

Anton Rubinstein, the Russian composer, in his autobiography tells of the confusion which overcame a certain architect of his acquaintance, who had a habit of interlarding all his remarks with the phrase, "You understand." On one occasion he was explaining certain architectural matters to the Emperor, and, according to custom, made free use of his favorite expression. "Good heavens!" exclaimed Emperor Nicholas at last, irritably, "of course I understand. My dear fellow, how could I help it?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. The offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., 225 South Broadway, N.Y.

Yankee Stock Yielding Out.
There is abundant food for reflection in the figures furnished by the Massachusetts census of last year, which show that one-fifth of the native born married women of that State are childless, a condition without parallel in any country of the world excepting France. It is also significant that only about 13 per cent. of the foreign-born married women of Massachusetts are childless.

This Country Would Welcome It.
In Hungary, where the railway fares were reduced by the "one system" from 40 to 80 per cent, the receipts have increased 18 per cent, and the number of passengers rose from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000.

FIT'S—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Macmillan Curative, Treatise and \$10 trial bottle free. FIT cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 233 Arch St., Phila., Pa.



A new man can be made, out of one that's "used-up," bilious and dyspeptic. It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 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. It's the only Blood and Liver Remedy that's guaranteed, in every case, to benefit or cure. If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, the money is promptly refunded. But it keeps its promises—that's the reason it can be sold in this way.

"Discovery" strengthens Weak Lungs, and cures Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections. Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery."

RUSSIA.
In Russia for a woman to lose her hair is a sign of disgrace, and yet the pressure of the famine is so great that many of the women are now cropping their hair and selling it, in order to obtain a few rubles with which to sustain life. In the meantime the famine is now accompanied by typhus fever, as is common in famine districts. This fever is contagious, and is slowly spreading. It is said that the reason for the famine is that the taxes were so heavy that the peasants were obliged to sell their seed corn, so that they had nothing to plant, and that the result of the Russian officials is the real reason for the trouble. A depleted condition of the system not only invites fever, but pulmonary complaints as well. If you feel run down and begin to cough, take REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE, and you will soon overcome the foe. This great remedy is the best thing in the world for every form of lung trouble, commencing with a common cold and ending with consumption. Be sure that your druggist gives you Reid's, and take no other.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

DECEPTION.
This may look like poetry, but it only demonstrates how easily the eye may be deceived. The ear is sometimes deceived by the cry of "just as good" as the eye is by the sight of "just as good." By some druggists who, when Dr. White's Pulmonary is called for, use their persuasive powers to induce you to take something else. On which they make a larger profit, and should you allow their sophistry to overcome your better judgment, you will discover the deception only after you have used the stuff and found it worthless. You will then mourn in vain the loss of your good money, for there is no other cough remedy as good as the Pulmonary or that will cure a cough as speedily and permanently.

PATENTS—Quickly obtained. No attorney's fee. Book free. GLOBE PATENT AGENCY, Wash., D.C.

Common Soap
Rots Clothes and
Chaps Hands.
IVORY SOAP
DOES NOT.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Covered Barn-Yards—Importance of Method in Horse Breeding—Plan of a Home-Made Hog Water—Shed for Dairy Cows—Household and Kitchen Notes.

Population Changes.

THE last census shows that the cities have increased their population at a faster rate during the last decade than during any former. The urban population is fast gaining on the rural, and may soon equal it. There seems to have been a strong drift of the population away from the farms to the cities. It has been claimed that improved agricultural machinery has driven laborers from the farm to the city. But such is not the case. The scarcity of farm labor has largely increased the sale and use of improved farm implements. On this account many farmers were obliged to purchase labor-saving implements long before they would have done so, if the number of farm laborers had been equal to the demand. The drift from farm to town has greatly stimulated the manufacture of agricultural machinery.—Farm and Fireside.

Roofed Barn-Yards.

