

# THE GREAT QUESTION.

The Jefferson City Democratic Club Seek Light on Silver.

They Purpose Hearing Both Sides, and Judge Shackelford, of Booneville, Opens the Ball—To Be Followed by Ex-Gov. Francis.

The Jefferson City Democratic club, an organization composed of about 1,000 members, has started out to hear both sides of the money question. At a recent meeting a committee was appointed to secure prominent speakers, representing the "sound money" and the free silver ideas. Judge D. W. Shackelford, of Booneville, opened the ball the other night with a free silver speech, and he will be followed later on by ex-Gov. Francis. Judge Shackelford was greeted with a large audience, and his speech was well received. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I am deeply grateful for the honor of having been invited to address you tonight. It affords me peculiar pleasure that I come as a democrat to speak under the auspices of a democratic club in defense of the principle so lately promulgated by the Missouri democracy. In this connection it may not be inappropriate for me to say that the Pertle Springs convention was regularly called and duly constituted; that it was as representative a body of men as ever assembled upon such an occasion, and that its acts and utterances were the acts and utterances of the party. Much has been lately written and spoken concerning the increase of the state committee. Prominent men agreed to the old committee to repudiate the action of the convention and ignore the new members. Such a course would be in the highest degree revolutionary, and no democrat can engage in it without subjecting himself to the suspicion that he would rather destroy his party than have it continue to be the advocate of free coinage.

"If there are those who must forsake the party unless they can be led into the camp of John Sherman, they might as well take their departure now. Missouri democracy is for bimetalism. Mr. Cleveland and all of the mercenary hordes whom he has permitted to office will never be able to break away from their moorings. Everybody knows that a majority of the democrats of Missouri are in favor of free coinage, and everybody knows just as well that almost every member of the old committee is strongly opposed to it. What, then, could be more natural than that the convention should deem it expedient to place upon the committee at least some who are in accord with the party upon the paramount issue of the coming campaign? What that convention did must stand until another shall set it aside. I do not, however, deny that any democrat has the right to use his utmost endeavor to induce the next convention to take such action and adopt such platform as he may choose to advocate. I am glad to notice that our "sound-money" friends have at last concluded to quit sending out weekly bulletins announcing the subsidence of the "silver craze," and have commenced to argue their case.

"The people of this city a few days ago listened to a 'sound money' lecture from one whose well-founded reputation as an orator and statesman must have secured for him the closest attention of all who were present. When his light and airy speech was over, the former campaigns are recalled, there is no bimetalist who does not deeply regret that Mr. Lehman is out of harmony with his party, and who does not sincerely hope that at no distant day he will see his error and return to the house of his fathers. It can not be regarded as otherwise than an unfortunate that a democrat of such transcendent ability should be found upon the stump receiving the applause of republicans and plutocrats for urging that his party's platform is contrary to the interests of the people, inconsistent with good government and unworthy of the suffrages of the voters.

"Mr. Lehman saw proper to turn aside from the subject of his address to deliver a glowing eulogium upon Mr. Cleveland and to belabor those of us who are unable to accept the president's views upon the pending question. I can not refrain from a few remarks in reply. I shall not be under the necessity of calling in question Mr. Cleveland's honesty of purpose. If he is honest, then the situation is all the more lamentable. Said of Taras was dreadfully and fatally honest and conscientious in his persecution of Christians, but he tells us himself that such persecution was none the less barbarous because conscientiously inflicted.

"Unlike Mr. Lehman, I favored the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. There were many reasons why he should have received that nomination. He was an ardent tariff reformer, and the tariff was the issue of that campaign. It was thought, too, that the republican party had been so strengthened by the money of the more liberal element that it could not be defeated by the democratic party alone. A fusion between the democrats and mugwumps was therefore deemed advisable. The only way such a fusion could be brought about was by nominating the great mugwump chief, and this was done accordingly. He was known to be opposed to silver coinage, but no one believed that he would accept a nomination and then, after his election, deliberately trample it under foot. The platform upon which he was elected declared that both silver and gold should be admitted to coinage without discrimination against either metal, yet he has refused to permit the coinage of a single dollar of silver, even vetoing the bill for the free coinage of the trifling sum of the seigniorage.

