A CHANGE IN VENEERING.

A Machine That Makes a Straight Grain Appear Variegated.

A recent product of inventive talent is working a big change in the manufacture of veneering. The manufacture of veneering is a pretty big business in this part of the world, too, for there are twenty-three factories in New York and Brooklyn, and a stack of logs big enough to blockade Broadway three deep or more is shaved up every day into ribbons that are sometimes seven feet wide and a thousand long, and most beautifully figured from end to end. The object in making veneering, of course, is to give a piece of furniture or a hallway or a panel the beauty of expensive woods with variegated grain without the cost of using the expensive wood for the entire article. The more wavy and variegated the grain of a log is, the more it twists and curls and run hither and yon, the more valuable it is for veneering. For this reason no end of stumps have been cut up into ribbons, not to mention knots and burls.

However, the supply of logs with an intricate grain and even of good stumps—for not every stump can be used for veneering—is limited. The agents of the veneer making firms have penetrated even the least accessible forests of the country in search of suitable timber, and the competition for trees of a twist grain has brought the price up so high as to make profits unreasonably low. Trees have been known to bring as high as $500 each, though it makes the veneer man groan to pay half that sum.

Meantime, while the buying agents have been camping out in all sorts of uncomfortable wildernesses looking for fancy timber, a few men have been trying to devise plans by which fancy grained veneering can be made from plain grained wood. They do not think they have obtained perfection yet in the matter. What they have done is to make the product of a log of plain grain sell for just four and a half times as much as it did, say a year ago.

To understand the new process one must first know what the old one was. That was simple enough. A log seven feet long or less and of almost any diameter above seven inches, exclusive of sap, had its bark chipped off with an adze, and was then steamed over night in a tank made for the purpose. In the morning it was ready to be fastened into a big lathe and a knife blade as long as the longest log used—seven feet—was kept pressed against the log so as to cut off a shaving or ribbon about one-thirtieth of an inch thick as the log revolved toward it. Two men rolled up the ribbon and carried it away as it was turned out. Of course the knife had to be set parallel with the axis of the log or the wood would not all be cut up, and so if the grain of the wood were straight, the ribbon could not have a variegated appearance; even had the long, straight knife cut the grain at an angle the product would have had no value over the plain grain, but it was in considering the possibilities of cutting at an angle that the new process was hit upon.

The inventor noticed that the growth of no two different years in a tree had exactly the same color and grain, even when the log was perfectly straight grained.

Suppose a knife were made that would strip off a ribbon that dipped in and out through the growth of say two years on a log. Certainly the ribbon would have two kinds of grain and two kinds of color. To get the ribbon the inventor made a knife with a wavy edge. The waves were a quarter of an inch high. However, this did not produce a sufficient variety in the grain of the ribbon to suit the inventor, and he added to it by giving the knife an oscillating movement in the direction of the length of the log by a cam of a half inch stroke. Now, as the log revolved against the knife a ribbon was cut which contained continuous waves that zigzagged up and down in the direction of the length of the log, and exposed a grain not only variegated in color by the varying depths to which the knife cut, but which was at the same time very wavy, if not curly in appearance. The variations in the color even of a plain black walnut log were remarkable and beautiful.

There was one objection to the veneering, and that was it did not lie down flat on the surface to which it was to be glued. This was remedied, however, by stacking up the ribbon in a hydraulic press that squeezed it with a pressure of forty tons to the square inch. It came out of that press flat.

At present three kinds of knives are used in these machines. There is no telling what new forms of knives will be invented. The machine itself is but little more expensive than the old style, but a knife costs several times as much. Besides, when a knife gets dull, a man has to labor over it with emery wheels for just a month to get it in order again.—New York Sun.

The Oath of Hippocrates.

A correspondent sends us the Hippocratic oath, apropos of recent strictures on Dr. Mackenzie's publication:

"* * * Whatever in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I see or hear in the life of men, which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret.

"While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art respected by all men, in all times!