It is in my opinion a successful way of making manure to make it in a covered yard; good manure can be made without question by heaping in open space and forking over occasionally, but with less care a better product is likely to be the average result when made under cover, whether enough better to pay the cost of the shelter is perhaps an open question. If the shelter were only for the manure, the balance might be struck against it; and if no coarse stuff goes into the manure pile (it is singular advice of one writer that it should not) the balance would certainly be against it.

But the cattle may enjoy this shelter and profit by it, since it gives to them a large freedom to move about without exposure to storms or cold; and with the aid of their tramping a very considerable addition may be made to the value of the manure of the yard by working into the excrement the straw or other coarse stuff which, under conditions that may often prevail, cannot be profitably fed; there must, of course, be so much of such material that the animals will not be injured by too much wetness under foot. This coarse stuff put directly on the land is worth very little for fertilizing; when more or less decomposed in a well-aired mixture with animal excrement, it is worth much more.—New York Tribune.

A Handy Tool Tray.

It often happens, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, that repairs are to be made to a binder, mower or other implements, something around stables, barn, fences or gates, things that cannot conveniently, if at all, be brought to the work-shop, and it is found necessary to take tools, also materials, nails, screws, bolts, washers, rivets, wire, or whatever is needed to make repairs, from the work-shop. To carry them loose by hand, necessitates perhaps, the going or returning several times, risk of losing some of them with having no place to put them when making repairs, and neglect in returning them, when in a hurry, to the shop, when one trip will not answer. Even if in a hurry, with having a tray, all can be put in, set in some safe place where they can be taken home at quitting time, and even if you had to drive you could carry tray with one hand. The writer has a tray of which the accompanying cut shows pattern. Any one can easily make one. Procure a bottom 24x18 inches, better if in one piece, nail a rim around it, 3 inches wide; divide by putting a partition lengthwise making it 6 inches wide at center, tapering level with rim; cut a hole for hand to carry by. You may put a cross partition on one side for small bolts, nails and screws. Make out of planed, light lumber and you will have a handy, little, economical, labor-saving device for the farm.



LIVE STOCK.
Method in Horse-Breeding.
The importance of method of horse-breeding is so little understood by most farmers that it is not to be wondered at that in many sections of our country "scrubs" are numerous and complaints many that horse-breeding does not pay. With a population that is increasing, both in city and country, the demand for horses is sure to increase in like proportion. All kinds of horses always have been, and all kinds always will be raised, consequently there will always be a wide range in prices. Those who breed for an object and attend well to the details, will find horse-breeding a source of profit as long as horses are wanted. It is not possible for all to own first-class mares, but this should not deter them from using the very best stallion obtainable, and thus take the first step toward improvement. The introduction of imported sires, and the popularity they have won wherever introduced, is termed by many a "craze" that would soon die out if let alone. They have let it alone, but it does not die out, for the reason that in all the countries from which these horses are brought, method is used in breeding. A horse is no better from the mere fact of his having been imported, but years of breeding in a direct line, and from sires whose purity of breeding can be traced back for generations, is of incalculable value in a sire, especially one that is to be used in a locality where the mares are of mixed or no particular breeding, because he has received many infusions of blood from one and

the same source, every one of which adds to his ability to transmit this same blood to his progeny. For this reason a sire should be chosen, but not because of some one point in which he excels, but because he averages best in all points, for propensity and the laws that govern it may be applied both ways, and any defect in the sire is very liable to be transmitted to the foal.

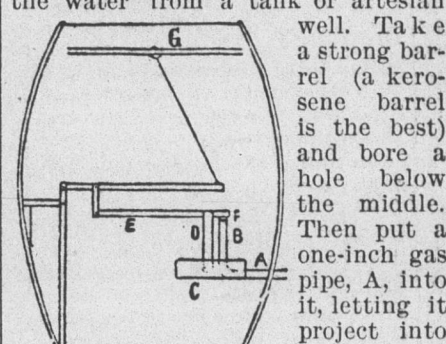
Percherons have done much toward giving us better and more sizable horses. More recently the French coachers have been introduced, and have become very popular.