"In the last campaign, when we were making a losing fight, not a word did he or any member of his cabinet utter in behalf of the party to which they owed their positions. Not only this, but they did not even vote. They would neither speak nor vote for their own time when it was in peril, but now, when the money power is threatened, both Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet are active in its behalf. During his first term he suspended from office Hon. M. E. Benton for having delivered a democratic speech. Now, however, federal officers are speaking all over the land. Mr. Carlisle's Covington and Memphis speeches are printed in almost all card lots, and every week copies of them are sent broadcast throughout the country. It may be true, as Mr. Lehman contends, that Mr. Cleveland is honest, but in the face of the foregoing facts I deny the other proposition that he has been consistent.

Mr. Lehmann also depressed far enough from his subject to twist Mr. Bland with having failed to get his financial views adopted in 1892. I am not here to pronounce any encomium upon Mr. Bland. He needs none. In every civilized country he is revered as a defender of the rights of the people against the oppression of favored classes. He may fail again in 1896. But if his colors should go down before the Rothschild forces, under the leadership of Sherman, Cleveland and Carlisle, it would not be the first time in the history of the world that a righteous man, with a noble and noble had met with defeat. And freedom strikes as Kosciuszko fell, was long ago the song of the poet.

"Free coinage is the issue now pending, and upon the determination of that issue depends not only the welfare of the people, but the very perpetuity of the republic. A single gold standard becomes universal, then will labor and capital be laid under a blighting tribute to the favored few who control the gold. The partial demonetization of silver by unrighteous legislation has already brought to the people poverty and distress, and if such legislation is extended it must spread the world with ruin. The greedy syndicate which now has this great government by the throat has already shown its power to control the world's gold supply. It is estimated that the syndicate now of \$11,000,000, to protect the American treasury and sustain American credit. It has carried out its contract. This syndicate has shown its ability to do for the greatest nation on the face of the earth what it, with its 70,000,000 of people and its vast resources of wealth, was not able to do for itself.

"Now, strike down silver entirely as redemption money and is not the world at the mercy of these relentless holders of the gold? If they should desire to enhance the value of their gold by striking down the value of the products of the people, would they stretch their hands? Government by the people can not long continue where luxurious idleness feasts itself upon the earnings of the toiling masses. \* \* \* Such a prospect is enough to arouse every democrat to the aid of the silver reformer. The silver reformer is the champion of the rights and liberties of the people; may it not prove recent now.

Guides in Choosing Meat. Beef, when young, has a fine open grain and a good red color. It should be white, for when more or less yellow the meat is seldom of the best. Beef, of which the fat is hard and skiny, and the lean meat a deep red, with coarse fibers, is of an inferior quality, and when the meat is old it is not so tender. Particles of hair running through the meat of the ribs. Mutton must be chosen by the firmness and fineness of the grain, its color, and the firm, white fat. Lamb that has been killed too long can be discovered by examination of the veins in the neck. Particles of hair when the meat is fresh, but green when stale. In the hind quarter the point to examine is the knuckle, which is not firm when the meat is not perfectly fresh. Venison when young will have clear and bright fat, which should be of a fine yellow color. Particles of hair when the meat is fresh, but green when stale. In the hind quarter the point to examine is the knuckle, which is not firm when the meat is not perfectly fresh. Venison when young will have clear and bright fat, which should be of a fine yellow color. Particles of hair when the meat is fresh, but green when stale.

Dynamiting a Lion. A party of us went out mounted after lions to try a new scheme. Securing a small dynamite cartridge, we inserted it in a fleshy piece of beef. When on coming across a lion, who seemed inquisitively inclined and anxious to make a closer acquaintance, we quietly and very gingerly lowered the tempting morsel in his way, continuing on our course. This had the desired effect in stopping the lion's progress, to enjoy the rest so kindly and considerably provided for him. The party reined up at a safe distance to watch proceedings and enjoy the fun. The old lion seemed to enjoy the delicate attention, and was chewing away with evident relish, licking his lips and wagging his very erect tail in a way sparkling with delight, when all of a sudden there was the desired explosion, which blew the upper part of the brute's head off, finishing him without pain or suffering. The skin was a very fine one, and otherwise unharmed.—Philadelphia Times.

