

Wool With a Mirror Polish.

In Germany, wool with a mirror polish is coming, but not for ornamental purposes in place of metal. The wool is first submitted to a bath of caustic alkali for two or three days at a temperature of about 175 degrees Fah., then dipped into hydrochloric acid for twenty-four to twenty-nine hours, after which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added. After another dip in an acetate of lead solution, at about ten degrees, a shining metallic surface is given by polishing, when dry, with lead, tin or zinc.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

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

Sold by Druggists, 7c.

Sweden and Norway are preparing to enter the German anti-protectionist league.

The Only One Ever Printed.

Can you find the word? There is a 1000 display advertisement in this paper, which has no two words in it except one word. The name is true of each new one appearing each week, from Dr. Harter's Catarrh Cure. This is a new "Cure" on everything that makes the nose, throat, and lungs sore, and it is the best of the word and they will return you a book, RECEPT LITHOGRAPH OF SAMPLES FREE.

Natural gas has been found near Salt Lake City, Utah.

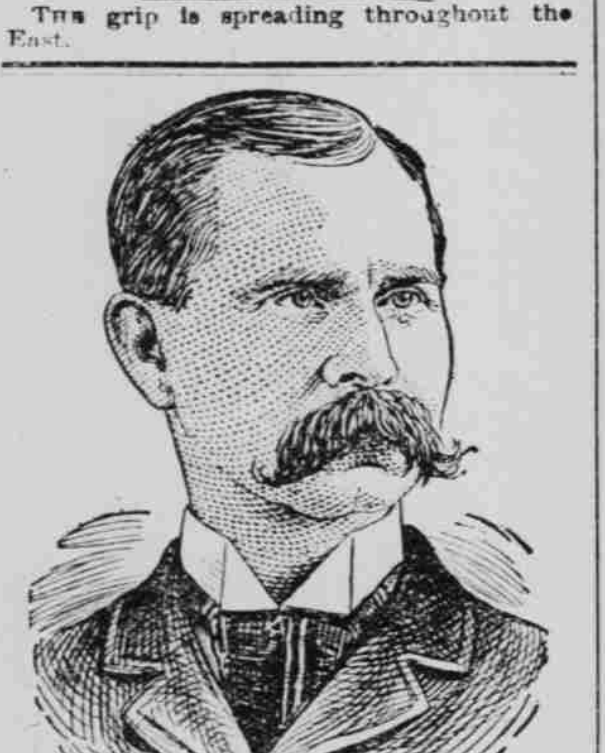
The Famous Hot Springs of Arkansas.

The "Carlsbad of America." Solid through from St. Louis, El Paso, Houston, Mountain View, etc. An all year round health and pleasure resort. W. E. Loyd, G. E. P. Agent, 201 Broadway, New York.

Near Casper, Wyoming, a valuable vein of coal has been found just beneath the grass.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or from old age. Brown's Iron Pills rebuild the system, and give strength, remove excess of bile, and cure neuralgia. A splendid tonic for women and children.

The grip is spreading throughout the East.



Officer A. H. Bratley of the Fall River Police.

He is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt

Tired all the Time

A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvelous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is very important that in the mouth of

March April May

The blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing seasons. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar medicinal powers and it is the

Best Spring Medicine

The following, best reviewed, demonstrates its wonderful blood purifying powers:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen: I have had skin eruptions for a number of years, and for the past year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been broken out very badly. I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results, and then I tried your Sarsaparilla. It has cured me, and I feel much better than I have in years. The inflammation has all left my leg, and it is entirely healed. I have had skin benefit from it."

Walk With Crutches

I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and now I feel better than I have in years. The inflammation has all left my leg, and it is entirely healed. I have had skin benefit from it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is recommended to write this voluntary statement. F. J. TRENCHARD, Indianapolis, Mich.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

ADVICE TO WOMEN

If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

CANTERSVILLE, April 29, 1886.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
GOLD IN HEAD

THE ONLY CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Apply liberally into each nostril.
E. J. BROS., 24 Warren St., N. Y.