Heavy horses are in demand in all large cities, where heavy loads must necessarily be moved through the crowded streets slowly; so, from motives of economy, heavy loads must be drawn, and heavy horses used to draw them.

The custom prevails in some localities where a pure-bred stallion has been kept for several years, for farmers to keep some of their grades as stallions, and by offering their services at low figures, they sometimes succeed in getting considerable custom. This practice should not be encouraged where the services of a pure-bred horse are obtainable; for, although a well-bred grade stallion may, and occasionally does, get very good colts, the mixed breeding in both sire and dam renders the result very uncertain, and you are breeding without method, which in the end is almost certain to prove unsatisfactory.—F. H., in Country Gentleman.

A Hog Water.

This is the plan of a home-made hog water which costs little or nothing, says Farm and Home. It is to run the water from a tank or artesian well. Take a strong barrel (a kero-

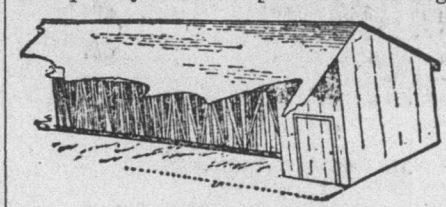


zene barrel is the best) and bore a hole below the middle. Then put a one-inch gas pipe, A, into it, letting it project into the barrel about 5 inches. Put in an elbow and a piece of pipe 6 inches long, B. Take a piece of 2x4, C, 8 inches long and bore 2 1/2 inch holes 2 1/2 inches apart. In one insert a piece of 2x2, D, 5 inches long. In the top of this make a slot 1 1/2 inches long and 1/2 inch wide. Next take a stick 16 inches long, E, 1/2 inch thick and 1 inch wide, bore two holes in this, one in the end and the other 2 inches back. Put this in the slot in the 2x2 piece. Bore a hole through this and put a pin through them both, leaving the short end next to the other hole in the 2x4. Drive the 2x4 on the pipe and then take a piece 2x2 and make a slot 2 1/2 inches deep. Bore a hole in the slot and put a pin through it and the hole in the end of the lever. Fasten a round piece of rubber, F, on the block, 2 inches in diameter, to fit over the top of the pipe. Fix the other lever to the barrel as shown in the cut and fasten the two together with a good leather string, G. The float is a large board. When the hogs drink the water down the lever falls and the water runs in. This raises the float and the lever shuts off the water. The top of the barrel is covered with boards and the holes made just large enough for the hogs to get their noses in.

THE DAIRY.

Comfort at Pasture.

Many dairymen with big herds which they have to drive to distant pastures would do well to follow the example of a successful New York farmer. Realizing the force expended by a dairy herd traveling to and from the pasture nearly a mile (he keeps fifty cows,) a stout board shed has been erected at the home end of the lot, large enough to shelter the entire herd and make a tight room for the spring house. Here also stools, bran, etc., are kept. When milking time arrives, the milkers drive to the pasture with pails and cans. The cows, being messed regularly, are at the shed, the stanchions are opened and no time is lost. Each cow quietly takes her place and no dog is required. The night's milk is left in cans to be carried to the factory with that drawn next morning. The milkers are always housed if it rains, and during the heat of the day the cows find the shelter of the shed a grateful one, the stanchions being locked. The overflow from the spring finds its way into a trough on the north side of the shed away from the sun where the cows help themselves. There is no platform nor floor to the shed. Manure that accumulates is scraped up and spread on the pasture. No time is lost bringing up and turning away the cows, no manure is wasted, and the cows lead lives of unbroken quiet, paying their owner handsomely. Another thing seldom considered: The noise, bustle and stir about the home which milking time always causes, where such a large herd is brought up morning and evening, are entirely obviated, and the invasion of flies is unheard of.—Farm and Home.



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THE EFFECT OF BREED ON FEED.

