A GOLD BRICK.

HOW INGOT METAL IS TURNED INTO COIN GOLD.

The Various Interesting Processe at the United States Assay Of fice-Scales of Marvelous Delicacy.

BOUT 9 o'clock in the morning two men entered the Mitchell Building, in Third street, St Louis, and getting into the elevator mounted to the sixth floor and went straight to the rooms of the United States Assay Office. One of them carried in his hand a bundle the size of a thir brick, wrapped in paper. He laid it down on the counter in the office and slowly unwrapped the bundle. It was a gold brick. The clerk took the bullion, and stepping across the floor placed it in one of the pans of a large pair of scales Then he closed the office windows and placed some weights in the other. When it balanced nicely he went to his desk, took out a blank form, and wrote to the effect that 400 ounces of gold bullion had been received from the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works at the United States Assay Office, to be assayed; This was signed by E. C. Jewett, the assayer in charge, and the men went away. This is the first step the Government takes toward obtaining precious metal for coining purposes.

It is extremely interesting to follow this process of assaying through all the steps until the value of the gold is determined and the Government's check given for it.

While Clerk Rex was filling out the receipt Mr. Jewett explained the marvelous delicacy of the scales. Their weighing capacity is 5000 ounces, and it is possible to indicate by them the difference in weight of one grain. 'To illustrate, so that this may be easily grasped, two heavy men could be placed in one of the pans, and by moving a pin from the coat of one of them the balance would be changed. Still, it would be difficult to obtain the exact weight of the men owing to the constant change in the men's bodies by perspiration and other causes.

After the bullion's weight was determined on by these scales, it was taken to the furnsce room and placed in black-lead crucible. This was set on a fire brick resting on a grate and a fire built around it. The fuel used is a mixanthracite coal and charcoal After an hour's melting, during which time it was frequently stirred with a plumbago poker, to which gold does not cling, a sample of the metal was dipped out with an ordinary clay pipe and poured into a small mold. The assay is made from this, as it takes so much longer for the larger quantity to cool. A piece of the sample was cut off pounded, and then rolled through roller of tool steel, looking something like a clothes wringer, to make it thin When this was done, Herman, the Ger man who aids the assayer in his work, handed the thin golden strip to him. and then went back to the furnace room to pour out the molten thousands into

Mr. Jewett cut the strip into small pieces, and then, forming little lead cornucopias of uniform weight, dropped into two of them 500 milligrams (onesixteenth of an ounce) of accurately. neighed gold to be assayed. Into two others he puts the same quantity of absolutely pure gold. Enough silver was then added to make the proportion of silver to gold two to one, as this proportion is necessary in order that the gold should separate from the silver when boiled in nitric acid.

There is in all gold a certain amount of silver, and it is owing to its presence and certain other foreign substances that the color of gold varies. The idea that gold found in California or Australia is of such a color because found there is a

After the silver had been added the leaden cornucopias were squeezed up and each one placed in what is called a cupel. A cupel is a little cup made of sheep bones burned to ashes, ground fine, moistened and molded into a mold ar inch long, an inch in diameter, with a cup-shaped depression at one end. The cupels were placed in a small furnace with a temperature of about 1100 degrees centigrade, and when heated to white heat the little metal chunks were laid by the aid of tongs, one in each cupel. They melted, sputtered and bubbled, and then began to grow smaller. In about ten minutes they were taken out and all the lead and foreign s bstances had been absorbed by the cupel, leaving only the noble metals in lit.le round balls. When these were boiled in nitric acid the silver passed into nitrate of silver and the gold was left in its pure state. By this was found

the ratio of pure gold in the bullion. The weighings of pure gold are used as a check to any peculiar conditions of heat, etc. The assayer knows the constitution, weight, and specific gravity of the pure gold used. When it is weighed after he heating process, if it has changed its weight it is fair to suppose that it is owing to the conditions of heat or strength of soid, and that the same influences have been at work on the assay gold. By allowing for this in the assay gold a true result is reached.

