DEATH SEEMED NEAR

By reason of intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. I went to Maryland University Hospital, where they said my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and gave me little hope. I returned home and took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entirely disappeared, and I have been in fine health ever since. I know if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should be in my grave. I have gained in weight from 147 a year ago to 170 pounds to-day. I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all." WM. E. GREENHOLTZ, 1812 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are carefully prepared and are made of the best ingredients. Try a box.

LOCOCK'S COUGH ELIXIR

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

LOUIS COOK, NEW ORLEANS, says: "It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that Locock's Cough Elixir is the best preparation for coughs and colds I ever used—and I have used a good many. I cheerfully recommend it."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, 50c. and $1.00.
Prepared by I. L. LYONS & CO.
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Three Good Things VERY CHEAP.

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A charming Souvenir of the Fair, by F. Hopkinson Smith, William Hamilton Gibson, Will H. Low, J. A. Mitchell, F. D. Millet, Charles Howard Johnson, who have written and illustrated with 50 drawings a book about the Fair. It is bound in cloth, and published at $1.25.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK. SAMPSON LOW MARSTON & Co. Limited LONDON. NEW YORK.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

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

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

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

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

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Read the Label. Send for Book.

McELREES' WINE OF CARDUI.

For Female Diseases.

After 25 Years

About twenty-five years ago I was afflicted with a disease which the doctors pronounced OBSTINA. I was treated by several physicians and specialists without being benefited; and I tried many blood remedies, without relief. S.S.S. was recommended, and after taking six bottles I am now well; my skin is perfectly clear, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. MRS. Y. T. BUCK, Delaney, Ark.

Cured by S.S.S.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE FARMING WORLD.

STONE FOR MACADAMIZING.

Ideal and Real Shapes and Sizes—Breaking the Stone for Road Purposes—Picture of a Simple Crusher.

An important item in the making of a macadam road is the obtaining of broken stone of suitable quality and size. It should have careful consideration, since it relates to the wearing surface of the roadway, and upon the quality of the stone used will largely depend the life of the macadam crust and its smoothness. A hard stone should be used; not hard in the sense that it is brittle, for many brittle stones are quite unfit for use as road metal, but rather stone of a tough texture, such as will resist the abrasion of wheel tires and the crushing force of heavy loads.

Trap rock is generally regarded as excellent. As commonly found it breaks in the crusher with a loud, snapping noise which suggests great resistance, and if properly handled it is easily broken by machinery to a fairly uniform size.

Limestones are both good and bad. The softer limestones wear rapidly, form a road on which mud quickly collects, and roads of softer limestone yield readily to the action of the

IDEAL SHAPES AND SIZES.

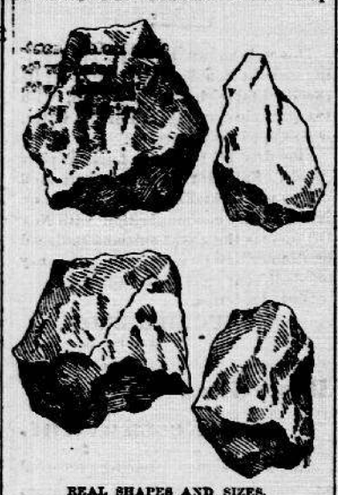
Rough, cubical pieces of stone broken by hand. These are the shapes and sizes which road-makers seek to obtain, but they are rarely found in the everyday stone heap.

weather. The upland or mountain limestones, on the other hand, are frequently well adapted for use as road metal. They bind quickly and make a smooth and durable roadway. The rubbing and wearing of limestones form a dust which, when wet, becomes a sort of mortar, filling the little spaces between the pieces of stone and consolidating the entire roadway into a solid and sometimes into a durable crust. Some of the best limestones are found in the Devonian and the older Silurian rocks.

Granite is generally inferior because of excessive brittleness due to the feldspar contained in it; but syenitic granite often makes an excellent road metal.

Sandstones are generally inferior; but some sandstones contain iron, which hardens and toughens them, and in these eceptional cases sandstones may be used to advantage.

