South Australians urge more constant spection of cattle, also the prevention the sale of milk and meat from dis-sed animals.

The Sultan of Morocco having been rown by a white mule ordered the ck of the contumacious beast to be stinadoed.

Mr. George W. Hammond

Root Post, G. A. R., of Syracuse, N. Y., Terribly Wounded at

Gettysburg

And an Intense Sufferer until

Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

"I was in the Army of the Potomac, and at Gettys-rg was struck in the ankle by a minnie ball, which ashed the bone. My leg was amputated in the ld hospital, and after a long time it healed. I was scharged and went home. After 8 years

My Wound Broke Open

resh. Dr. Pease amputated an inch of the bone, nd it healed. Four years later it once more opened, nd for eight years HOW I SUFFERED! I not believe it possible for a human being to suffer orse agony. During this time I had to go on rutches, being unable to wear a wooden leg. Whenever possible I relieved my sufferings by tak-g opiate, but when I was obliged to go without it, suffered fearfully and thought I SHOULD GO RAZY. I tried every thing I could get with my mited means. Physicians said I would never y better. Finally my

Blood Became Poisoned

nd it broke out all over my face and on some parts f my body so that my face is all covered with ars now. One day I read of Hood's Sarsaparilla, ought a bottle and began taking it. A week or two ter, my wife in dressing my leg, said it seemed to improving, and after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

few months, thank God (and I say it reverently), he sores all over my body had healed, and now, ur years later, have never shown any signs o reappearing." GEO. M. HAMMOND, 219 Magnolia reet, Syracuse, N. Y.

Col. C. A. Weaver

ommander of Root Post, G. A. R., himself a one-rmed veteran, fully confirms Mr. Hammond's sta-ent, and J. L. Belden, the pharmacist, also endorses as perfectly true.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

POULTRY for PROFIT

FARM-POULTRY a practical poultry magazine; best poultry paper published; nt on trial, six mo's, 25c., or one ar 50c., if you mention this paper. Sample free. S, Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs s than a tenth cent a day. Prevents and cures all eases. Good for young chicks and moulting hens. mple for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. n, by mail, $1.25. Six large cans, $5, express prepaid. m-Poultry one year (price 50c), and large can $1.50. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

olds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, lays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY, Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH by using Ely's Cream Balm

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER PRICE 50 CTS. ELY'S CREAM BALM

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties. La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MCKENZIE Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

THE MONGOOSE.

UNCLE SAM TO IMPORT IT FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES.

In India It Kills Venomous Serpents, But Here It Will Devote Its Attention to Gophers and Rats.

THE mongoose is to be added to the fauna of this country under Government auspices. It is a small carnivorous mammal, about the size of a big cat, which is native to India. In that part of the world it does excellent service by killing snakes, to which it has a mortal antipathy, not hesitating to attack even the formidable cobra and almost invariably winning the fight. Also it is death on rats, and on this account it was imported not long ago to the Sandwich Islands. Field rats, the multitudinous progeny of the domestic species run wild, were creating havoc there, and this remedy was sought with very remarkable success, so that the objectionable rodents bid fair to be soon wiped out. In Jamaica likewise the mongoose has been introduced for the same purpose and with equally satisfying results.

So serious has the plague of gophers and certain rodents become to farmers in some parts of the west that the Department of Agriculture proposes to fetch a few speciments of the mongoose to the United States with a view to exterminating the pests. The animal is thoroughly able to earn its own living and is in no way likely to become a charge to any community. It subsists on small and mostly obnoxious mammals, lizards, snakes and occasionally a bird's egg. Entirely susceptible of domestication, it is warranted to keep houses clear of rats. What it has done for the sugar fields of the Hawaiian Islands it is expected to do for the grain crops in the wheat belt and elsewhere. The mongoose has never been known to be harmful in any way, by killing chickens or otherwise, and no damage is likely to result if it should multiply great on this side of the water.

So much cannot be said of so many other animals which have been introduced in this country with the expectation that they would prove desirable. A while ago some people in Oregon thought that it would be an excellent thing to bring thither the Chinese pheasant. Six species were brought over and colonies of them were established on Protection Island in Puget Sound, on Vancouver Island, and at the junction of the Willamette River with the Columbia. They were imported from China by ex-Minister Denny and were taken care of, fed and guarded from sportsmen. Four of the six kinds—the "golden," the "green," the "ring," and the "silver"—survived and have spread all over the Willamette valley, which is the most fertile in the world. Already they have begun to do much damage and the farmers are seriously complaining of them. They multiply at an enormous rate, each female producing two or three broods a season of from fifteen to eighteen each. The cocks are very courageous, and will fight anything. They go into the barnyards and thrash the best roosters. It is even reported that they sometimes walk away with the hens. Their favorite haunts are low grounds near grain fields, which they attack, destroying gardens also. People often find their nests in old straw stacks and stubble fields, taking the eggs and raising them under brooding domestic fowls. The males weigh about five pounds each.