The next step was to find the weight of the gold and silver together. The lead cornucopias were again filled with cert n weights of the pure and assay gold, but no silver added. When melted

ter live

in the cupels the base metals disappeared as before, and the gold and silver were lef. together. By subtracting from the weight of gold and silver the weight of the gold, the exact weight of the silver was obtained. Of course the proportion is usually very small. If the amount is not sufficient to pay for extracting, the Government does not pay for it, and

charges nothing for extraction. The entire amount of gold in the bulion is found by multiplying its weight by the proportion of the gold. This is educed to standard or coin gold by muraplying this amount by ten and dividing by nine, as standard gold is only ninety per cent. fine, and the depositor is paid by the Government \$8.60 per ounce of standard metal, equal to \$20.37 for fine gold. The assay fee is one-eighth of one per cent. of the total value of fine gold, the melting fee is \$1, and the allow charge about one cent on \$100, and after this is deducted the assayer hands a check to the owner of the gold. The entire ime occupied by this complicated oners tion was from 9 a. m. until I p. m., only four hours .- St. Lous Republic.

The Cander.

According to Humboldt, the massive pinions of the bird enable it to soar over all the summits of the Andes, to circle for hours in those regions of low pressure, and thence on a sudden to descend to the seashore, thus passing rapidly through all gradations of climate. From Professor Orton is quoted the statement that the condor 'can dart in an instant from the dome of Chimborazo to the sultry coast of the Pacific." Such declarations appear to have aroused no suspicion in the mind even of Mr. Bowdle; Sharp, for he writes in 1883: "All observers agree that, when seen in a wild state, the flight of the condor is truly majestic, and it is capable of ascending to an imprase height, at which a man could not freathe on account of the rar efaction of the air-a state of things which does not seem to affect the condor, who is often lost to sight smid the

This agreement of observers is now broken as far as concerns Mr. Whymper. He weakens the authority of Professor Orton's statement by remarking that the Pacific is at least 120 miles distant from the dome of Chimborazo, so that te traverse the interval in an instant is to fly at the rate of 432,000 miles an hour, which would cover the distance from the earth to the moon and back in sixty-six minutes. The flashing of such a flight no human eye could follow; still less could it identify, over a course of ever twice sixty miles, the bird which started with the bird which arrived. As a matter of fact, it is said the condors seldom or never descend to the seashore in Ecuador, though they undoubtedly de so elsewhere; while, so far from surpass ing man in the heights that they attain, Mr. Whymper, who had repeated oppor tunities of observing them sailing to and fro, not above but far below his snowgirt encampments, was persuaded that their habitual range did not rise above 16,000 feet. He ingeniously explains the ocular delusion which has probably imposed on other observers. - Edinburgh Review.

The Moment to Yawn. In certain affections of the throat, such as acute pharyngitis, catarrh of the enstachian tube, with pain in the ear, a Swiss confrere says that he obtains excellent results from making the patients vawn several times a day. It produces, it seems, almost instantaneous relief, the symptoms rapidly subside and the earache disappears. Frequently the affection is cut short by this novel treatment Yawning produces, as every one knows, a considerable distension of the muscles of the pharynx, constituting a kind of massage, and under this influence the cartilaginous portion of the eustachian tube contracts, expelling into the pharynx the mucosities there collected. According to M. Naegeli yawning is much more efficacious for affection of the than the methods of Valsalva Politzer, and is more rational than the insuffiction of air, which is often difficult to perform properly .- Medical Record.

Insculating Cattle in Africa. During our midday halt, writes an Afr can traveler, we had all our oxen inoculated with the virus of the lung sickness, for that fatal malady was then raging in Khama's country. Our wagons were placed side by side, and with an ingenious contrivance of thongs our conductor and driver managed to fasten the plunging animals by the horns, while s string steeped in the virus was passed with a needle through their tails. Sometimes after this process the tails swell and fall off, and up country a tailless ox has a value peculiarly his own. It is always rather a sickly time for the poor easts, but as we lost only two out of hirty-six from this disease we voted the emedy successful .- Fortnightle Review.

The Lightest Metal. "Some people seem to think that aluminum is the lightest metal in the world," said a gentleman who deals in all the fancy articles now made of that commodity, "but that is a mistake. The specific weight of magnesium is only one-third of that of aluminum, and in even more hard and durable. It is not as useful, however, as it catches fire very easily, even at the open hearth. It is not destined to crowd the popularity of aluminum, although up to a short time ago it was even the cheaper of the two. -Cincinnati Commercial.