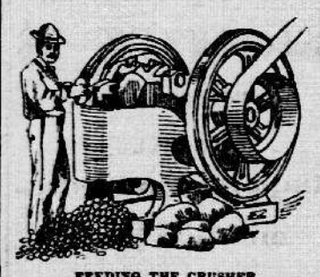
Field Stone and River Stone. The construction of a macadam road in any given locality generally involves the use of material found near at hand, and where a local quarry does not exist, field stone and stone gathered from the beds of rivers and small streams may be made to serve every purpose. Many of the stones and bowlders thus obtained are of trap



REAL SHAPES AND SIZES.

Irregular pieces of machine-broken stone drawn from actual specimens taken at random from a stone heap. These pieces, by their rough surfaces, show the impossibility of obtaining straight lines of fracture or regular-shaped pieces by the ordinary process of crushing stone for road making.

rock, and in general it may be said that all *hard* field stones and river stones if broken to a proper size, will make fairly good and sometimes very excellent road metal. No elaborate test is required to determine the hardness of any given specimen. A steel hammer in the hands of an intelligent workman will reveal in a general way the relative degree of toughness of two or more pieces of rock. Field stone and



FEEDING THE CRUSHER.

Breaking ordinary field stone with a "jaw" crusher.

river stone offer an additional advantage in that they are quickly handled, are generally of convenient size, and are more readily broken either by hand or by machine than most varieties of rock which are quarried in the usual way.

Breaking the Stone. It is a simple task to break stone for macadam roadways, and by the aid of modern inventions it can be done cheaply and quickly. Hand broken stone is fairly out of date and is rarely used in America where any considerable amount of work is to be undertaken. Stone may be broken by hand at different points along the roadside where repairs are needed from time to time, and by criminals confined in penal institutions who could not be otherwise profitably employed; but the extra cost of production by this method forbids its being carried on where extended work is undertaken. Hand broken stone is generally more uniform in size, more nearly cubical in shape and has sharper angles than that broken by machine and is undoubtedly superior to the machine made road metal; but the latter, when properly assorted or screened, has been found to meet every requirement. In breaking by hand two steel-faced hammers of different weights are used. One, weighing from five to six pounds, is used for sledging the bowlders and large pieces into smaller sizes, and the other, a small steel-faced hammer weighing about one pound and having a strong flexible handle, is used for breaking the stones into proper size for use on the road. In breaking by hand a skilled laborer will break from one-half a cubic yard to three or four cubic yards per day, according to the skill of the workman and the toughness of the stone. Of the toughest stone one-half a cubic yard will sometimes supply a full day's work; but ordinarily stones will be broken at the rate of one to one and one-half cubic yards per day.

Limestones break somewhat more readily, and may be turned out at the rate of two cubic yards per day, while field stone and river stone, when found in convenient sizes, can be broken by hand at the rate of two and one-half to four cubic yards per day.—Good Roads.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

PLANT trees as deep as they grow in the nursery.

THE chief value in dwarf pears is their early bearing.

DWARF pears require a light soil and a light pruning every spring.

MULCHING is of benefit, whether the planting is done early or late.

A DEEP soil is necessary to a good garden, but care must be taken not to bring to the surface too much subsoil.

DEAD branches on fruit and other trees are not only unsightly, but they are a draft on the vitality of the tree.

ONIONS set out in the fall should be well mulched as soon as the ground freezes hard enough to bear up a wagon.

TREES set out in the fall should be carefully mulched as soon as the ground freezes hard enough to bear up a wagon.

IN removing dead branches care should be taken to make the cut close and smooth. If a stub is left it will not heal over readily.

THE wild cherry is the home of the tent caterpillar. The safest remedy is to cut off and burn infested branches as soon as they make their appearance.

BEN DAVIS, Grimes' golden, Stark, wintersweet, Paradise, Stewart's golden, Fink's rambo, and quite a list of standard apples are said to bear generally in the even numbered years.

ONE or two careless fruit growers in a neighborhood will keep up a supply of the tent caterpillar to infest all the orchards for a mile or two around. It is only by thorough, earnest work that they can be eradicated.

THE cherry is less troublesome to grow than almost any other kind of fruit. All that is necessary is to plant out the trees carefully and then let them alone. Cultivation is really an injury, by inducing a too spreading growth.

AS SOON as the ground freezes apples and vegetables that are pulled out should have a covering of coarse manure, straw or other coarse litter as extra protection during the winter. The windows of the cellar should be closed up.—St. Louis Republic.

