

A State Banquet Belle.

Mrs. Harrison has made a number of most interesting discoveries within the past year in regard to pieces of furniture and articles used in the state dining room, the result of her researches having from time to time been noted through these columns.

The latest thing in this line, and decidedly one of more than usual interest to the public, is in regard to the gold bordered mirror like which has figured as the central ornament at countless numbers of state banquets. All that has heretofore been known in regard to it was that it had been in use for this purpose far back in the early days of the Government when state banquets were of less frequent occurrence, though none of the less ceremonial affairs, than those of the present day.

From papers containing undoubtedly reliable information it has now been ascertained that the long mirror, with its beautiful gilt bronze openwork railing, embellished with figures, was purchased in France by the United States Minister in accordance with an order to the effect from the first President of the Republic. Upon its arrival in this country the table ornament was taken to Philadelphia and first used by General Washington on the occasion of a great state banquet at the Presidential mansion in 1791.—Washington Post.

Machine-Made Music.

Harmonizing by machinery is one of the latest novelties. The harp is arranged so that the plane of its strings is horizontal, the instrument lying on the table, after the fashion of a zither. Then, as regards the written music, the notation of the traditional staff has been abandoned, and sheets upon which are imprinted mysterious groups of numbers are used in its stead. When one of these sheets is slid into a frame made for the purpose the meaning of the figures is interpreted.

Each of them falls under a string of the instrument, and by plucking at them in numerical order with a bevelled pencil of ivory the operator produces a tune. Time and phrasing are indicated by the spacing and alignment of the numbers, nor are the requirements of harmony forgotten.

When the melody of the air is adjudged insufficient one of the figures is accompanied by a letter, indicating that a button attached to the instrument, and bearing the same symbol, should be at this juncture pressed. This action, by bringing a small saw of ivory points into play, produces a cord suitable to the occasion.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Wood Mosaic Industry.

The wood mosaic industry is carried to great perfection in France. The scale of colors is extremely rich, as no less than 12,600 different shades can be used, so that all descriptions of paintings can be faithfully reproduced in this way. The great advantage of this mosaic is that in case the colors should fade they can be restored to their original freshness by painting, because the fibers of the wood are entirely permeated with paint. The mosaic is durably affixed to boards with the grain at right angles, so that no atmospheric change can affect it.—Chicago News.

The salary of the French President is \$180,000 a year.

Mrs. Cleaveland Tells of Her Cure of Nervous Dyspepsia

Mrs. A. B. Cleaveland, of Millport, Mass., is the sister of the famous brothers, of Boston, the famous butlers. In a long and interesting statement (which will be sent in full to any one who wishes it, Mrs. Cleaveland says that a few years ago she had a severe form of nervous dyspepsia, the symptoms being

Palpitation of the Heart
burning sensation in the stomach, fainting spells, and a neural headache, from which she often thought she should never recover. She was tired and languid all the time and did not dare to lie down for fear of a fainting spell. She had six different physicians, but all did her any good. One day, reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla she decided to try it. The fainting spells grew less, soon ceased wholly, her appetite returned, and has increased

From 88 to 132 Pounds

She has not been so well for 15 years, does all her household work easily. To

Hood's Sarsaparilla
She ascribes all her improvement and is ready to convince any one of the merit of this medicine. If you suffer similarly, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers
Makes Child Birth Easy. Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain.

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At 1,000 miles distance we make it just as easy for you to obtain the best and most improved varieties of seeds as if you were in our store. We have the largest stock of seeds in the South, and give 25¢ worth extra per sack. Seeds for seeds given to the order. We also have special low rates on seeds in bulk.

Our GRASS, CLOVER, and Field Seed trade is the largest in the Southern States—most convincing proof of our high-grade seeds and reasonable prices.

NO RISK
IN SENDING MONEY through the mails, and we guarantee the safe arrival of all orders filled by us.

Full information and catalogues direct from our New Catalogue, which is the most interesting ever issued. Mailed free. Send five cents.

T.W. WOOD & SONS Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VA.

DYNAMITE.

BREAKISH QUALITIES OF A DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVE.