THE CHOLERA.

FORMER VISITATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Ravages of the Pestilence in New York and Other Cities-Superstitious Fancies and Queer Remedies.

ARLY in the year 1832, just ten years after the New Yorkers had had their last dose of yellow fever, a case of cholera apceared in Buffalo. Just how the disease developed is not recorded, further than that it is supposed to have been brought into the country from Canada. Conditions all through the country must have been exceedingly ripe for it-at all events, it spread with frightful rap d ty. A peculiarity of its dissemination was that it skipped here and there over wide stretches of territory, leaving the intervening country unteuched and then going back apparently and filling in the vacant spaces. Hardly a village or hamlet escaped it, and many people living isolated in farm-houses and apparently out of all possibility of contact with infected regions, were stricken down and swept away with appalling swiftness. In Buffalo, where it first appeared, the mortality was frightful. Following the courses of the large rivers and the more beaten tracks of travel it leaped from city to city in eccentric zig-zags, appearing simultaneously in many widely remote communities. It was on the 27th of June that the

first case was developed in New York.

and within the sixty days following as many as 3400 persons had been laid low by it. This was at the rate of nearly sixty deaths a day for the entire period. a record which, considering the small population of the city at the time, was startlingly heavy. At Albany the cholera appeared on the same day it did in New York, while Philadelphia escaped for nearly two months after New Yorkers were dying like files. But the immunity was only temporary. When Philadelphia at last was stricken her old evil fortune in the matter of pestilence asserted itself. The ravages of the disease were frightful, over a thousand persons dying within a few weeks. Baltimore and Washington were attacked soon after Philadelphia, and in each of these cities about a thousand people were laid in their grave. In Cincinnati it appeared in July, became epidemic in September and lurked in the city all winter, re appearing in the summer of the next year, 1833. But it was the South, and particularly the cities of St. Louis and New Orleans, which suffered the most from this particular visitation. The negroes, who enjoy a certain immunity from yellow fever, seem to be peculiarly susceptible to cholera, and the havoc wrought among

the poor slaves was something awful. Strangely enough the New England States on this occasion escaped almost scot free from the disease. Only a few cases occurred in all the six New England States, and these were confined to Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Maine, New Hampshire and

Vermont did not have a single case. The next and decidedly the worst visitation from cholers New York has had occurred in 1849. The disease on that occasion appeared first in New Orleans in midwinter. Its ravages during all the winter months in the Crescent City were so heavy that at one time it seemed as though the entire population of some wards would be exterminated. In the spring it worked slowly north, and by midsummer it held New York in a deadly grip, the first case having occurred in the month of May. In the week ending July 21, more than seven hundred deaths from cholera occurred in New York City. The mortality in this city during the week was greater than had ever been known in any city in the country, the leaths from all diseases numbering over one thousand four hundred, figures which show that the conditions which were favorable to the development of cholera are also favorable to the development of other diseases as well. As many people, in fact, died in New York that week from other diseases as died from cholera, a frightful mortality considering the then comparatively small population.

In each of the cities of St. Louis and Boston, six hundred. In August the pestilence had assumed such awful proportions that the President by proclamation set aside the third day of that month as a day of special fasting and prayer to God.

The scenes and the terrible effect upon numan nature which these seasons of, plague bring about are graphically described by the historians of the time. There was, to begin with, a general stampede on the part of all who could get away. Then among those who were forced to remain there arose such a consternation as amounted to a very renzy. All sorts of fantastic superstitions were developed. No quackery was so absurd, no fetich so silly that t did not have thousands of supporters. Many people shut themselves up in their houses and lived with drawn curtains and closed blinds. Those who were forced to go out of doors walked in the middle of the streets to avoid passing close to houses in which there might be either the sick or the dead. Intimate riends barely nodded to one another, and as they passed tried to manusure so as to get to the windward of the other. Shaking hands was so utterly tabooed