KANSAS FARMS and Mortgages are all right. Good prices. Farms for sale at bargain. List free. CHAS. R. WOOLLEY, Osborne, Kan.

A torpid liver is the source of dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, bilious fever, chills and jaundice.

Tut's Tiny Pills
Have a specific effect on the liver, restoring it to healthy action. 25cts.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere.

IVORY MINES.

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY IN ALASKA.

Tasks of Pre-Glacial Monsters—Almost Insurmountable Obstacles Encountered in Seeking the Treasures of Ivory.

A GENTLEMAN recently returned from Alaska gives a Tacoma (Washington) News reporter the following account of a discovery made by himself that is of the most fabulous richness. He is a miner of life-long experience, and had gone to Alaska for the purpose of making a prospecting tour in the gold fields. After a perilous trip down the Yukon River he was taken ill at a native village on the right bank of the river called, in the native tongue, as nearly as Latin characters will reproduce the sounds, Kwahquileute.

The party with whom Mr. Anderson was traveling stayed with him several days, but as his illness seemed to be incurable and the native villagers seemed disposed to treat him with the greatest charity and consideration, he urged his companions to push on before the season got too far advanced and leave him behind. This, at last, they consented to do and he was left alone with only the natives to solace him. In this situation he soon came to know their language well, and he pays the highest possible tribute to their character, saying they are as a rule pure minded, charitable and forgiving. Two faults they never forgive—lying and stealing—both being punishable by death. Murder they never do, war nor its kindred, the family quarrel, is never known. It was while lying thus an object of charity among them that he first observed the profusion of ivory ornaments worn by the people.

Ivory was used for the adornment of the totem poles. The raven at the top had an ivory beak and the eyes of the historic figures beneath were of ivory. Ivory was milled in every conceivable form upon the poles. It abounded everywhere. Rude spoons and drinking cups fashioned of ivory were in daily use in almost every household.

His curiosity was aroused to know the source of this wonderful supply of ivory, and he questioned the people and they told him that at several days' dog sledging to the northward would, after passing through innumerable dangers, bring him to an immense ivory mine. At any rate that is the conclusion he came to, for they gave him to understand that to reach it he must dig. An ancestor of the present tribe had gone thither and brought back large quantities of ivory, but had told such terrible tales of hardship that but few since have cared to journey thither in search of the precious and useful material. A totem had been erected to this ancestor and when he had recovered sufficiently to venture abroad they showed it to him.

It was a magnificent piece of handiwork, betraying the instincts of art in the rude mind of the savage, and as they translated its meaning to him he saw that the totem was not a mere idle form of worship, but a historic record. Each figure along its rudely carved length bore some relation to a historic event. One of these figures was a little, spouting man, with fearfully dilated eyes and monstrous mouth and an elongated nose that was fearful to behold. This nose he recognized at once as the task of some pre-glacial ivory-bearing mammal.

Having seen this, the source of the ivory supply became at once apparent to him. Evidently these people had come upon the remains of a mammoth and had despoiled it, and hence had arisen the belief in the "ivory mines" of their ancestor. But, as he thought more upon the matter, the explanation was not entirely satisfactory, because of the great quantity of ivory. Not one tusk or tusk could have supplied all that they had, and which, according to tradition, had been traded to other tribes for women and for fish, and to white men for flour. The more he thought on it the more he became convinced that there must be some truth in the story of the ancestor digging and securing ivory and uncovering such fabulous quantities of it. Constant thought begot a desire to see this wonderful deposit. Perhaps he could secure intact a complete skeleton of one of these prodigious pre-glacial animals. He proposed to the leading men a journey to the mines. They were unwilling at first, but, well knowing its value as an article of trade among the tribes and seeing the eagerness of the white, they came to realize the enormous value of such a find and at last were persuaded.

Many days were spent in preparation for the journey. Fish and animal vegetation in plenty were stored upon the sledges preparatory to making the journey. At last all was ready, and with an aged man who had once made the journey thither as a guide, and Anderson himself as chief, they started early in August of last year.