A great many farmers are asking questions of themselves, their neighbors, and agricultural journals, concerning food for cows and how to feed it. One point in the economy of feeding many overlook. That is, the value or effect of breed, and individual fitness of the animal, on the feed. This can be made very apparent in the case of horses. A trotter having the trot bred into him will take a moderate feed of oats and trot his mile in 2:20. Another horse bred for draft purpose could not trot a mile in that time if he was fed ten tons of oats. So it is with cows. One cow takes her feed and turns it into milk and butter, and she will eat a heavy ration each day, and still keep in that channel. She has a constitutional fitness for the performance of

dairy work; and so feed stimulates her powers in that direction. Another cow having a beef tendency in her blood will do dairy work up to a certain extent, when she turns the food into flesh and fat on her own ribs. Therefore, in the study of economy of feeding, it is highly essential to have the right kind of a cow to put the feed into.—Hoard's Dairyman.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

All Around the House.

A very effective pillow case can be made with strips of fine linen joined with embroidery insertion an inch to an inch and a half wide, the breadth of the linen strips to vary according to taste. This can be trimmed either with a frill of linen or lace. The pillow itself should be covered with plain colored sateen, to show through the insertion. A spare bed is usually stripped when not in use, the sheets being aired and put on as the bed is required, the blankets neatly folded and laid on the mattress, with a frill of ornate or Torchin lace trimming, has a very good effect and makes a room look cheerful.

For half window curtains there is nothing more attractive than a soft muslin with a frill of the same passed on the rod, made rather full and allowed to hang straight down, pushing them back or drawing them together, as desired.

Two pretty ways of arranging short muslin curtains are as follows: Divide the muslin (plain or figured) into three pieces, and edge the center one with a small frill down each side, the others with a frill only on the inside. Hem them at the top, and pass the brass or ribbon band through them; tie the center pieces together in the middle with ribbon and bow; loop back the sides also with ribbons and bows. The bottom of the blinds may be either left loose (hemmed and filled) or passed through another brass or ribbon band; hem the muslin at the top and frill it each side; run the rod or band through the hem. Then gather the bottom into a band of the muslin about one inch deep and six long, and fasten (fan shape) with tiny tacks or drawing pins onto the center of the window frame.

Old Things Worth Saving.

An old shade hat, if the straw be good, may be twisted, turned up at the side or behind, and retrimmed, and come out as good as new. It is poor economy to throw away any artificial flowers, unless very shabby, and old ribbons are always coming into play. Old gloves have many uses. Large sizes may be worn in dusting, or in garden work. The undersides may serve many useful purposes; the long wrists sewed up into bags make excellent cases for silver forks, spoons, and jewelry; the shorter pieces may be cut into pretty shapers and fastened together for pen-wipers, or small decorated bags. Of course no good housekeeper throws away old soft handkerchiefs, napkins, or towels, but puts them carefully into the drawer where she has old sheets and pillowcases saved for a time when there is sickness in the house.

THE KITCHEN.

Salt Rising Bread.

Early in the morning, say as early as 5 o'clock, take a vessel of about a quart size and fill it one-third full of water, milk-warm, adding three tablespoons of new milk, and salt and sugar each as much as you can hold between the thumb and forefinger, then stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Set in a kettle of warm water if the weather is cool, and keep at an even temperature till fermentation takes place, which will be in four or five hours; then take as much flour as will make two large loaves, and a teaspoonful of salt added. Scald about one-third of the flour in water, a little below the boiling point; this makes the bread sweet and moist, the two main qualities in good bread; then add enough milk and water to make this paste sufficiently cool, so as not to scald the rising, which will bear a pretty high temperature; then mix in your rising and knead quick and thoroughly. Lay your loaves in good baking pans, set in a warm place, cover with a clean cloth, and lay out of that a light pillow to keep the warmth from escaping. Your bread will be ready for the oven in about half an hour. Bake till it is a light brown color and it is thoroughly done.

Old-Fashioned Pumpkin Pie.