It Has an Obstinate Way of Taking Its Own Course—While It Kills a Man His Horses Are Unhurt.

The recent nitro-glycerine or dynamite explosion in the offices of Russell Sage at New York aroused much interest in the Pennsylvania oil regions, which have without doubt, been the scene of more disastrous events of a similar character than any other section of the world. Many a Bradford man, says a correspondent of the New York Recorder, has been blown up while "shooting" or torpedoing oil wells, and professional hand-pickers of nitro-glycerine tell strange stories of the freaks performed by the dangerous explosive. As in the case of Russell Sage, one man has often escaped from an explosion alive when he seems to have no more chance of safety than others who were blown to atoms.

It all depends on the direction the explosion takes," says James E. Gallagher, one of the best known authorities on dynamite and glycerine in the oil country, remarked to a crowd of producers. "One time the force of the explosion goes one way," Gallagher continued, "and again it takes the opposite course for no apparent reason. Do you remember the strange incident when William H. McHenry and Alexander Carman, of Bradford, were blown to pieces at Alton, Pa., not long ago, and their horses escaped alive? It was a very remarkable affair. The men were unloading their wagon near the oil well they were to shoot, when in some manner the explosive was set off, and in the wink of an eye both men were literally torn to minute fragments and scattered to the winds of heaven.

"But although a round hole three feet deep and sixteen feet in diameter was torn in the earth at the spot where the unfortunate men stood, the horses attached to the wagon were practically unhurt. It frighted them had started to run at the time of the explosion, but were held twenty feet from the spot by the harness which caught against a stump. They were dazed and listless and seemed to be deaf. But why did they escape annihilation, when their masters were not only killed, but as nearly destroyed as possible by the terrific explosion? Why, too, was it that several cases of nitro-glycerine standing near the horses were not exploded by the shock? Any man who answers these questions will have solved conundrums that have been puzzling handlers of dynamite and nitro glycerine for many a year.

"I lost a man myself at Olean, N. Y., several years ago," the big glycerine shouter continued, "with just the faintest quiver in his voice. His name was Lew Hart, and he never knew what struck him. He was driving along the road in June, 1887, with a small load of nitro-glycerine and had almost reached the factory where we were making glycerine and dynamite when in some manner that will never be known an explosion occurred. Hart was hurled thirteen rods from the spot where the blow-up took place, a deep hole was blown in the road, and the wagon was literally demolished, but as in the explosion at Alton, the horses escaped comparatively unharmed and a few seconds later galloped up to the factory door where we stood wondering what had happened. If the blow-up had occurred a few seconds later I would not be spinning you this yarn now.

"My theory concerning these strange occurrences is that in both the accidents I have mentioned the force of the explosion went away from the horses, that is, that the expansion of suddenly liberated gases was not in all directions at once, but that each explosion took a course of its own. The men were killed because they were in the very storm centre, so to speak, but the horses escaped because they were several feet away. There seems to be no good reason for such manifestations, but any experienced handler of dynamite or glycerine will confirm what I have said.

"Some people think there is a great difference between nitro glycerine and dynamite," continued Gallagher, "but as a matter of fact dynamite is simply nitro-glycerine and wood pulp (which is only fine sawdust) mixed. Nitro glycerine is formed by the action of nitro and sulphuric acids on sweet glycerine oil. But while dynamite is only a mixture of nitro-glycerine and sawdust, it looks entirely unlike glycerine and its action is in some respects different. Glycerine is a pale white liquid and about as thick as very rich milk. Dynamite, on the other hand, is a solid, and being principally composed of sawdust looks like sawdust. It will not go off as shock like glycerine and will burn harmlessly if it is not confined. Dynamite is made in different grades.

"A low grade contains but little glycerine and a great deal of wood pulp, but the more glycerine you pour into a given quantity of sawdust the higher the grade becomes and the more dangerous the dynamite is. I suppose one could pour so much glycerine into the sawdust that a blow from a hammer would explode the mass, but dynamite properly made may be thrown around with impunity. Nitro-glycerine, however, demands more respectful treatment. A very slight shock or the touch of fire will explode it instantly. Sometimes, however—and here is another strange phase

of the business—a very violent shock has been known to have no effect.