THE eggs of the tent caterpillar are laid in clusters on shoots of rather less than half an inch in diameter and are fastened together with a kind of glue that protects them from the weather. As they are easily seen in winter the best plan is to cut off all infested branches and burn them.

THE FARM ORCHARD.

It Adds Much to the Attractiveness of Country Life.

If you own a piece of land, even if it does not contain more than five acres, plant a portion of it to fruit. In a small orchard it is a good plan to alternate apple and peach trees. In this way you can plant trees much closer together, as the peach trees will have died before the apple trees are large enough to interfere with them. Don't plant apple trees closer than two rods of each other. If you do you will find you have made a mistake before they are half-grown. Plums, apricots and cherries may be planted twenty feet apart. It will be a long time before they crowd each other. Standard pears should have five feet more room each way. I don't favor planting dwarf fruit trees. They bear early and die early. This may be done in a new country, where fruit is scarce and land is cheap. It is a good plan to cultivate a young orchard. Manure well. Plant small fruits (for the first five years) between the rows, leaving it so you can plow one way, especially where the tract is small and land is dear.—Farmers' Voice.

A Self-Sucking Cow.

The nuisance of having a cow with this vice is such as to make it almost useless, and, unless the cow is a good one, it would be better to make the animal into beef than to worry with it. If the cow, however, is worth keeping in spite of this bad habit, it may be controlled in this way: The head is fitted with a common headstall, having a strong ring under the jaws. A strap is worn by the cow around the body immediately behind the shoulders. A ring is fitted on this strap under the brisket. A stout hickory or oak rod, having a snap hook at each end, is then fastened to the rings and passed between the fore legs, so that the cow can feed, but cannot reach her udder.

The Care of Orchards.

The only way to keep up an orchard is to plant some trees every year. Most people neglect this, and when they do plant the trees they set them too close together, so that the roots intertwine and fruit production is checked. Apple trees should be set at least thirty feet apart each way. It is a mistake to imagine an orchard will take care of itself. Trees require the attention of the owner just as well as stock or farm crops, and neglect will be repaid in the same fashion. If you are not willing to give proper care, it is better to cut the trees down and plow up the land. It is useless to expect to get something for nothing.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

To Extract Paint from Garments.—Saturate the spot with turpentine; let it remain several hours, then rub between the hands. It will crumble away without injury to the color or texture of the goods.—Yankee Blade.

—Conserve of Roses.—Boil half a pound of sugar to foit souffle; pour into this sirup the best double-distilled rose-water; boil it again, mix with it a little prepared cochineal or carmine to color it, and pour conserve into molds.

—Crust for Tarts.—Rub one teacupful of lard into three teacupfuls of flour and a pinch of salt. Beat the white of one egg slightly, and add five tablespoonfuls of water to it, and mix it into the flour. Do not mix more than necessary, and it will be a flaky crust.

—Potato Roulettes.—Mix a pint of mashed potatoes with a tablespoonful of cream, salt and pepper to season, and the beaten yolk of an egg. Form into oblong roulettes, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot lard to a golden brown.—Detroit Free Press.

—Smothered Oysters.—Put one tablespoonful of butter in a covered saucepan with half a saltspoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne. When hot, add one pint of oysters, carefully prepared. Cover closely and shake the pan to keep the oysters from sticking; cook two or three minutes, or till plump. Serve on toasted crackers.—Boston Budget.

—Mashed Potatoes.—Wash white potoes and put them on to boil, with just enough water to cover them. Boil twenty minutes. When done pour off the water, remove the skin and mash. Season with salt, pepper, cream and butter. Grease a shallow pan and heap them up in pyramid shape, smoothing the top nicely. Place them in the oven until brown. They may be slipped out of the pan into the dish without spoiling the shape.—Ohio Farmer.

—A Boston Dish.—Clean a fish and put it into boiling water with a teaspoonful each of salt and vinegar; boil until the fish will separate from the bone; remove skin, bones and flake; season highly with salt and pepper. Spread it on a platter and pour over it hot cream and sauce made with one quart of milk, three tablespoons of flour, one-fourth cup of butter. Season sauce with salt, pepper, onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Spread over it one cup of bread crumbs moistened in one-fourth cup of melted butter, and brown in oven.—Detroit Free Press.