After two weeks of most perilous journeying, during which they had passed within the Arctic circle, they reached the spot. There is no space to detail the incidents of the passage, but it is enough to say that it was made up of dangers and perilous encounters with bears and difficult crossing of swamps and rivers and hammocks in the ice and snow. At last they arrived at the foot of a mountain, as near as Anderson can estimate, about twenty-five miles from the

Yukon River by the most direct route.

Here the ancient guide called a halt, and parties were told off to prospect about in search of the spot. Anderson went with the ancient, and it was their good fortune upon the second day to come upon the spot.

They had just mounted a big hummock to take a survey of surroundings, when directly in front of them a large square depression caught the old man's gaze and he cried "Hal-kwa-see!" "There it is!"

The descent was quickly made and Anderson was not long in discovering that the depression was a large square hole that had been dug out and was now partially filled with snow, packed hard and solid as ice. It did not take long to have the exploring party upon the scene and hard at work. In the course of several days the depression had been cleaned out and what a marvelous sight was then before them.

Hundreds—yes, thousands—of tusks lay, white and gleaming with frost, before them. Numberless skeletons of gigantic beasts were scattered about the place. Bones were strewn about as though some mighty vulture or carrion beast had been feeding there. Closer inspection revealed to Anderson the real truth. Evidently two mighty herds of these giant elephants had done battle here and these were the slain. The bones lay in picturesque heaps. In many cases the tusks of one were buried within the skeleton of another, telling plainly how both had died. It must have been a mighty battle.

There is enough ivory here to load a ship, he thinks, and how much more if more digging is done, no one can tell. But how to get the ivory to market is a question. At best the present expedition can carry away no more than a ton or two while here are many hundreds of tons, enough to load a ship. At last the expedition is ready to return, and does return to the village, passing through the same hardships as in going and Anderson determined to make his way back to civilization in order to organize an expedition to the ivory mines of Alaska.

A Sketch of Recent Egyptian History.

Egypt has been a dependency of Turkey since the year 1517, at which time, as the result of a series of wars that had been waged since the days of Constantine III., it fell into the hands of Selim I., who had vanquished Touman Bey and made it a Turkish province governed by a pasha. His rule continued, though not without frequent and violent rebellion on the part of the mamlukes, that kept the country in great distraction, until the invasion of Napoleon in 1798. The results of his campaign, which terminated in the famous battle of the pyramids, where the great general reminded his soldiers that forty centuries were looking down upon them are too well known to need repeating here. Suffice it to say that three years later England joined with Turkey, drove the French from Egypt and again restored it to the control of the Ottoman Porte. After this the country sank back into its old condition of lethargy and decay. The advent of Mohammed Ali in 1805 changed the apparent order of things considerably. Among the first of his acts he proceeded to kill off the mamlukes in a wholesale and shocking manner, to raise a standing army, improve the old methods of irrigation, and to introduce many features of European civilization. He was a man of keen intelligence, with considerable ability as a ruler and skilled in military science. Moreover, he was both ambitious and aggressive, and at one time came very near ascending the throne of Turkey himself, but the quadruple alliance of 1840 interfered with his plans and compelled him to limit his power to the pashalik of Egypt. Mohammed Ali died in 1853, and was succeeded by Abbas Pasha, his grandson, who was in turn replaced by Said Pasha in 1854.—Chicago Post.

To Young Men.

Young men are often at a loss to know the best manner of spending their leisure hours. A few suggestions on this point may be of service. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and in like manner good associations exert a most beneficial influence.

The society of a refined and intelligent lady should always be desired. If you have a true woman for a friend, you have in her a rich treasure indeed. Seek her society whenever practical, not necessarily as a lover, but an earnest friend and companion. No matter if her conversation does not sparkle with wit, or exhibit profound culture and erudition. No matter if you are acquainted with her home amusements, and know "all her songs by heart." In her presence you will lose all relish for vicious pleasures, and receive mental and moral improvement.—Detroit Free Press.

Fenn Used to Shake This Chestnut Tree.