"Another peculiarity of nitro-glycerine is that cold weather makes it peculiarly sensitive and most accidents happen in the winter time. Still another strange thing about the explosive is the fact that when a man is blown up there is no blood visible anywhere. In many explosions that I have investigated the heat was so intense that the life blood of the victims seemed to have been consumed. I believe, to that in explosions of unusual force, where a large quantity of nitro-glycerine or dynamite has been touched off, not only the blood but also much of the flesh of the men killed is burned up. This peculiarity was particularly marked on commented upon by the oil region newspapers at the time Doc Haggerty was blown up at Pleasantville, Penn. This incident, which was in some respects one of the most remarkable nitro-glycerine explosions in the history of the oil country, occurred about three years ago. Many tons of the explosive, including the big load on Haggerty's wagon and the contents of a well-filled magazine, went up in smoke and fire. The concussion of the explosion was heard thirty or forty miles. But what I wish to call your attention to is the fact that Haggerty's body was so completely destroyed by the explosion that many people believed that he had not been killed at all, but had caused the blow-up for the purpose of covering his flight from the country. This theory was not generally accepted, but my idea is that he was totally annihilated. A careful study of the scene warranted the opinion that Haggerty dropped a can near the wagon; that the wagon load of glycerine went off, and that when the magazine followed an instant later, poor Haggerty's remains were caught in the intense heat generated by both explosions and every particle of him was either blown to nothingness or was burned up."

On Board a Buccaneer.

The customs and regulations most commonly observed on board a buccaner are worth noting. Every pirate captain, doubtless, had his own set of rules; but there were certain traditional articles that seem to have been generally adopted. The captain had the state cabin, a double vote in elections, a double share in booty. On some vessels it was the captain who decided to what direction to sail in; but this and other matters of moment were often settled by a vote of the company, the captain's vote counting for two. The officers had a share and a half, or a share and a quarter, of all the plunder, and the sailor's one share each. Booty was divided with scrupulous care and marooning was the penalty of attempting to defraud the general company if only to the amount of a gold piece or a dollar. Every man had a full vote in every affair of importance.

Arms were always to be clean and fit for service, and desertion of the ship or quarters in battle was punished with death. On Robert's ship a man who was crippled in battle received \$800 out of the common stock, and a proportionate sum was awarded for lesser hurts. Lower allowed \$750 for the loss of a limb, and other captives instituted a sort of tariff of wounds which extended to ears, fingers and toes. In chase or battle the captain's power was absolute. He who first fired a shot, or who proved to be a prize, was entitled to the best pair of pistols on board her, over and above his dividend. These pistols were greatly coveted, and a pair would sell for as much as \$150 from one pirate to another. In their own commonwealth the pirates are reported to have been severe upon the point of honor, and among Robert's crew it was the practice to slit the ears or nose of any sailor found guilty of robbing his fellow.

Such feeble interest as now attaches to what was once the formidable fame of the pirates is not even esthetic, it is merely comic. No imaginative essayist discusses piracy as a fine art; but Paul Jones is resurrected as the hero of a musical burlesque. Poor Paul! And he is almost the only one of the whole buccaneering race whose story discovers a trace of the legendary gallantry of piracy. Paul, whose father had been head gardener to Lord Selkirk, plundered the Selkirk mansion of its plate, which he subsequently returned in a parcel to Lady Selkirk, with a letter of polite apology.—National Review.

Early Modes of Writing.

The earliest mode of writing was on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, stones, ivory, bark and leaves of trees. Copper and brass plates were very early in use and a bill of feoffment on copper was some years since discovered in India, bearing date one hundred years before Christ. Leather was also used, as well as wooden tablets. Then the papyrus came into use, and about the eighth century the papyrus was succeeded by parchment.

Paper, however, is of great antiquity, especially among the Chinese, but the first paper mill in England was built in 1585 by a German at Dartford, in Kent. Nevertheless, it was nearly a century and a half—namely, in 1713, before Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought paper-making to anything like perfection.