—Filling for Melton Mowbrays.—To make the pie itself equal weights of lean and fat meat should be used and minced to about the size of small peas. The manufacturer should decide on the character and degree of seasoning to be used, bearing in mind that for pork the ratio is about ten ounces of seasoning to every twenty pounds of meat. The compound is set off by a good jelly, made by dissolving two ounces of gelatine (the best) in a quart of boiling water, and when thoroughly mixed adding a sufficient quantity to each pie. It should be stated that these meat pies can be made of any kind of meat, either beef, pork, mutton or veal. All are equally delicious. The lids of the pies should be well brushed over with well beaten egg and baked in a good sharp oven.—Rural New Yorker.

A TOILET TALK.

Suggestions That May Help to Improve Your Appearance.

A smooth, spotless skin does more than anything else toward beautifying the face, and with a little care there is no reason why it should not be a perfect background, relieving and intensifying all the other features. The Roman ladies were wise in their generation, for they fully realized what is often forgotten to-day—that if beauty is a heritage it is one also that may be improved and increased, one is almost tempted to say, ad infinitum. An evidence of this fact is afforded by a casket belonging to a celebrated collection of antiquities, in which are not only articles for personal adornment, but everything that could conduce to beautifying the person. Boxes of this description were made of handsomely carved wood, and were said to be conceived by Venus, who gave its contents to womankind with the proviso that they should be rigidly kept secret. An impure complexion is often caused by rich and indigestible food, too much exposure to the weather, or insufficient exercise. If the skin is pale and looks as though a stimulating agent were needed, bathe freely with clear, cold water, using the palms of the hands in dashing up the water, and rub until the cheeks glow with color, then dry with a clean, soft towel. This practice, if persisted in daily, will soon fill out wan and sunken cheeks and make them plump and smooth.

No wise woman who puts a proper estimate upon the beauty and cleanliness of her face, hands, hair and lungs will remove her hat, gloves or veil on a railroad train. This precaution will do away with the crimping and curling irons, and leave room in the satchel for a change of shoes.

There is a science about face-washing on a flying train. Railroad dust is the very worst kind of dust, for, aside from being flinty, it is sooty, and both cuts and blackens the skin. It should be wiped off first; then the face and neck should be soothed with grease of some sort and cleaned by exciting the perspiration. The less water used the better it will be for the skin.—Chicago Times.

An Invalid's Bed.

Many and many a time when we have a dear one in our charge who is seriously ill the embarrassing question of changing the bed linen arises, and unless one knows how to do this without removing the patient from the bed serious consequences are apt to follow. Suppose that the patient is quite helpless, the one in attendance takes the sheet or blanket which is to be placed under her and spreads it out plainly until it reaches the place where the patient rests. The excess amount is gathered into long, thick folds as compactly as possible, and then the patient is gently moved on to the plain space and the folds are spread out on the other side to correspond with the section already laid out. If the individual is able to move only the least bit this operation is a comparatively easy one, and even when she is entirely helpless the change can be made much more expeditiously than the telling of it indicates.—N. Y. World.

No Chance for Tommy.

Visitor (at dinner)—Aren't you going to eat any meat, Tommy?

Tommy—No'm, I guess not. Mamma said I wasn't to have any if you took it twice.—Chicago Tribune.

FROM OTHER KITCHENS.

FLOUR GRIDDLE CAKES.—One quart of sweet milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter melted in the milk, one gill of yeast, or quarter of a yeast cake, and flour enough to make a smooth batter. Make in the morning and they will be ready for tea.

RUM OMELET.—Fry the omelet in the usual way, fold it, with a little salt scattered over it first, and turn it out on a hot dish. Dust sugar over it and singe the sugar into strips with a hot iron rod; pour a wine glass of warm rum around the omelet, light it and send it to the table flaming.

TROY PUDDING.—One cup of seeded and chopped raisins, one cup of suet, chopped fine, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, three and one-half cups of flour, a little salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, spice to taste; stir it all together; put it into a pudding cloth and boil three hours. Serve it with wine sauce.

CELERY SAUCE.—Put one pint of milk on to boil in a double boiler. Cut fine six stalks of celery and add to the milk with a little salt. When the celery is soft, which will be in about an hour, add a tablespoonful of butter rubbed in a half tablespoonful of flour. Let it cook a few minutes longer, stirring continually.—Boston Budget.

