $20,000 has been commenced in Salt Lake Utah, by a man who was a member of the city chain gang in 1893. While working in a quarry he was struck in the eye by a piece of rock and made blind in that eye, for which he blames the city. Hence the suit.

A Unique Ambulance Service.

The establishment of an "ambulance street car" service in St. Louis is the putting into effect of an idea long contended for by the health commissioner of that city, Dr. George Homan. Efforts to secure legislation having failed, Dr. Homan succeeded in interesting the officials of a street car company, who have built an ambulance car after a plan made by the doctor. This vehicle in itself is only a modified street car, especially constructed for easy and relatively noiseless running along trolley lines, and fitted up with such apparatus as might be needed by invalids who temporarily occupy it while en route to a hospital. But the plan on which the ambulance car is to operate is believed to be altogether unique. It will pass over regular routes, including, presumably, all trolley lines of the city, for the exclusive purpose of conveying sick or injured persons to and from hospitals. As it runs according to schedule patients may be in readiness at any given locality at the time when the car is due there. It is expected that hospitals not on a trolley line will build terminals connecting them with the nearest railway that patients may be brought by the ambulance car to their very doors.—Harper's Weekly.

Utility of American Stone.

The United States geological survey is making an investigation of the utility of the varieties of the stones in this country, in constructing roads, and a report giving their findings will soon be issued.

The state department has been asked to transmit carefully prepared inquiries to the proper bureau in France, England, Germany, Austria, and Italy. The various countries are asked to make reports on the question: Is there any systematic method whereby the stones to be used in road construction is collected and tested, and if so, what method.—Atlanta Journal.

Dust In The Eye.

When a speck of dust or mud gets into the eye the best plan is to shut it, and keep it shut for over a minute. Nature will then come to the relief, and there will be enough tear-like moisture to get rid of the obstruction, which will be found in one of the corners when the eye is finally opened.—New York Telegram.

EVOLUTION EVEN HERE.

The Dog's Bark Has Become More Expressive as His Culture Advanced.

The most curious imitations which we find in dogs is as to the measure of expression to which they have attained. Among the savage forefathers of the modern dog the characteristics of all their utterances was, to a great extent, involuntary, and once begun the outcry was continued in a mechanical manner.

The effect of advancing culture on the dog, however, has been gradually to decrease this ancient undifferentiated mode of expression by howling and yelping, and to replace it by the much more speech-like bark, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. There is some doubt whether dogs possessed by savages have the power of uttering the sharp, specialized note which is so characteristic of the civilized form of their species.

It is clear, however, that if they have the power of thus expressing themselves they use it but rarely. On the other hand, our high-bred dogs have to a great extent lost the power to express themselves in the ancient way. Many of our breeds appear to have become incapable of ululating. There is no doubt but the change in the mode of expression greatly increases the capacity of our dogs to set forth their states of mind.

If we catch a high-bred dog—one with a wide range of sensibilities which we may may find in breeds which have long been closely associated with man—we may readily note five or six varieties of sound in the bark, each of which is clearly related to a certain state of mind. That of welcome, of fear, of rage, of doubt, and of pure fun are almost always perfectly distinct to the educated ear, and this, although the observer may not be acquainted with the creature. If he knows him well he may be able to distinguish various other intonations—those which express impatience, and even an element of sorrow. This last note verges toward a howl.

A WAR ECHO.

EVERY HONORABLE VETERAN DESERVES A PENSION.

And the Lone Limb is not the Only Reason for a Government Award Either.

(From Journal, Lewiston, Me.)

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the *Journal* an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, 28th Me. Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time, when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat, yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that medicine would not help me, that they could do nothing to effect a cure, and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great care to my wife and friends. Shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. Ali. Parlin, a resident of Madison, Maine, and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal and malarial trouble, that he had suffered with consequent of his army life, and been greatly benefited by their use. By his earnest recommendation I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength as I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I can now be enabled to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking for some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved and I have regained my old-time vigor. I can work about and enjoy life as never, for which I feel very thankful, and this happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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 the 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 public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 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.

"Your days are numbered," says the blotter to the calendar.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Cain invented gunpowder, but it was an ion charge that she forgot what it was for.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The man who becomes a successful bicycle rider has to work at it every day in the week.

If Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Sheriff advises a merchant—"Don't advertise and I'll advertise next."

Not Seen Enough for the Doctor.

Just a little out of sorts. Hyomei Breath-Cure will restore in your case. It costs but little to have the medicine handy for just such occasions.

Pneumatic tires are more expensive if ridden half-pumped.

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

The best "Across improved" is a good figure.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMPSON, 299 6th Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '96.

In the right place of the grocery, cereal foods should crowd out the coffee.