that a man would start back in very borror at a mere advance towards that ceremony. All sorts of patent nostrums and dangerous quack compounds were consumed by the gallon. Doubtless many lost their lives by these frantic efforts to ward off the dreaded pestil nce. What was known as "Four Thieves' Vinegar" was in great demand. "Four Thieves' Vinegar" was supposed to be a sovernign remedy used by four thieves, who, during the prevalence of the restilence in Marselles, once upon a ime, were wont to go into the city, which thousands had fled, and help hemselves to booty in the deserted louses. People who were camped in the vicinity of the pest ridden city saw the thieves going and coming with their booty, and marveled at their immunity rom the disease. At last one of them was caught, and on promise that his life sculd be spared revealed the secret of "Four Thieves' Vinegar," which he said te and his comrades had always carried rith them and inhaled when at their theiving work in the city. Just what this rubbish is is probably now unknown out in the pestilence time it was in great

The smoke of tobacco was also counted a preventative, and women and ven little children went around with igars in their mouths. Men would unler no circumstances let a barber touch heir hair or their beard-all actual conact of one person with another was as far as possible avoided. Churches, libraries, schools and all places of public interest were closed, and people went about holding to their noses sponges saturated with vinegar-"Four Thieves Vinegar" if possible—and camphor. Other people chewed garlic and even carried it in their shoes, while still others pinned their faith to tarred rope. which was cut into bits and carried in their pockets or tied around their necks.

The most shocking insensibility towards the dead prevailed, as well as, in many instances, of the ties of blood na kindred. The corpses of the mos respectable people were hustled unceremoniously away, husbands fled from dying wives and wives from dying husbands and children from dying parents. Money lost its potency. Even the wealthiest often were left unable to get anybody to supply their wants or nurse them in their illness. With the poor the suffering was even greater and the negect more painful.

But all this, it should be remembered, was nearly half a century ago, and the progress in sanitary science in that interval has been proportionate with the progress in everything else. Such scenes of pestilence, however, as occurred in hose days may now be believed to be well-nigh impossible. - New York

The man who is hard up can't very

A berry-picker generally gets what he an and cans what he gets. - Texas Sift-

About the hardest crop to raise on arm nowadays, is the boys in the fam-

The letter that never came was not lun. Those always arrive on time .omerville Journal.

She _"Do you notice how rapidly the ity is growing?" He-"Yes, indeed; I we twice as many people as I did a year go."-Brooklyn Life.

"Here's an illuminated missal for you," remarked the wife of a book-colector, as she threw a lighted lamp at her husband's head .-- Puck.

Every man who takes part in your proession expects in return that you will ome day blow a horn in the band in his procession .- The Waterbury.

Young Man-"Well, sir, I've just rone into the real estate business in the city." Old Punster-"Ah, indeed? Then you have lots to learn." -- Detroit

"You borrowed a fiver of me the other day, you know." "Ya-as." "I'd like to have it back if you can-" "But, my deah boy, I've spent it."-Indianapolis Journal.

It's seldom the same divinity that shapes both our ends; for the D. D. who Cincinnati that summer and fall six christened us is very likely to die before thousand people died of cholers, and in he has a chance to preach our funeral sermons. -Judge.

> "Was Wigley born a mute or is it the result of illness?" "Neither one; he bad seven sisters and the time never came when he could try to form a word." -Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Doctor-"Well, my dear sir, you will have to give up all head work." Patient-"Then I shall have to go a-begging, doctor." Doctor--"Indeed. Then, pray what are you?" Patient- "A hairdresser."-El Dia.

Willie had been watching the demolition of a house near his home with great interest. Then he said: "Papa, I think I'll be an unbuilder when I grow up. Tearing down houses must be lots of fun."-Harper's Bazar.

A Grewseme Custom.

A London paper is authority for the statement that the ancient tower of the church of St. Sepulchre, opposite the end of Newgate street, has now been restored. It is stated that in the old days, when criminals were carried to execution at Newgate, it was the custom for the clergy at St. Sepulchre's to wait for their ar rival and present them with a flower.

He Smiled at the Mayages.