POISONS IN HISTORY.

NEARLY forty Turkish sultans and Arabian caliphs died by poison.

UNTIL the English occupation, poisoning was very common in India.

HEMLOCK poison was a Greek mode of execution. Socrates died thus.

NERO tried to poison himself to escape execution, but the dose was not sufficient.

THE Toffania poison was described in a papal bull as "arsenics distilled in aqua fortis."

NEARLY two hundred Greek generals and statesmen are named who committed suicide with poison.

CHARLES II. of England is supposed by some historians to have been poisoned by a jealous mistress.

HOW OLD THEY ARE.

EMILE ZOLA is 53.

SENATOR VEST is 63.

IRA D. SANKEY is 53.

ANNA DICKINSON is 51.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON is 68.

DAVID B. HILL says he is 50.

JULES VERNE is 65 years old.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is 70.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is now 61.

EDISON is an Ohio man, aged 46.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is 64 years old.

JOHN WANAMAKER is 55 years old.

THEODORE TILTON was born in 1828.

ALLAN G. THURMAN is 80 years old.

SWINBURNE, the poet, is 56 years old.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL was born in 1833.

TALMAGE, the preacher, is 61 years old.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is 84 years old.

SARAH BERNHARDT owns up to 50 years.

LILLIE LANGTRY claims to be only 41 years old.

THOMAS B. REED, of Maine, is 54 years old.

QUEEN VICTORIA was 74 years old in May last.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY is a Cork man, born in 1850.

DIAZ, the president of Mexico, is 63 years of age.

THE prince of Wales was born November 9, 1841.

"As I GROW older," said a man of moderate means, "I find that I have much to be grateful for. Wealth went past my door and stopped at my neighbor's; but then so did death; while health stopped at mine, and has kept us jolly ever since."

SIXTEEN Chinese emperors are reported to have died of poison.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"IT always pays a man in my business to take plenty of time," murmured the burglar softly to himself, gently dumping the third tray of gold watches into his capacious bag.—Buffalo Courier.

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

IT is probably when he "blows it in" that a man flings his money to the winds.—Boston Transcript.

AN autograph letter—I.

IT's the corpulent person who has let life go to waist.—Lowell Courier.

ALL men live on the misfortunes of others. It takes a heap of misfortune to prolong life.—Galveston News.

ARTIST—"Madame, it is not faces alone that I paint; it is souls." Madame—"O, you do interiors, then?"—N. Y. Sun.

TOMMY—"Paw, what is a party worker?" Mr. Figg—"Pretty often he is a man who works the party."—Indianapolis Journal.

IT isn't as far from the top of the hill to the bottom as it is from the bottom to the top.

WHEN sausage is worth twenty cents a pound, how much are dogskin gloves worth per pair?

"SHE is a girl of the period." "Well, I thought it was about time for her to come to a full stop."—Boston Gazette.

THE woman who cannot sharpen a lead pencil takes her turn at laughing when her husband tries to thread a needle.—Boston Herald.

OVER 600,000 cattle are killed annually for beef extract. With such a big "slaughter" there ought to be some bargain sales.—Philadelphia Record.

JUDGE—"Have you any remarks to offer that might lead to a mitigation of your sentence?" Prisoner—"Yes, I will thank you to have a sofa put in my cell."

GEORGE—"Papa, what are 40,000 armed men doing on the Italian frontier?" Papa—"Probably hunting organ-grinders."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

PASSENGER (as western train pulls up with a sudden jerk)—"Is this a regular stop?" Conductor—"Er—yes; that is, it's an attack by train robbers."—Buffalo Courier.

SOME RECENT DEATHS.

DEACON WILLIAM M. MITCHELL, of Hartford, who died recently at the age of eighty-five years, had had only twenty-one birthdays. He was born on February 29, 1808.

CAPT. MARSHALL PERRY WILD, of Portland, Me., who died in that city the other day, managed Dickens in this country and acted in the same capacity for Artemus Ward.

"PATIENCE STAPLETON," wife of the editor of the Denver Republican, who died recently in New York, was the author of many stories and short sketches of great merit.