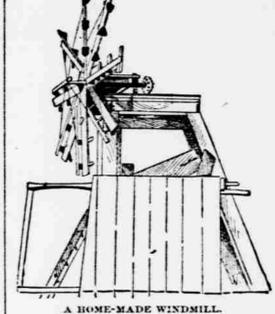
More Hours of Recreation. "One of the most noticeable changes that have come about in my experience," says a Maine traveler of fifty years, "is in the evening life of our towns and cities. Why, it isn't so many years ago that in any Maine city the places of business would be open of an evening. Lawyers would be in their offices, the mechanics in their shops, the merchants in their stores, and everybody plying away busily. Mills and factories even would run until half past seven o'clock. Now go through almost any Maine city or village of an evening and you'll find the business wheels at a standstill. The lawyers, mechanics, merchants, in fact, almost everybody, is idle. No one now attempts to do much of an evening. Social life claims its own when the sun goes down, and either the home circle, the club or the theater has the people. Perhaps fifty years hence we'll no longer work afternoons."—Kennebec Journal.

—F. J. Stacy, of Staeville, Me., had an exciting experience some few days ago while on an exploring trip. He made his camp near a small pond, fifty acres in extent, at one time, while standing near this sheet of water, he saw fourteen deer, three moose, and fourteen black ducks, all within easy rifle shot. One of the moose, a bull, made a charge at the deer, and they scattered in all directions, but the cow and calf took their own time in going away.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

POWER FOR THE FARM. It Can Be Secured by Means of a Home-Made Windmill.

To secure power at little expense, a windmill is easy of construction. To make one for ordinary farm use, build a tower about 20 feet high with timbers leaning, as shown in cut, having the fans facing northwest. The fans can be heaved out of a timber about 12 feet long, leaving each fan 6 feet long from the axle where the cross each other. The fans are bolted firmly to the wheel of an old mower, the gearing being secured to the top of the tower. On the end of the mower axle, which comes back to the center of the tower, fasten a sprocket wheel with an iron wedge, over this put a chain, and in this way the power is conveyed



A HOME-MADE WINDMILL.

down to the pump or machinery below. A belt and pulley will not work on the end of the axle unless covered from the weather. Of course this windmill cannot revolve to face the wind from different quarters, but the prevailing winds blow from the north-west, it will fill the bill most of the time, especially in the northwest territories and northwestern states where the winds never grow tired of blowing from the west and northwest. A rod should project out about 20 inches in the center of the fans and wires may be stretched from point to point over the end of this rod to support the fans in a heavy wind. This windmill furnishes three horse power and only costs a few dollars. A large pulley behind the fans serves for a brake to act upon.—S. A. Smyth, in Farm and Home.

# RATIONS FOR HORSES.

Relative Value of Corn and Oats Established by Experiments.

The United States Experiment Station has issued Bulletin No. 36 on the "Relative Value of Corn and Oats for Horses." The experiment is summed up as follows: 1. In this experiment with two sets of horses, one set fed a grain ration principally of oats, the other a grain ration principally of corn, the horses sustained their weight the better on the corn ration.

2. The feeding was divided into five periods. Part of the time one horse was fed in each set and part of the time two. In every period one set of the corn-fed set did the better.

3. The feeding value of the rations seemed to vary directly as the quantity of digestible matter that each contained.

4. A nutritive ratio of 1 to 6.9 did better than one of 1 to 6.2.

5. To sum up the three experiments, we find: First, that during the summer, corn and timothy were not so good as oats, wheat and clover in maintaining the weight of horses; second, that during the winter, corn and timothy did as well as wheat and clover in maintaining the weight of horses; third, that during the spring and summer, corn, wheat or bran and mixed hay produced more grain than oats, wheat or bran and mixed hay.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. FEED HOGS regularly and do not overfeed. ALWAYS supply pigs and all stock with plenty of pure water.

BEWARE at this season of the rotting of stock. In every period one set of the corn-fed set did the better.