If pumpkin is peeled, cut up and stewed rapidly, it makes coarse pies which have very little of the native sweetness of the vegetable. If it is cooked in a very small amount of water in a thick, porcelain-lined kettle, where it will gradually steam for six or eight hours, it requires a richness and sweetness that can't be obtained by any other process of cooking it. A half pumpkin will not require more than a pint of water, and by the time it is thoroughly cooked by this method, all the water will have been absorbed. The old-fashioned rule for pumpkin pie is about two cups of pumpkin to five of milk, or four of milk and one of cream, four or five eggs, sweetening and spices to taste. Do not forget to add half a teaspoonful of salt to every quart of milk used in the pies.

It Knew the Pin Trick.

A lady who had lost a canary happened to be attracted by a bird that was hopping about in its cage in the front window of a house in New York. Thinking that it looked very like her own, she knocked at the house door and asked a few questions about it. She was told that it had been found one cold morning sitting on the window-sill, and taken in and cared for. The lady then said her bird could perform the pretty feat of picking up a pin and sticking it in the carpet. Being allowed to test this bird, the cage was opened and a pin thrown on the floor. The canary at once flew down to it, picked it up in its bill, and cleverly stuck it upright in the carpet; after which it burst into song, as if rejoicing at its success. The folk of the house, believing that the lady had proved her ownership of the bird, permitted her to take the songster away to her own home.

Most men are anxious for long life, but the lawyer enjoys a brief existence.

A ROYAL MIX-UP.

How War Will Array the Royal Families of Europe.

In the event of a war in Europe of any considerable note, the relationship existing between quite a number of the royal families will be somewhat strained. Let us imagine that Germany and France pitch into each other, as they surely will before long; that Russia, England and others take sides or be drawn into the affair, as is almost certain to be the case, the first named on the side of France and the other with Germany. In that event England has a future queen—the Princess of Wales—who would no doubt be embittered again to a much-loved sister of former days in the present Empress of Russia. King George of Greece, who also is unfriendly to his British relatives, as he loathed the late King of Greece, would rob him of a crown. To secure his proper possessions at the Berlin apportionment, following the Russian-Turkish war, and while his son, in whose favor he proposes abdicating shortly, may hold the same opinions, he will look with a gentler eye toward England than ally Germany, as it is from that land he got his wife. Two Russian princes of the royal house are mated with Germans, and a princess is the present Duchess of Edinburgh, and a daughter-in-law of the queen of England. Truly, a royal mix-up.

But the most curious position is that of Denmark. The reigning family of that country has powerful relations in England, Russia, France, Germany and Greece, and it will be interesting to know whose cause it would espouse in the inevitable conflict to come. Indications point to Russia as the favored one, the English newspapers already containing rumors to the effect that Russia success means the Czarina will demand the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark to her father's kingdom.

Mr. Beecher Was Surprised.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's love for children was well known; he always listened to their prattle with interest, and they talked to him with fearless frankness on all subjects. He was sometimes rather startled by their remarks. He used to tell the following story with great enjoyment: One Sunday, as he was returning from church, he was overtaken by one of his parishioners who held his little daughter by the hand. In his sermon that day he had earnestly exhorted every one to practice human kindness. The little girl, evidently anxious that her father should do it, volunteered the information that papa had scolded Mary that morning.

"And who is Mary?" inquired Mr. Beecher.

"Why, Mary is our cook," replied the little girl.

"Well, well, that is too bad. But I hope you don't scold mamma," said Mr. Beecher, with a twinkle in his eye as he glanced at his old friend.

"Well, I guess not," said the small damsel. "My mamma isn't a servant, none of my parents ain't servants. Why, they ain't even servants of the Lord."

Allen Slang Words.

Many slang terms are corruptions or modifications of foreign words wrested from their original meaning. Thus "caboot," a Western term meaning to be in company or alliance with, is from the French cohort, while the bacchanalian "spree" is esprit twisted around and Anglicized, or rather Americanized. From the Spanish we get "savvy" from sabe, to know; "vamoso," from vamos, to go, and "cavort," from cavor, to caper. The German gives us "loafer," from lauer, an idle fellow, and "bawler," the term used in some card games, from bauer, a card-player.