THE MONGOOSE.

The trouble is that an exotic animal, upon being introduced, usually finds itself in a situation of great advantage for multiplying. It has left all its old enemies behind it, and those creatures which might attack it in its new environment require some time to "get on to" it, so to speak. Thus the crows in Oregon have only just begun to prey upon the eggs of the pheasants, having ascertained the nesting habits of the latter. Inasmuch as nature always makes allowance for destruction by foes in providing for the propagation of any beast or bird, the fresh immigrant is apt to multiply enormously and to become a nuisance. Generally speaking, such experiments are dangerous as are being tried by an acclimatization society in Portland, Ore., which has within the last few years brought over from Europe and let loose thousands of birds in the valleys of that State—among others the nightingale, the song thrush, the European yellowhammer and the English black bird, which is closely allied to and very much like our robin. These birds were caught by professional bird catchers in Germany and England and sent across the ocean in stages, supplied with seed and cuttlebones. Skylarks and starlings have been imported similarly, colonies of both being established on Long Island, where they were wiped out by the great blizzard. So far as the starlings were concerned, this was probably fortunate, because they are voracious grain feeders and would have been likely to prove most detrimental.

THE GOPHER.

The story of the so-called English sparrow in America is a sufficiently familiar one. In Australia, also, where it was introduced, it has been doing millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly, and not long ago the main issue in the elections there was drawn between the "sparrow" and the "anti-sparrow" men, all politics being made subordinate to the question whether the Government should undertake the extirpation of the bird. At present in the land of the kangaroo organized efforts to this end are being made, one of the most effective being to carry a sack of poisoned grain with a small hole in it at the tail-board of a wagon, traveling over the roads and leaving for mile after mile a continuous dribble. Men also go about with long poles bearing hooks, with which they pull down the nests. One person in this manner can distroy hundreds of thousands of eggs and young in a single season. Nevertheless, but little impression seems to have been made thus far upon their numbers.

The injury done to Australia by the imprudence of acclimatization societies can only be estimated in thousands of millions of dollars. Rabbits, introduced from England for purposes of sport, have laid waste the country, destroying the crops and almost annihilating the sheep farming industry. Poisoning and shooting, the artificial propagation of diseases among them, wholesale canning of rabbit meat and the exportation of skins and furs have had small effect in diminishing their numbers. Ferrets, introduced to attack them, have in their turn proved a nuisance, devouring the farmers' chickens. In like manner the owls imported to gobble the sparrows have exhibited a preference for the meat of domestic fowls. Foxes, brought across the seas by sportsmen, have multiplied greatly and are proving a bane. Even bumble bees, fetched for the purpose of fertilizing clover, which depends upon their agency in this regard, threaten to become so numerous as to consume all the honey which the honey bees would otherwise have an opportunity to collect.

Taking all these things into view the Government of the United States is inclined to disapprove of the importation into this country of domestic animals without its own authoritative superintendence. Uncle Sam will fetch the mongoose and will keep an eye upon it for a while, so that, if it should prove obnoxious, it can be promptly exterminated by concerted measures. Recently the Department of Agriculture has gone to some extent into the business of procuring parasites from abroad to feed upon and thus destroy other bugs which are harmful. The most notable case of this was the introduction of the "vedalis" bug from Australia, which has saved the orange industry of California by preying on the scale insect that threatened to wipe out orange culture altogether in that State. In the nature of things it is impossible to avoid the importation of many objectionable creatures through accident. By such means rats and mice were brought to America. Similarly, pestiferous insects come over in the shape of cocoons and eggs attached to cuttings and seedlings of plants, and pretty nearly all of the most injurious foreign weeds have been introduced in like manner to our soil.—Washington Star.

The Khedivess of Egypt.

Contrary to the custom of his fathers, the late Khedive Tewfik, of Egypt, left but one widow. She was a princess of royal blood, her mother being a daughter of the Sultan of Turkey and her father having been Viceroy of Egypt.

THE KHEDIVESS OF EGYPT.