Mix a pound of sulphur with every thirty pounds of salt to keep stock hardy.

The heat will start ferment, and the ferment will start cholera or disease in the pigs.

Don't make the mistake of thinking fish wholesome for hogs, but give them clean water to allow them to eat, or better still, keep a salt box where they can go to it at will.—Home, Farm and Fancier.

Good digestion is the result of feeding enough to sustain the animal, but not enough to keep the stomach overloaded.

THERE is a growing discrimination against very large, fat cattle, and a growing appreciation of those of more moderate weight. There is not, however, unless in extremely rare cases, such preference for cattle under one year old.

Is the days when sheep were kept almost solely for wool it was a common practice to keep weathers until three years old. With the low prices for wool which have prevailed for some years, there seems no good reason for continuing it.

# SAVED BY A FRIEND.

From the Evening Post, Chicago, Ill.

William H. Theel, who is employed by the Title, Guaranty and Trust Company, in the Stock Exchange, Chicago, was seen one evening last week at the residence of his parents, 258 East Blackhawk Street. His experience is an interesting one, indeed, which will prove more interesting in allowing him to tell it in his own words. He says: "Some time ago I had an attack of typhoid fever which kept me in bed for several weeks. Having from childhood always been in very delicate health, my physician and also my parents feared that I must surely succumb to the disease. But I gradually passed the danger point and after some time became convalescent, and in due course of time became strong enough to go down town and attend to my clerical duties. But for some reason I could not get back my strength and I found that the effects of the malarial fever still present in my system. I had no appetite, and the most tempting dishes which my anxious mother could prepare had no attractions for me. I became pale, languid, gained no strength and, in fact, became morose and peevish, and added to this state of my nervous system there was every evening a chill, usually about the 1st of September, and if we intended the land for pasture would sow a peck of timothy seed at the same time. If the season be favorable this will afford a good deal of pasture in the fall for any kind of stock as well as for horses and sheep in winter.

Our lamb and winter had a picnic on the Turkish wheat that grew up in the stubble and it answered the same purpose as rye. It will afford a good deal of pasture in the spring and can be cut for grain or not as circumstances may require.

How the Price of the Cereal Has Fallen Within a Century.

The Home, Field and Farm gives the following table showing the prices of wheat in England for one hundred years.

Table showing wheat prices in England from 1700 to 1890. Columns include Year, Price per bushel, and Price per ton.

Returning His Thanks. "We acknowledge the compliment of a serenade from the Grayville Silver Cornet band on the occasion of its visit to our city a few days ago," wrote Editor Clugston of the Spicktown Elizabeth. "While truth compels us to say the music was simply infamous, we yet recognize the kindly spirit that prompted the serenade and admire the band's superb exhibition of nerve. Come again, boys, and play a shorter piece."—Chicago Tribune.

A Change of Hue. Oh, don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt? She has a new bloom and now she wears The yellowest hair in town.—Judge.

A CHANGE OF COLLARS. "I really must get a turn-down collar," said Willie. "A standing one makes a fellow look so distressingly uncomfortable these hot days."

And this is the turn-down collar Willie got.—Chicago News.

Mighty Particular. Showman—It is a picture of the Israelites crossing the Red sea. One of the Audience—But I don't see the Israelites! Showman—Oh, they've just crossed over! One of the Audience—Well, where are the Egyptians? Showman—They've just gone under! Say, how much will you take to take your money back?—Town Topics.

A Matrimonial Mark. Bridget McGavin—Yer owid iminy, the' owidest McNulty gurrl, is married. Mary Ann Casey—O! knew I! Bridget McGavin—How did yez know t'whin none av yez is on shapkin turramus? Mary Ann Casey—Didn't O! mate her on Ann avany wid a black eye?—Judge.

Student Got Ahead. Professor—Your brother's absent again this morning? Student—Yes, sir. He can't expect to get ahead by absenting himself from his class. "I fear it is getting a head that has caused his absence, professor."—Pottsville Standard.

The One That Sticks. She—What has become of all your ideals, John? He—They have all left me, excepting one. She—And do you still cherish that one? He—(sadly)—Yes, the bonds of matrimony compel me to.—Truth.