The first approach to the pen was the stylus, a kind of iron bodkin, but the Romans forbade its use on account of its frequent and even fatal use in quarrels, and then it was made of bone. Subsequently, reeds, pointed and split like pens, as in the present day, were used.

—National Publisher and Printer.

THE SOLDIER'S LOT.

IT IS NOT SO BAD AS IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

He is Well Fed, Clothed, and Lodged—Able to Save Something—His Amusement—Record of One Company.

The army is a better thing for the average man than is generally supposed. While the pay—\$13 a month—is small, it must be remembered that it is \$13 a month over and above all expenses for food, clothes, lodging, hospital attendance and education. The clothing allowance is so large, too, that every man is able save more or less of it according to the care he takes of his clothes, and some of them make a very considerable item of this. Whenever the enlisted man re-enlists he receives an increase of pay, and he has the opportunity of becoming through efficiency a non-commissioned officer, with a still greater increase of pay. Moreover, if he is ambitious and has or gets a fairly good education, he is afforded every help rather than hindered, as is popularly supposed, from becoming a commissioned officer.

The army is to the enlisted man a home, an insurance company, and a bank. The Government permits him to draw interest on any sum of money he may deposit, and it is a tolerably safe institution. If he is injured or used up through sickness, he is either nursed back to health or pensioned for life. If he grows old in the Government service he is retired on a pension precisely as an officer is. And after all, the work of a soldier is not particularly hard. That it is not a disagreeable one is attested by the fact that a great majority of the enlisted men, and necessarily the better ones, re-enlist and practically spend their whole lives in the army.

The happiness and comfort of the soldier depend principally upon the commanding officer of the company to which he may be assigned. The company is a family, and good company commanders so regard it. The average soldier is a child from his very training. He must eat, sleep and work at a certain time. He named by another, and he is well fed and well clothed according to the ability of the captain or lieutenant who has charge of him. He cannot even buy a handkerchief without the permission of such an officer.

If a man be drafted into a good company there is no reason in the world why he should not enjoy life to the utmost. He will be furnished an abundance of good clothes and will be taught to take a pride in keeping them in good condition. He will be furnished with food, not only plentiful, but of the best quality and of sufficient variety. Out of his small pay an English soldier has to pay for his vegetables and any extra meat he may have. Our soldiers get more than that in our eat of everything that is furnished, and are permitted to trade the surplus off for any dainties from the commissary department that they may wish at Government contract price. Then, too, every company in the army has a company garden that supplies it with vegetables, and again the garden is a success according to the efforts of the company commander. Then there are ways in which a company makes money to supply its mess with still greater dainties and its reading-room with literature, and often with billiard and pool tables.

Beyond keeping himself and his accommodations clean, attending drills, and doing guard duty, the enlisted man has to take his turn every three or four days doing the work of a laborer about the post. This is the crying shame of the army of to-day. The men are not enlisted as artisans nor as laborers, and they should not be expected to do such work. It is worthy of notice that they do the work, nevertheless, very cheerfully. Some day, when the officers discuss piracy as a fine art; but Paul Jones is resurrected as the hero of a musical burlesque. Poor Paul! And he is almost the only one of the whole buccaneering race whose story discovers a trace of the legendary gallantry of piracy. Paul, whose father had been head gardener to Lord Selkirk, plundered the Selkirk mansion of its plate, which he subsequently returned in a parcel to Lady Selkirk, with a letter of polite apology.—National Review.

The soldier on the frontier has even more amusement than the officer. The writer, once a lieutenant of cavalry, has many a time, when alone with a company in the field wished that he could sit down at the camp fire with the men and enjoy their jokes and share in their conversation. They have the opportunity of playing all sorts of games and the time to practise them, too. It is probable that they have more society at a Government post than they would have at their homes, and they usually have opportunities for sport in the way of hunting and fishing that would be envied by many a rich New Yorker. There are always post schools for the education of the soldier, and there are always post libraries that contain a certain number of books to keep him busy reading.