The Dutch and Holland language contributes "boozey," from buizen, drink; "lozy," from loog, dull; "boos," from bass, a master, and "landlubber," from landlooper, a vagabond.—Rochester Post-Express.

The Voice of the People.

Reaches us—or should do so—through the ballot-box. This is the medium through which it ought to speak in clarion tones. But there are other means by which the people voice their sentiments, irrespective of politics, concerning matters of vital importance. Success or failure of these popular demonstrations as they are heard distinctly or faintly. But health, the grand desideratum, appeals to us all. The avenue is only cleared when the obstacles which bar its complete recovery are swept aside. Hosts of chronic sufferers have for nearly a third of a century occupied the first rank among practitioners remedies for debility, dyspepsia, constipation, disorder of the liver and kidneys, and as an effectual means of conquering and preventing malarial complaints. Since the advent of "the tripper," he has also signified itself as a cure of the complaint.

Wonder How He Discovered It So Soon.

A public school teacher has just made, indirectly, an important discovery. For over a year she has had a pupil in one of her classes who seemed utterly dumb except when told to repeat something.

On account of the child's inability to make the progress the teacher expected, she sent him to the principal so that his extraordinary wisdom. Through his extraordinary wisdom. Through his extraordinary wisdom, the principal discovered that the little fellow was able to speak a word of English.—Buffalo Enquirer.

About this season of the year, the rapid disappearance of house flies is mainly due to a parasitic fungus which envelops them and feeds upon their bodily fluids. Though the fly has lived but one short season, it is probably the decrepitude of age which renders him an easy victim to fungus.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find It?

There 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 Dr. Harter's Medicine Co. This house places a "crucifix" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send for it, and you will find it. They will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or SAMPLES FREE.

HOUSEWIVES should go to South America for their meat. There butcher never sell the bone with any cut. But it must be said they do not know how to slice a steak.

YOU CAN BREAK UP A BAD COLD by the timely use of Dr. D. J. Bayne's Expecto-rant, an old and popular remedy for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat and Chest ailments. The best of all Cough remedies.

AN Atchison (Kan.) man, who believes in preparing for trouble, builds an addition to his house every time a daughter gets married.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.—Pre-eminently the best.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

WHEN Queen Victoria travels she wears no jewelry, and is clad simply in plain black.

LAKE ON UPON TROUBLED WATERS is the influence of HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR with SODA.

FIXE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

MR. BLAINE'S grandchildren, the Copplinger boys, are named respectively Blaine and Carnegie.

WHO suffers with his liver, constipation, biliousness, poor blood, or distended bowels, take Bileham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

THE Emperor of Japan lately entered on his fortieth year.

Two Things In Regard to Catarrh

1st, It is a Constitutional Disease and 2d, It Requires a Constitutional Remedy. These two facts are now so well known to the medical fraternity that local applications like astringents and inhalants, are regarded as at best a help to cure only temporary relief. To effect a permanent cure of Catarrh requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, repairs the diseased tissues, and imparting healthy life to the affected organs, does good thorough and lasting cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and after a long trial of four or five times I have obtained the most amazing disease the human system is heir to.—P. B. STOUT, Sheridan, Ind.



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.

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 you; any one who wishes to try it, do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIB SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease, Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or black lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.



PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Two Bottles Cured Her. VI CARROLL, Ia., July, 1899. I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease, Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or black lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

Spring Grove, Mo., May 10, 1900. During the last two years I suffered from days every month or two from fainting spells, of which three doctors could not relieve me, but made it worse. It is six months now since I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and have had no more spells.

P. J. Shielock, of Stewart, Lee County, Ill., found Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic to be a good remedy. He says: Could not sleep at night for several months, sleep now very well, have not taken any for two months.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor people sent free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Madison, Iowa, since 1870, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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