# RYE FOR PASTURE.

Its Possibilities as a Grass Substitute Are Worth Considering.

If you have a large acreage and anticipate a shortage of late fall and early spring pasture it would be well for them to consider the possibilities of rye as a substitute for tame grasses. When breaking up our farms fifteen years ago, preparatory to seeding them to tame grasses we used a large use of rye, sowing it in August and September, pasturing it late in the fall and early in the spring, and sometimes turning off in time to get half or two-thirds of a crop of grain. We do not favor the growth of rye as a crop in itself, because it either wheat or barley will yield more money's worth, but when sown as a pasture and as a nurse crop, so called, for the tame grasses, as well as a grain crop, we believe it will pay any man who is short of grass to sow rye for pasture.

When sowing rye for this purpose we would plow the ground as soon as possible after harvest and harrow down this land as fast as it was plowed. This will settle it, prepare a better seed bed, and conserve moisture. We would sow as soon as the conditions are favorable for growth, usually about the 1st of September, and if we intended the land for pasture would sow a peck of timothy seed at the same time. If the season be favorable this will afford a good deal of pasture in the fall for any kind of stock as well as for horses and sheep in winter.

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# WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

The Home, Field and Farm gives the following table showing the prices of wheat in England for one hundred years.

Table showing wheat prices in England from 1700 to 1890. Columns include Year, Price per bushel, and Price per ton.

# TILE DRAIN OUTLET.

Some Reasons Why It Should Be Made of Brick.

The outlet end of a tile drain should not be of tile. A more stable ending to a drain is needed to resist the action of frost, washing, etc. It is best to have the outlet constructed of stone or brick, or both, and to have the opening covered with fine wire netting to keep out small animals. The stones or brick should be laid in cement. The illustration gives a suggestion of how the work may well be done. In warm climates earthenware gratings attached to vitrified glazed tile may be used instead of iron netting. We sometimes find it cheaper to tile drain a basin made wet by seepage from an irrigating canal than to try to prevent the seepage. Such spots of water are very productive.—H. S. Roberts, in American Agriculturist.

The Weak Point in Farming. The life of a farmer has often been called a life of drudgery. There is no occupation that has a larger ratio of inspiring labor to produce than that of a farmer in harmony with rural life. The weak point in American farming has been the lack of appreciation of the equipments necessary to a successful career. Too many men have been willing to be thieves of the soil's resources that they might swell their bank accounts. To the young man or woman fairly well educated, there is no more promising field of enterprise.—Colman's Rural World.

How to Keep Cider Sweet. To keep cider sweet insert a bent tube air-tight into a bung, with the other end in a pail of water. This will allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel. A handy way is to fill the cask nearly full to the wooden faucet; the barrel should be rolled so the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end of the plug in the faucet, with the other end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the cider can have communication with the pail. After the water ceases to bubble, bottle or store away.—Farm and Home.

OCCASIONALLY a crop of grass may be grown in the orchard if the land is rich, but a permanent grass sod is sure to injure the trees sooner or later.

Now is a good time to build the poultry house. The main thing is to have it roomy, dry, warm, convenient and well ventilated.

# Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

MISSOURI in 1890 had 1,676,706 acres sowed in oats, which produced 33,830,149 bushels.

MISSOURI grew in the census year thirty-one tons of hemp from seventy-seven acres.

The first rye producing state is Pennsylvania, with 336,041 acres and 3,742,164 bushels.

NEBRASKA, according to the last census, had 113,608 farms, having 21,933,444 acres.

ILLINOIS claims the largest number of improved acres on her farms, having 32,069,000.

The farms of Kansas produced in the census year an estimated value of \$95,370,080.

The increase in fruit farms in this country has been mainly in the west and south-west.

NEVADA has the smallest number of farms of any state—1,277, with 1,061,416 acres.

The best sugar manufactured in this country in 1893 amounted to 27,083,323 pounds.

## ODD ACCIDENTS.

HENRY BENESMAN, of Englewood, Ill., owns a cat. It was contentedly lying near the stove during an electric storm, when lightning darted down the chimney and singed a straight line along its back to the tip of its tail.