The Khedivess dowager is still a beautiful woman with a magnificent complexion, brown eyes, and hair of a reddish tinge. Notwithstanding her power over him, she never attempted to assist the late Khedive in the affairs of the nation, confining herself strictly to social and domestic duties.

She adores her son Abbas, the present ruler, even as she did his father, and it is unlikely that she will try to give him any unasked aid in doing all that England suggests—which seems to be the chief duty of an Egyptian ruler.

Nature's First Law.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is an exceedingly good rule to follow. Let husband and children realize that. Though the hall stand is the place for the hats of the men of the household, it is a most unsightly object when loaded down with coats, cloaks, rubbers, etc. If there is a closet in the hall it is just as easy to put away the outer garments where they will not greet the eye of every visitor and reserve the hat rack for the hats of the casual callers. Scrap baskets placed in every room will save a world of litter if put to their proper use. These baskets can be emptied each morning, the carpet sweeper run over the floor and the room, when dusted, will look as "neat as a pin." If books are taken from the library make it an infallible rule that they shall be returned when the reader has finished with them. Have the shades at the window even, the table set with precision and care, the children neat and clean, and you may be sure the husband and father will appreciate your efforts. Many women, excellent housekeepers, too, do all this, but never have time for anything else.—Home and Farm.

"Beating His Wife."

—Puck.

BY DOG SLED.

TRAVELING IN THE GREAT FUR REGION OF THE NORTHWEST.

How a Hudson Bay Dog Sled is Made—Human and Canine Endurance—140 Miles in Forty-Eight Hours.

A TYPICAL dog sled is very like a toboggan, says Julian Ralph in the second of his Harper articles on the Hudson Bay region. It is formed of two thin pieces of oak or birch lashed together with buckskin thongs and turned up high in front. It is usually about nine feet in length by sixteen inches wide. A leather cord is run along the outer edges for fastening whatever may be put upon the sled. Varying numbers of dogs are harnessed to such sleds, but the usual number is four. Traces, collars, and blackbands for the harness, and the dogs are hitched one before the other. Very often the collars are completed with sets of sleigh bells, and sometimes the harness is otherwise ornamented with beads, tassels, fringes or ribbons. The leader, or foregoer, is always the best in the team. The next dog to him is called the steady dog, and the last is named the steer dog. As a rule, these faithful animals are treated harshly, if not brutally. It is a Hudson Bay axiom that no man who cannot curse in three languages is fit to drive them. The three profanities are, of course, English, French, and Indian, though whoever has heard the Northwest French knows that it ought to serve by itself, as it is half-soled with Anglo-Saxon oaths and heeled with Indian obscenity. The rule with whoever goes on a dog-sled journey is that the driver, or mock-passenger runs behind the dogs. The main function of the sled is to carry the dead weight, the burdens of tent covers, blankets, food, and the like. The men run along with or behind the dogs, on snow-shoes, and when the dogs make better time than horses are able to, and will carry between 200 and 300 pounds over daily distances of from twenty to thirty-five miles, according to the condition of the ice or snow, and that many a journey of 1000 miles has been performed in this way, and some of 2000 miles, the test of human endurance is as great as that of canine grit.

Men traveling "light," with extra sleds for the freight, and men on short journeys often ride in the sleds, which in such cases are fitted up as "carioles" for the purpose. I have heard an unauthenticated account, by a Hudson Bay man, of men who drove themselves, disciplining refractory or lazy dogs by simply pulling them in beside or over the dash-board, and holding them down by the neck while they thrashed them. A story is told of a worthy bishop who complained of the slow progress his sled was making, and was told that it was useless to complain, as the dogs would not work unless they were roundly and incessantly cursed. After a time the bishop gave his driver absolution for the profanity needed for the remainder of the journey, and thenceforth sped over the snow at a gallop, every stroke of the half-breed's long and cruel whip being sent home with a volley of wicked words, emphasized at times with peltings with sharp-edged bits of ice. Kane, the explorer, made an average of fifty-seven miles a day behind these shaggy little brutes. Lilton and Cheadle, in their book, mention instances where the dogs made 140 miles in less than forty-eight hours, and the Bishop of Rupert's Land told me he had covered twenty miles in the forenoon and twenty in the afternoon of the same day, without causing his dogs to exhibit evidence of fatigue. The best time is made on hard snow and ice, of course, and when the conditions suit, the drivers whip off their snow-shoes to trot behind the dogs more easily. In view of what they do, it is no wonder that many of the Northern Indians, upon first seeing horses, named them simply "big dog." But to me the performances of the drivers are the more wonderful. It was a white youth, son of a factor, who ran behind the bishop's dogs in the spurt of forty miles by daylight that I mention. The men who do such work explain that the "lope" of the dogs is peculiarly suited to the dog-trot of a human being.