There is a giant chestnut tree growing at Center Ridge, Buck County, Penn., near the Delaware River. The trunk measures nineteen feet in circumference, and the tree still yields an annual crop of chestnuts. It is said that in primeval days the Indians would gather under its branches on a hot summer day to enjoy a cool breeze from the Delaware half way. It is also related that William Penn once gathered chestnuts from it.—New Orleans Picayune.

The city of Chicago has four hundred churches.

A BIG CROW ROOST.

WHERE THE BIRDS MAKE THEIR HOME IN THE WINTER.

They Leave in the Morning For Feeding Grounds and Return at Night, Making the Hills Black With Their Numbers.

EVERY winter Arlington Cemetery becomes one of the most noted crow roosts in the United States, and one of the largest on the Atlantic coast, and while nearly all are accustomed to look at it from one point of view—the resting place of the nation's dead—a visit paid at dusk, and from an entirely different point of view, will, I trust, prove interesting to some.

Within the past few years much has been written concerning this notorious crow roost; but until recently little or nothing has appeared pertaining to the roosting place of one of our commonest birds. It has been my pleasure to visit two rookeries and to observe closely the birds composing it, both at the roost, where they congregate at night to seek rest and protection in each other's company, and many miles away from it, and under nearly all circumstances. The first of these is situated about two miles east of Syracuse, N. Y., in a locality known as "Tamarack Swamp." This swamp, once extensive, has been cut down to a narrow strip, not exceeding six hundred yards in width by one and a half miles long, hemmed in on the north and south by hills, and has become what is known as a dry swamp, composed of maples, pines, beech, birch, tamarack and oaks. Midway in this strip is a stretch of young pines, averaging twelve feet in height, and this spot, in preference to the more densely wooded portion, has been chosen as the winter home of the crows. Arlington is too well known to require any description.

A visit to these roosts in the daytime is extremely interesting, but one paid at dusk, when the birds are coming in, is not only interesting, but exciting. Shortly after the first break of day the vast throng of black bestirs itself. First a loud clamor betokens that the birds are awake; then, with a shake or two, they launch forth in quest of the morning's breakfast. Leaving singly, in pairs, by dozens and in flocks of hundreds and thousands, each group wings its way to where the previous day's meals were secured or starts in search of new feeding grounds.

A drive through the surrounding country will now give a glimpse of their daily life throughout the winter. Anywhere and everywhere they may be seen in search of that which sustains life, but with the usual frozen condition of the ground this as a rule is difficult to obtain. Along the river and streams they may be seen walking on the ice in search of a possible dead fish or a stray mussel, breaking through the frozen structure itself where not too thick in order to get at the soft, unfrozen mud beneath, and in many places the surface for a considerable area resembles the land more than the ice, from the quantities of this material thrown out. Here they secure considerable vegetable matter, mingled with an occasional shell fish, but the supply is poor at best and they generally have a hard scrape of it through the winter.

Up to about 3 o'clock the birds are busy feeding, and the passer-by would hardly believe that within an hour, or even less, these same birds will be miles away, and in company with tens of thousands of their fellows. About this time an inclination to move is manifested by a few, who fly away just over the tree tops calling loudly, as if to induce the rest who still tarry to follow. These too soon depart and by 4 o'clock or half-past the sky is filled with the host en route for the rendezvous.

An idea can best be gained now of the countless numbers that nightly resort to this place, for although it is obviously impossible to attain anything like accuracy as to the numbers, we know that at any given station hundreds and thousands pass over our heads, until it seems as if every crow in the country was passing before our eyes; but a station in an exactly opposite direction the next day will reveal a like number, and another the next day the same, until every point of the compass has been covered. As they return every night in the same direction it will of course be evident that the same flock are not observed twice and what an enormous throng must be gathered together at the rookery.