Italian soldiers used to be trained, is said, to look as fierce as possible, as to terrify their foes by the facci feroce; but Lieutenant H. Crichto Browne, of her Majesty's service, during his recent dangerous journey across th Veldts of South Africa, found that mile was far more potent than the fierces frown to subdue the savage breast. H relates how one day a swarm of wil Africans came upon his little band an filled his soul with "an inward sinking, but he says: "I knew that my safet depended on my maintaining externa coolness, and so I remained imperturbs ble until I distinguished immediately front of me, to the right, an Induna Ring-kop (leaders among the Matabe wear a black ring on the head) who we particularly violent in his objurgations and on him I fixed my eye and smiled When I first smiled on this Ring-ko Matabele he was the picture of savag rage; as I went on smiling he mollified and as I smiled again and again he brok into a hoarse laugh. It was a hoarse laugh, but I think I never heard a jollie one, and immediately I followed up my advantage." The savages were soon so pacified that they were willing to de anything to oblige the Lieutenant an his party. - New Orleans Picayune.

A Mooted Question. Why some seals sink and are lost after being shot and others float, is mooted question not likely soon to be decided. Waere they are struck or whether they have much or little blubber, all of which have been urged to account for the anomaly, seems to have little or no influence. It has been often observed that a seal falling head down on being shot will come up and float while if the head is up he sinks and m lost. It may be that in the latter case he more readily fills. With weak seal or pups it has been seen that they, too are often not recovered. Of those that are killed, discarding pups, the chances seem to be about equal as to whether they will sink or float. Sometimes considerable interval elapses before the dead body rises to the surface and hast or carelessness may loose it. The grea damage to the sealing industry lies undoubtedly in the indiscriminate killing which lays low so many cows on their way to the islands, heavy with young, whereby two lives are lost. It is impossible to distinguish the female in the it possible to do so .- Detroit Free Press

The Horrible Hari-Kari.

Though Japan is a mild-mannered country its people have a little way of executing each other for offenses most mild in American eyes. The least little peccadillo will get a man hari-karied. This operation is quick and simple There are three judges to sit against the accused, and if his sentence is death, the executioner is immediately ready to sever head and body with his sharp steel, bu if the doomed man will have the bravery to rip himself to pieces, his soul wi gain the highest place in nirvana, since elf-murder is considered the noblest of mortal deeds .- Atlanta Constitution.

That's What Brought the Factories. Cheap fuel and low freights are the necessities of manufacturing. Two fuel-oil pipelines, four railroads, one a complete belt line, give Griffith these advantages and brought her four factories as soon as the town was laid out by Jay A. Dwiggins & Co.—Chicago News.

Coal sold for \$9 a ton in Bartford, Conn., in 1828.

Train Loaded With Stove Polish. Last week Messrs. Morse Bros., proprietors of the well known Rising Sun Stove Polish, filled orders from two customers in the West for twenty-three cars loads of stove polish. As each car contained 400 gross, weighing 15 tons, the shipment to these two houses was 9200 gross, or 345 tons. The immense business done by this firm is a monument to the industry and high grade of goods for which they have earned a reputation at home and abroad.

When a fly lights on a piece of sticky paper he realizes that he is better off. -Binghamton Leader.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Every man's ideal woman is one who would believe be caught whales in the river if he told her so .- Atchison Globs. The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? These is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OF SAMPLES FREE.

Christianity was introduced into Japan

Is your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite—tones the nerves. For a full crop on the farm commend

us to the old hen. -Lowell Courier. OUR OLD RELIABLE EYE-WATER cures weak or nflamed eyes, or granulated lids without pain. Ocents. John R. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va. In a corn-husking contest in Australia the winner husked 500 ears in 29 min-

utes and 10 seconds. Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

No Chinese has been naturalized for thirteen years.

WEO SUFFERS with his liver, consipa tion, bi ious ills, poor blood or dizzine-s-take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents. There were 1500 railroad accidents in New Jersey last year.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debl ity. Gives Strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—create-appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children. It doesn't take a bit of meanness out of a rascal to polish him. -Ram's Horn.

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



Swellings In the neck, or Got. tre, caused me terrible suffering, and I spent an enormous amount of money for medicines, in vain. I began to take Hood's Sarsa; arilla and in a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could

Breath with Perfect Ease, which I had not done for years. I continued with Rood's Bareaparilla and am Perm neatly (ured." Mrs. J. Bioriow, Frement, Mich.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation. biliousness, jaundice, sisk headache. 25c.