A Mountain of Onyx.

The discovery of a mountain of onyx thirty miles south of El Paso, Texas has just been made public. The discovery was made some time since, but was kept secret until the fortunate owners, S. W. Magoffin and R. F. Johnson, could perfect a title to the property. Trough the influence of Mexican officials they succeeded in getting a five-year lease from the Government on 86,000 acres of lands covering the onyx bed. The onyx is of a superior quality, fine grained and beautifully marked with streaks of variegated colors blended across the face of the ledge. It is only fourteen miles west of the Mexican Central Railroad and could easily be reached by a spur from that road, and the cost of quarrying would be small, as the face of the mountain is solid onyx and scales off in large slabs, thus making it possible to place it in this city at prices as cheap as common building stone.—St. Louis Republic.

Tea Adulterations.

Tea is skillfully adulterated by the Chinese merchants. The substances they use are among the most fearful poisons known, including various salts of copper. The object generally is to color the tea leaf. For this purpose Prussian blue, gypsum and copperas are commonly used.

Certain green teas can readily be detected as adultertated, by taking a handful and blowing through it, when a cloud of dust will fly out—not tea dust, but coloring matter, which leaves the tea in the hand of an olive tint.

Scented caper is a sort of tea that the Chinese mix with iron filings in order to give it weight. There is nothing injurious about this, though it is a rank swindle.—New York Journal.

A Romantic Marriage.

A very romantic marriage has taken place in Montgomery County, N. C. A young man obtained the license, secured the preacher and took him immediately to the presence of his intended. He found her in the kitchen making up dough. The young fellow did not give her time to clean her hands and arms, but had the preacher to tie the knot at once. The preacher made quick work of it, and sent them on their way rejoicing.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Music of Nature.

The bass of thunder is considerably lower than the lowest sound produced in an orchestra—below the zero of music, we may call it, at which all positive apprehension of musical sound ceases, and our senses are merely conscious of a roar. In observing the music of thunder, our attention, however, may be most profitably directed to the expression rather than to the notes. The musical diminuendo is more perfectly represented by thunder than by any other form of sound in nature. After the first clap is over, the ear will pursue with pleasure the rolling away and gradual fainting of the peal, until at immeasurable distance it sinks into silence.

The melody of rain dancing on the stones, or pelting down in its first drops on the dry soil of a forest or a hearth, is a species of sound which the art of music has yet to imitate, if it would complete its at present very incomplete list of instruments. The Mexicans had some rattles made of very peculiar clay, with pipes inside, which wre intended to represent this sound. Certain tribes of the North American Indians have been similarly fascinated by the loud plash of water, to the beauty of which we have alluded before. They have instruments constructed accordingly with a view to to reproduce this sound. Large buffalo hides are filled with water and sewn up in the manner of wine bags. Drumsticks of cork, or with their heads covered by a very fine gum, are wielded by the player, and the gentle and monotonous plash of water is produced by the drumstick striking softly on the skin. The natives will sit and listen to these instruments for hours.

Certain tribes on the Amazon have in a similar way been fascinated by the music of the waterfall. Musical instruments were found in use among them consisting of a complicated mechanism by which water was poured from one bowl into another, in imitation of the cascade, and then returned by the receiving bowl into the vessel which had poured it; so that by a repetition of this mechanism a constant murmur of a cascade could be kept up so long as the audience desired or the player was able to perform it.—Good Words.

The Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been known to send out over four hundred thousand words in a single evening

Here It Is.

To the man who labors with his hands, physical trouble is a very serious thing. It is not merely the pain he endures, racking and tormenting as it is, but the prospective loss of time, money and place haunts him and aggravates his suffering. He is bent on having prompt relief and sure cure. He wants the best and the proof and here it is: —Mr. W. H. Schroeder, Gilbertville, Iowa, stated April 10, 1884, that he had used St. Jacobs Oil in his stables for horse complaints and upon himself for rheumatism, and had found it the best remedy he had ever tried. Again February 11, 1887, he writes: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and sore back, as stated, and it cured; and for burns and bruises it does its work as recommended to do. I always keep it in the house and recommend it to my neighbors."—Mr. John Garbutt, 656 Minna St., San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Some time back I sprained my knee and suffered agony until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. The result was a speedy and permanent cure."—Miss Ida M. Fleming, 7 S. Carey St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I had been afflicted for two years with neuralgia, and tried every means to get rid of the tormenting disease. I had been given so much quinine that my nervous system was seriously injured. I was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which I did, and it relieved me entirely."