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

It is very hard to convince a fool that a man younger than yourself has more sense.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength
—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

Absolutely Pure

The Mere Money Getter.

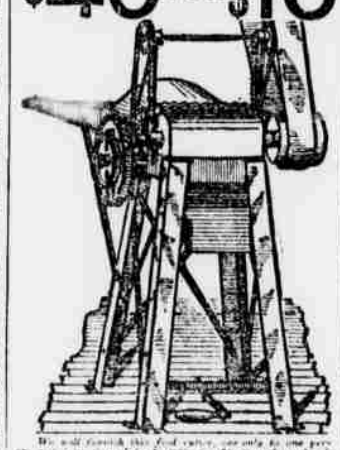
There is not in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to every duty, regardless of every principle, bent only on amassing a fortune, and putting his fortune only to the basest uses—whether these uses be to speculate in stocks and wreck railroads himself, or to allow his son to lead a life of foolish and expensive idleness and gross debauchery, or to purchase some scoundrel of high social position, foreign or native, for his daughter. Such a man is only the more dangerous if he occasionally does some deed like founding a college or endowing a church, which makes those good people who are also foolish forget his real iniquity.

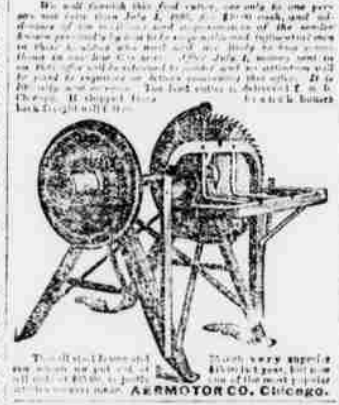
These men are equally careless of the workingmen, whom they oppress, and of the State, whose existence they imperil. There are not very many of them, but there is a very great number of men who approach more or less closely to the type, and just in so far as they do so approach, they are curse to the country. The man who is content to let politics go from bad to worse, jesting at the corruption of politicians, the man who is content to see the maladministration of justice without an immediate and resolute effort to reform it, is shirking his duty, and is preparing the way for infinite woe in the future.

Hard, brutal indifference to the right, and an equally brutal shortsightedness as to the inevitable results of corruption and injustice, are baleful beyond measure; and yet they are characteristic of a great many Americans who consider themselves perfectly respectable, and who are considered thriving, prosperous men by their easy-going fellow-citizens.—Theodore Roosevelt, in The Forum.

The Aermotor all Steel Feed Cutter Worth

$40 FOR $10





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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.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Cannot Compete with Africa.

J. Ross writes in the Engineering and Mining Journal that since the diamond discoveries in South Africa the Brazilian diamond-mining industry has fallen so low that the annual output is now not over $150,000, when thirty years ago it was upwards of $2,500,000. Brazilian diamonds are so much smaller than the African that it does not pay to mine them against African competition.

"Do you think a girl ought to learn to cook before she gets married?" asked the practical man. "Yes," replied his dyspeptic friend. "Either that, or else she ought to be willing not to try."—Washington Star.

The Door of Life.

The fear of pain and the dangers of parturition fill many a woman's breast with dismay. There is no reason why childbirth should be fraught with danger and distress. It is a natural function, and should be performed in a natural way without undue suffering. Nature never intended that women should be tortured in this way.

Taken during gestation Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery, thereby shortening labor, lessening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

My heart is very sad to-night,
Unrest is in the air,
I cannot tell just what it is,
Dyspepsia or despair.

It is dyspepsia,
and
A • Ripans • Tabule
will dispel it.

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

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
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$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
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$3 $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are surprising. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by sample to the trade. Salary or commission. Position permanent. Goods sell on sight. Extra inducements. Mention this paper. KING MFG. CO., D 47, Chicago, Ill.

200 SAMPLES FLOWER SEED Free. We will send by mail, postpaid, to introduce our celebrated Flower Seed—enough to grow a whole collection of flowers, which are the talk of every one who sees them, to every reader of this paper who will send us 10c. to cover postage and packing, and enclosed with the request for the seed. Show this to your friends and we can do them a favor. Address, JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST,—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, $50 upward. Send for new 1899 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
Branch Offices: ELGIN, ILL. General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

A GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Perhaps you may think that Scott's Emulsion is only useful to fatten babies, to round up the angles and make comely and attractive, lean and angular women, and fill out the hollow cheeks and stop the wasting of the consumptive, and enrich and vitalize the blood of the scrofulous and anæmic persons. It will do all this—but it will do more. It will cure a

Hard, Stubborn Cough

when the ordinary cough syrups and specifics entirely fail. The cough that lingers after the Grip and Pneumonia will be softened and cured by the balsamic healing and strengthening influences of this beneficent food-medicine, namely, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Refuse substitutes. They are never as good.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and $1