On .- Eyed People.

The most one-eyed people are found in Germany, and in some portions of the United States. In the former country this is sprobably owing to the sword duels so common among German stu dents when the faces of the combatant get terribly scarred. In the United States, which contains the rough elements from almost every other country quarrelling is frequent, and the gouging out of an opponent's eye is too common an incident amongst the brutal portion of the population to attract much notice when it occurs. An eye-maker calculates that there are 336,000 persons with only one eye in the Republic. In proportion to the population, there are more one eyed people in Paterson, N. Y., than it any other town in America or any other country. Apart from eyes lost in duel or rowdy fights, the great majority o artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially those engaged in iron toundries where many eyes are put out by the sparks which fly about in all directions. It is a very rare occurrence to meet : woman having a glass eye. - Yanker

There is a sign on the entrance to s emetery at North Wales, Montgomery County, Penn., which reads: "No adnittance except on business."



to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD. My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGoldrick,

Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw. Mrs. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga. at by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA

August Flower

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER. Printer Humboldt, Kas @



made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN- CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed ea. SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Ask your doctor what happens to cod-liver oil when it gets inside of you.

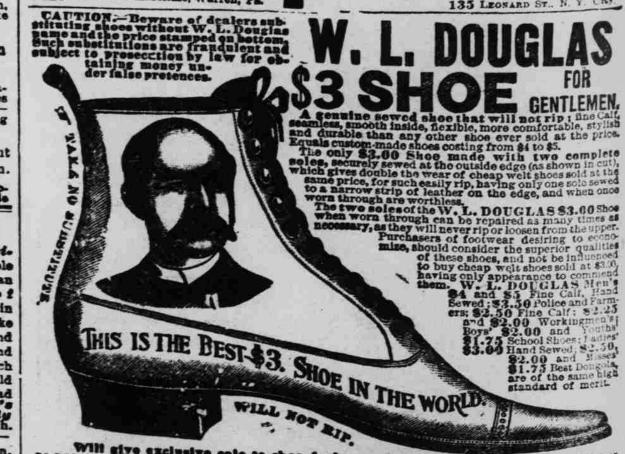
He will say it is shaken and broken up into tiny drops, becomes an emulsion; there are other changes, but this is the first. He will tell you also that

it is economy to take the oil broken up, as it is in Scott's Emulsion, rather than burden yourself with this work. You skip the taste too.

Let us send you an interesting book on CAREFUL LIV-ING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

WORLD'S FAIR WORK SWOMEN AT HOME. BIG PAY. Address, with Stamp, S. L. KILMER & CO., South Bend, Ind. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Fasiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or gent by mail,



ADIES-If you wish to make MONEY easy at ADIES your own homes, address including stamp Miss DORA G. HOYT, South Bend, Ind

Small.

Guaranteed to cure Billous Atlacks, Sict. Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose frea. J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK LUXURIES--LEAKSVILLE BLANKETS Housekeepers 5% lb., \$5. Carolina \$6 per pair. Leaksville Honest Jean and Black-25c., 40c. and 60c. po Gray, 32 1-2c. Brown, 40c. a y Wool Yarn, all colors 5c. a hank

does not keep these goods order of J. W. SOOT

SICK HEADACHE

promptly to proper medical treatment. It is there

fore of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand. During a period of more SIXTY YEARS

PROMPTLY CURED

DR. C. MCLANE'S IIVED DIII C FIACU LIFF? which may be procured at any Drug Store, or will be

postage stamps.

Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several countri-feits on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Fills are manufactured only by FLEMING BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent-" Send us 2 cent stamp for 32-page DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Me. 8 NU 43

YOU

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. Is of fer to handle Powls judiciously, you must keep something about them. To meet this want wear something about them. To meet this want wear seiling a book giving the experience Only 250; of a practical poultry raiser for Only 250; twenty-five years. It was written by aman who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually.

" Raising Chickens." and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you littells how to detect and cure disease: to freed for eggs and size for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, ladeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in its of he stamps.

Book Publishing House, 135 LEONARD ST. N. Y. CRY.