The writer served in a company of cavalry in which three men had saved up considerably over \$1000, and almost all the others sums less than that, down to \$25. Half the company were men who were on their second, third, or fourth enlistment. They had a billiard table that was said to be the best one in Arizona, a garden that yielded a profit, from the sale of vegetables, of over \$80 a month, besides furnishing the company table with every variety that could be asked for; a drove of forty or more hogs (very valuable live stock in the far West), chickens, a milk cow, and a mule to save the men from the harder part of

the company work. The company fund of ready money amounted, at times when the writer had charge of it, to several hundreds of dollars. The men had a splendidly-equipped reading room and formed, altogether, an exceptional company.

The result of such a state of affairs was the gratifying fact that only one man deserted from the company in years, while all the time there were dozens of applications from men in other companies to be transferred to this one whenever a vacancy occurred in it. It is an actual fact that the men had better food and a greater variety of it than any officers at the different posts where it was stationed while the writer was with it; and it is doubtful whether any men of the same class in the country were half as comfortable and happy as those men in that cavalry company.—New York Times.

A Human Cat.

Willie Smith, aged ten, of Hartford Co., Ind., was two years ago bitten by a pet cat. Recently he has been subjected to peculiar paroxysms. Recently, while walking about the room, he was suddenly seized with an attack, and, with the agility and certainty of a cat, sprang upon the dining-room table and began to spit and scratch the wall and ceiling with all the viciousness of an enraged feline. Whenever persons would approach he would prepare to spring upon them. Finally, by throwing blankets over his head, he was subdued. Last night he had another paroxysm. He became totally oblivious to all around him except to an object attached to a string. He would lower it over the side of his face, and with the stealthiness of a cat he would gradually draw it upward until it would appear in view, then as quick as lightning he would pounce upon it and try to bite it. This he repeated several times. Then he would lick his hands and mew all the time. Every action, every move simulated a member of the feline family. After the paroxysm had in a measure subsided he curled himself up in bed as a cat would in preparing for a quiet nap, and, uttering the mew suggestive of kittens, went to sleep. This morning he is resting quietly and in the possession of all his faculties. He can remember nothing that occurred while laboring under these attacks. It is not hydrophobia, hysteria or epilepsy, for many of the symptoms are wanting. His temperature remains normal, pulse slightly accelerated or quickened, liver and kidneys active, appetite good, digestion perfect. During an interval between the paroxysms he is clear intellectually, bright and cheerful. Doctor Clouser, an old and reputable physician, says that in fifty years' practice he has seen nothing like the case.—St. Louis Republic.

A Bible in Ninety Volumes.

A German lady living in Manchester, England, possesses what is supposed to be the largest Bible, in one volume, in the world. It is an heirloom, 200 years old, with pages two feet long, and but little less in width, and at the head of each page is a line in red ink which translated reads "This is a history." Another resident of the same city has compiled, so to speak, a Bible in ninety volumes, his additions to the text consisting of pictures and photographs which he has collected, to the number of nearly 10,000.—Mechanical News.

The catch of seals by the Victoria (British Columbia) fleet for 1891 was about fifty thousand skins, over nine thousand skins in excess of the catch of 1890.

Pennsylvania's Department of Agriculture will urge Congress to provide a remedy for leprosy.

Beware of Quinines for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 50¢ per bottle.

Over 300,000 orange trees were planted in Mexico last year by planters from California.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fertile Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY'S BALM, 54 Warren St., N. Y.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

Enable the dyspeptic to eat whatever he wishes. They cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give appetite and develop flesh. Price, 25 cents. Exact size shown in border.

Finger Tips of Idiots.

Impressions of the finger tips of idiots have been found by Dr. d'Abundo to show very different markings from those of sane people. In a number of idiots the markings on the tips of all the fingers of each hand were identical, and in one idiot the tips of the thumbs had the same markings as those of the fingers. There was a noticeable smoothness of the finger tips in all the idiots.—New York Journal.



Hard to take—the big, old-fashioned pill. It's pretty hard for you to take it, too. You wouldn't, if you realized fully how it shocks and weakens the system.

Luckily, you don't have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, more than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take. One Little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

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