At Charleville, France, lightning lately struck the church steeple while two choir boys were ringing the bells. One of the boys was killed instantly and the other will probably die.

GEORGIA papers are telling in apparent good faith of a negro at Blakeley, Ga., who was struck on the head by a bolt of lightning a few days ago, and who, though receiving a deep gash in his scalp, is now as spry as ever.

A RANCHER in Mason Valley, Nev., was leading two spirited horses to water, and tied their halters together. They started off in a mad gallop, and dashed one on each side of a cotton-wood tree. They were brought up so suddenly that both their necks were broken.

An Important Difference. To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves safe, that they are not affected by any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, it is to bring comfort to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The hammock is always brought out in the summer, when everyone's experience leads him to suppose that it was built for the fall.—Yonkers Statesman.

In This Work-a-Day World Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure and anxieties of busy times. Pareis, wasting of the nervous tissue, a sudden and unforwared collapse of the mental and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, worn out and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria.

ACCEPTED—She (coldly)—"I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You are worth an arm of a million, of course." He (diplomatically)—"Yes—worth a million other girls." She (rapturously)—"O! Jack!"—Truth.

Half's Catarrh Cure. Is a Constitutional Cure. TRAMPS—Giveup—"What was your business before you took to trampin'?" Pick-up—"Being tramped on."

## THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc., with prices per head or per hundred.

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—It is said that the bindings of old books may be renovated so as to look as if newly bound by following these directions: After wiping the work with a very soft rag in order to remove every particle of dust, a fine sponge saturated with alcohol should be passed over the binding, after which apply with a camel's hair pencil or a little wadding as rapidly as possible a coat of varnish composed of the white of an egg dissolved in a third of its volume of ninety per cent. alcohol.

A Golden Harvest. Is now assured to the farmers of the West and Northwest, and in order that the people of the more Eastern States may see and realize the magnificent crop conditions which prevail along its lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged a series of three (3) Harvest Excursions for August 23, September 10 and 24, for which round trip excursion tickets (good for return on any Friday from September 15 to October 15 inclusive) will be sold to various points in the West, Northwest and Southwest at the low rate of Labor Fare. For further particulars apply to the nearest coupon ticket agent or address Geo. H. Headford, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., Chicago.

MATURE DANSEL (as they pass the conservatory)—"Dear me! What a delicious smell of—archly—orange blossoms!" Little Rastus, who is always in the conservatory—"I assure you, nothing of the sort!"

Tobacco Tattered and Torn. Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin and shambling footsteps, holding out a tobacco-palmed hand for the charity of tobacco. Tobacco destitute manhood and the happiness of perfect vitality. No-To-Bac is guaranteed to cure him. No tobacco, and it's charity to make them try. Sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Shipping Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

"Dress an one blessin' about bein' black," said Rastus, as he showed two chickens away in his bar the other night. "Yo' ain't a'yer be so visible in de dark."—Harper's Bazar.

SOME one has said that the medical profession divide humanity into two classes—the poor whom they cure, and they rich whom they doctor.—Tit-Bits.

Pro's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HAWK, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

The man who upset his bicycle the other day, and who was injured, had to be taken home in a quadricycle.

A DUEL is quickly managed. It only takes two seconds to arrange it.

# GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 60,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this "COUPON" most complete, interesting and valuable medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail the coupon to him at the above address, with a little stamp of twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over two pages of text and a full and complete index. The free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly.

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★ JOHN CARL & SONS, New York. ★

# PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the best of tools and appliances. With a Davis Cream Separator, you can get more cream from your farm or dairy and better than the skimmed milk is a valuable feed. Farmers will not get a higher price for their milk unless they use a Davis Separator. Agents wanted. DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

# ANDROSIS BATHS.

The sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and all diseases of the joints, muscles and nerves. Sold by all Family or Other Dealers or by the Proprietors, BROTHERS, MAINE.

A. N. K. H. 1569.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Advertisement for Pearlina washing compound. Includes text: "Which have you an eye to, quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want Pearlina. In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in its absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound." Includes an illustration of a woman's face and a list of agents.