Having now traced our birds through their daily wanderings it is in order to visit the roost at nightfall, and watch them come in. We must be there before dusk, and have but to take our stand in the center of the place, close beside some tree, in order to avoid observation. At about 5 o'clock they began to arrive, singly and in flocks, tarrying at times at some neighboring feeding ground, but soon seeking the vicinity of the roost. Strangely enough, instead of repairing at once to their night's resting place, they gather in immense multitudes on the surrounding hills. Coming, as they do, from all parts of the country, the number increases until the fields, the trees and the pines are covered with them. Long after the sun has set they continue to arrive. The noise is deafening, and when at times they rise and circle about in the air it seems as if the very heavens were about to fall. As darkness settles a few of the bolder ones enter the roost, these are followed by small busbies of fifty or a hun-

dre and these in turn by others interspersed with stragglers. Suddenly with a noise as of a mighty hurricane, a vast host arises and makes a dive for the roost. This is closely followed by another, and another, and still another, until finally, the numbers on the hillsides begin to show some signs of thinning out. As the darkness deepens they come in any way; pell mell, brushing past the face, almost flying against us and alighting on the first branch they strike against. Every tree and bush is packed with them, and still they continue to pour down, finding a roosting place somewhere and adding clamor to the deafening babel already existing.

Finally all appear to have arrived and are busy settling themselves for the night. Utter now but so much as a syllable and the entire army with renewed cries and in direct confusion takes flight and seeks another part of the wood only to repeat the same performance.—Washington Star.

Can Horses Talk?

Andrew J. Ogilvie writes as follows from Tamala, Shark Bay, Western Australia, to the London Spectator:

"I have read with interest your article on the instinct of cattle. That cattle and horses can communicate intelligence to each other, and are endowed with a certain amount of reasoning faculty, the following facts are pretty conclusive proof. I once purchased a station on which a large number of cattle and horses had gone wild. To get the cattle in, I fenced the permanent water (a distance of twenty miles), leaving traps at intervals. At first this answered all right; but soon the cattle became exceedingly cautious about entering the traps, waiting outside for two or three nights before going in, and if they could smell a man or his tracks, not going in at all. At last they adopted a plan which beat me. A mob would come to the trap-gate, and one would go in and drink, and come out; and then another would do the same, and so on, till all had watered. They had evidently arrived at the conclusion that I would not catch one and frighten all the others away.

"To get in the wild horses, 600 of which were running on a large plain (about 2000 acres), I erected a stock-yard with a gradually widening lane in a hollow where it could not easily be seen, and by stationing horsemen at intervals on the plain galloped the wild horses in. My first hunt (which lasted for some days) was successful, the wild horses heading toward the mouth of the lane without much difficulty, but, of course, some escaped by charging back at the stock-yard gate and in other ways. My second hunt, about a month later, was a failure; every mob of horses on the plain seemed to know where the yard was and would not head that way. This seems to show that the horses that escaped from the first hunt told all the others where the stock-yard was."

The King of Instruments.

The violin is justly considered the king of instruments, writes Walter Dausrosch, the New York conductor. To play any instrument well enough to be a member of a grand orchestra requires a great deal of study and long practice. You cannot give a direct answer to the question, how long will it take to become a skillful performer on any particular instrument. It depends entirely on the man, just as at school one boy will learn his lesson in half the time it will take another boy to perform the same task. Most violinists begin to study and practice when they are mere children and keep hard at work until they have become of age. Even after they have become professional musicians they are always practicing. The violin, above all other instruments, requires the greatest amount of practice to keep one, as the saying is, "in proper trim." When the New York Symphony Orchestra is not booked to appear in any other town the members rehearse every day at the music hall, when they travel their rehearsals are not so frequent because the programme is often the same for several towns in succession.—St. Louis Republic.

A Scientist's Courtship.

An interesting story is told about the late Sir George Alry, the famous astronomer, and his courtship. By reason of his timidity he seemed doomed to be a bachelor for life. But fortune favored him, and he drifted into matrimony in an unexpected way. An intimate friend remarked to him one day: "Have you ever observed Miss —'s eyes? They have the property of double refraction." "Dear me, that is very odd," he exclaimed. "I should like to see that; do you think I might venture to call?" And call he did, and begged permission to examine the young lady's eyes. The novelty of the situation may have fascinated him. At any rate he begged the privilege of a second call to look at the eyes in a clearer light. The problem grew so interesting that he at length came to the conclusion to make it a life study. The boldness born of scientific curiosity enabled him ultimately to propose. He was accepted, and the strange courtship ended in a happy marriage.—Chicago Post.