VAN ROBERTS, a hotelkeeper at Rush Hill, Mo., has fallen heir to six hundred thousand dollars left him by John Bennett, who died at Las Vegas, N. M. Roberts saved Bennett from drowning in the Sangamon river near Decatur, Ill., twenty years ago.

Good Positions! Good Salaries!

THE "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. II., page 130, says:

"B. W. Jennings, the founder and manager of Jennings' Business College, Nashville, was born in Edgefield, S. C., March 19, 1838. In 1855 he became bookkeeper for the Trion Manufacturing Company at Trion, Ga. In January, 1857, he came to Nashville and secured a position as bookkeeper for the wholesale house of Gardner & Co. In 1861 he entered the Planters' Bank as bookkeeper. In 1864 he filled an important position with the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, where he was directed to overhaul and examine into the books of that firm, running back for a period of nineteen years. In 1865 he was teller of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, Louisville, Ky., resigning this in December of that year to accept a partnership in the two firms of Evans, Gardner & Co., New York, and Evans, Fite & Co., Nashville. Withdrawing from these firms in 1872, he was for the next twelve years senior partner in several wholesale hat firms of Nashville. Thus Mr. Jennings brought to his work as a business educator the valuable experience of thirty years in actual business."

Students from twenty-four different States and Territories and from England and Mexico have attended this school. Ninety per cent. of these have secured good positions, some of them receiving very high salaries. No vacation, no classes—enter at any time.

All pupils entering this College before January 9, 1894, will get tuition at 50 per cent. from catalogue rates—write for free catalogue.

THE London museum contains the first envelope ever made. It was probably found in some man's pocket addressed in his wife's hand.

16 World's Fair Photos for One Dime.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made an arrangement with a first-class publishing house to furnish a series of beautiful World's Fair pictures, of a large size, at the nominal cost to the purchaser of only ten cents for a portfolio of sixteen illustrations. Nothing so handsome in reference to the World's Fair has before been published. The series would be worth at least twelve dollars if the pictures were not published in such large quantities, and we are therefore able to furnish these works of art for only ten cents.

Remit your money to GEORGE H. HEAFORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Chicago, Ill., and the pictures will be sent promptly to any specified address. They will make a handsome holiday gift.

FLORA—"Do you know that a tree gets a new ring every year?" Prunella—"Every year! Why, I get one every few weeks."—Kate Field's Washington.

Lay Hold on Health

Rapidly being sapped by waning strength and disturbed sleep! How? By that agreeable and wholesome expedient, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is constantly justifying the faith reposed in it by the invalid world. No fear of it disappointing you. No one troubled with a malarial disorder, dyspepsia, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys or bowels should neglect it.

"YES, Hawkins is an absolute slave to fashion." "Hawkins? Why he looks like a rag-picker and never goes out at all." "Just so—he's working himself to death to buy his wife a sealskin coat."—Detroit Tribune.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

IT still remains a mystery why common consent hasn't hit on black and blue as universal football colors.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

THINKS before he speaks—The man who stutters.

Pierce Guarantees a Cure.

Kenner, N. C.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—When about three years old I was taken with mumps, also had fever, finally I had that dreaded disease Scrofula. The most eminent physicians in this section treated me to no avail. I had running scrofulous sores on left side of neck and face. I was small and weakly when eight or nine years old, and in fact was nearly a skeleton. Six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery wrought marvelous changes. Although the sores were healed in eight months, I did not quit taking it until I was sure it had been entirely rooted from my system. The only signs left of the dreadful disease are the scars which ever remind me of how near death's door I was until rescued by the "Discovery." I am now eighteen years old and weigh 148 pounds; and have not been sick in five years.

Yours respectfully,
HARVEY M. HOLLEMAN,
Agt. for Seaboard Air Line.

H. M. HOLLEMAN.

NOW comes the season when dainty and delicious cake and pastry are required. Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their preparation.

For finest food I can use none but Royal.—A. Parm[illegible] Chef, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Harrison.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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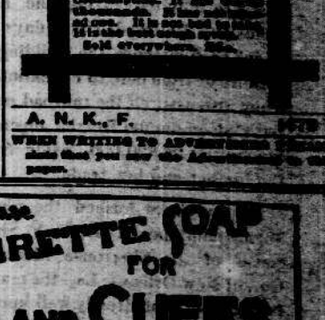

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