Well preserved women, when consulting their mirror see beside their satisfied reflection the calm and earnest face of Lydia E. Pinkham. They can tell you why.

SYRUP of FIGS

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 any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases. 6

CHLORIDE OF GOLD

DIPSOMANINE TABLETS, only sure cure for the Alcohol Habit, Morphine and Chloral, $2 per Box by mail. May be given without patient's knowledge in soup or coffee. Chloride of Gold Medical Institute, 5 West 42d St., near 5th Ave., N. Y. City, N. Y.

Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, $1.00. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y

On the estate of Lord Lurgan, county of Armagh, Ireland, 808 tenants bought their farms for $1,100,000, the prices ranging from $150 up to $15,000.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking 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 obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

At all times, in all places, on all occasions, under all circumstances, for all headaches, use Bradycrotine only. Fifty cents.

The happiness of mother and child depends upon the health of both, a lady writes: "My boy and I are splendid, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and the Vegetable Compound."

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Prices 25 cts.

FOR sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Arrested—the progress of Consumption. In all its earlier stages, it can be cured. It's a scrofulous affection of the lungs—a blood taint—and, as in every other form of scrofula, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. But it must be taken in time—and *now* is the time to take it.

It purifies the blood—that's the secret. Nothing else acts like it. It's the most potent strength-restorer, blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all lingering Coughs, it's a remedy that's *guaranteed*, in every case, to benefit or cure.

If it doesn't, the money is returned.

In other words, it's sold *on trial.*

No other medicine of its kind is. And that proves that nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery."

The dealer is thinking of *his* profit, not of *yours*, when he urges something else.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION

There's money in growing Mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer and Price-list tells how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of Spawn (enough for a 3x4 experiment), by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 8 lb for $1.00; 18 lb for $2.00; 50 lb. for $5.00 Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa. Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. Result of 20 years' experience. For sale at Druggists or by mail, 50c. Sample Cake and 128 p. book on Dermatology and Beauty, (illus.), on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood disease and their treatment, sent sealed for 10c.; also DISFIGUREMENTS like BIRTH MARKS, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, &c., removed. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42nd Street, N. Y. City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Agents wanted in every place.

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Loads a ton in 5 minutes. Saves time, work, men, hay. Strong, durable, light draft. Send for description. KEYSTONE M'F'G CO., Sterling, Ill.

"DR. O. P. BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM cured my throat, stopped my cough, healed my lungs, restored my voice." This old, tried, Standard, Herbal Remedy loosens, heals, strengthens; cures coughs, colds, la grippe, asthma, weak lungs. 50 cts. and $1.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MRS. LEROY G. COVILLE.

A lady writes a letter for publication believing it will interest many suffering from Rheumatism.

(From the Chenango Union, Norwich, N. Y.)

McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer, Binghamton, N. Y.

Kind Sir:- I had been troubled for years with that terrible disease Rheumatism and last Spring, a year ago, I was *confined to my bed* and could *scarcely move or stir.* Could not bear to have any one walk across the room or make any noise of any kind. Was also troubled with Female Weakness and was *completely used up.* I had doctored with the best Physicians I could get, but grew worse all the time. Having read of your Remedies I at last made up my mind to try them. I had very little faith for I thought, perhaps, they were no better than lots of others that I had used before without any benefit. But thanks be to God and also to you, I tried them and found it to my benefit. I only took *two bottles* of your *Swamp-Root* and one of Female Remedy and used one bottle of your U. & O. Anointment and was *completely cured.*

It is now over one year since I was troubled and yet I have not felt a single touch or return of the old complaints. I think I was better before I had taken one-half of the first bottle. I now believe and have more faith in you than any other doctor on earth.

If this will be of any benefit to you or others, you can publish it and if need be *I can prove* it by more than *twenty good* and *reliable people* in this vicinity.

God bless you and yours, and with great respect, Mrs. Leroy G. Coville.

[The preceding testimonial was set up in this office from the original letter written by Mrs. Coville. EDITORS OF UNION.]

Five thousand dollars is offered to any one who will prove any portion of this testimony untrue. Hundreds of similar letters are received daily by the proprietors of Swamp Root.

NYNU-9

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