Hot Pebbles for Soaked Shoes.

A recent method suggested of drying shoes that have become wet by rain is to heat some small pebbles in a pan and insert them into the shoe. It is said they do the work quickly, without in any way injuring the leather.—New York Journal.

Asiatic Plagues.

It is probable that the famines of which the world at large has known least—those in China and Asia Minor—have been the most terrible in their consequences, and that next to them in horror should be written those of India. Of the latter that of 1837-38 killed above 800,000, and in 1860-61 even greater numbers perished. In 1865-66 above 1,000,000 are said to have died of hunger, and the hunger plagues in Bengal and Oris and the Rajpootana famine of 1868-69 killed a million and a half. In 1874 a great famine was caused in Bengal by drouth, and the famine of 1877 in Bombay, Madras, Mysore and other provinces is said to have had 500,000 victims.—New York Press.

"I have in my employ a man who has been a victim of periodic headaches for years, has tried all kinds of treatment, and I have tried various remedies on him. Your Bradstreet's Pills have done more than anything ever before. Dr. Kline, N. D., White Plains, N. Y., 30 cts.

THE German Reichstag appropriated \$350,000 for the Chicago World's Fair.

BECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache, disordered liver and act like magic on the vital organs. For sale by all druggists.

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FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, ETC., Efficacy of treatment, and I have tried various remedies on him. Your Bradstreet's Pills have done more than anything ever before. Dr. Kline, N. D., White Plains, N. Y., 30 cts.

FIREBURN'S heating the earth white, have been found near the surface near Warrensburg, Mo.

LADIES needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Pills. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

If you would be correct in pronouncing Massachusetts accent the last syllable of the word is pronounced as follows: MASSACHUSETTS.

FITS STOPPED free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVOUS RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 bottle free. Dr. Kline, 38 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Which Piano?

Decide that after trying the IVERS & POND. You can try them; we'll tell you what dealer can show them to you, or we'll send on approval at our own expense. Write for information.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowell, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Rosch's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin,

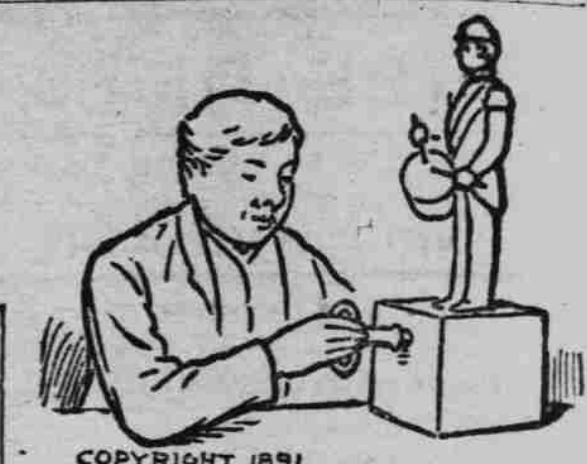
Driving everything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you need it or not.

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For terms address **JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**



WOUND UP

—the man or woman who's "run-down." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery sets the wheels going. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs, and strengthens the system, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength.

For all scrofulous humors and blood-taints, and even Consumption (or Lung-scurf), if taken in time, it's a positive remedy.

Unlike the sarsaparilla, which claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May, "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons.

Unlike other blood-purifiers, too, it's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or your money is returned.

On these terms, it's the cheapest. You pay only for the good you get. But it's the best—or it couldn't be sold so.

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\$65 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or 6 Ladies in each country. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

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The best and cheapest plan. Thos. J. Myers, 1210 Market St., Phila., Pa.

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Due all SOLDIERS; if disabled, free for increase. 20 years experience. Write for laws. A. W. M. COCHRAN, SOVA, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CHICAGO, ILL.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Taste, Economy, and Polish which stain the hands, shine the iron, and burn off the rust. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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Decide that after trying the IVERS & POND. You can try them; we'll tell you what dealer can show them to you, or we'll send on approval at our own expense. Write for information.