"But should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot!"—New York Post.

The Cat Hard to Train.

A successful cat trainer says that next to the goat, which is the most obstinate animal in the world to instill an idea into, the cat is the most difficult animal to train. They never take any interest or pride in their work, like the horse or dog, and they have not a particle of affection. Old tabbies who are the pets of the social corner would probably object to this criticism.—Boston True Flag.

HOMES OF THE JAPANESE.

No Windows Nor Regular Doors—Walls and Floors—The "Go Down."

Japanese houses consist often of only one story, and very seldom of more than two. They do not, of course, resemble one another exactly, any more than English houses do; but it may be said of them generally that they have no windows in our sense of the word, and sometimes no regular doors, but they are always provided with a veranda before the lower story, and, when they have a second story, with a balcony.

As to solidity, it is a fact that the Japanese do not even aim at making their houses substantial, as English houses are, or as, even when constructed by a "jerry builder," they profess to be. The outer walls of an English houses are always intended to be fixtures, and so far durable that when once put up they cannot be pulled down without sending for workmen; but among the Japanese two or more of the sides are not permanent walls, but are closed with sliding screens, which can be set up and taken down at the pleasure of the inmates. On a hot day, or when thorough ventilation is required, the whole side of a room can be opened to the outer air.

Of course, people who are not particular about having a permanent wall between their rooms and the outside world, do not care to have immovable partitions between one part of the house and another. Although in England rooms are occasionally parted from one another by a curtain, or by folding doors, yet, as a general rule, they are separated by walls, which, however flimsy their construction may be, are fixtures, and cannot be taken away and replaced at will. But in Japan one room is commonly parted from the next merely by a screen—a framework of wood covered with paper, which runs in a shallow groove on the floor and a deeper groove on the ceiling, a plan which gives the inhabitants the power of adding to or decreasing the number of their apartments at their pleasure. Baron Nordenskjold, the famous Arctic traveler, has recorded the surprise with which he woke up one morning at a Japanese inn in quite a small room, having gone to bed over night in a very large one.

It has been suggested that the reason why the Japanese do not build their houses more solidly is that, in a land like theirs of continual earthquakes, it is not worth while spending a long time on rearing up a building which may be tumbled down again at any moment. But it is doubtful whether this explanation is a true one, for earthquakes violent enough to destroy a really strong building do not happen very often at any one place, and, besides, the Japanese do erect durable houses, which the English call "go downs," for the protection of their property from loss or accident. The most common accident is by fire, to which the inflammable Japanese houses fall an easy prey, and by which large parts of the towns are continually being burnt down. On the approach of a conflagration the prudent Japanese, as far as possible, pulls his house down and takes away not only its contents, but large parts of itself, to the "go down," which is a building thickly coated with fire proof clay, very strong and substantial, but very seldom used as a home.

The floors of Japanese rooms are invariably carpeted with rush mats of very careful construction, some two or three inches thick and about six feet long by three broad. As these mats are all of one pattern, the size of a room can be determined by the number of mats it contains, and it is described as a six mat or twelve mat room, as the case may be. Since the commonest rooms are either of six or of eight mats, and since an eight mat mat room is only about twelve feet by twelve in extent, it will be seen that the rooms of a Japanese house, like the Japanese house itself, are generally small. The Japanese fireplace is generally a portable brazier, made of bronze, porcelain or wood, lined with clay, in which not coal, but charcoal ashes are burned. Sometimes, however, there is a clay lined hole in the floor, containing a fire of the same kind.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

Tricks of Female Smugglers.

"Yes," the inspector said, "I do know something of smugglers' tricks—especially female smugglers, who, I must say, carry on their nefarious business with the most charming effrontery. Of course, there are smugglers of both sexes, but for cunning, boldness and determination the women cannot be approached. Do you know that women are born cheats? Oh, well, I mean in this direction. A woman's dress affords her more facilities for hiding small but costly articles, and it is far less easy to detect them than men, and, as the elder Weller would say, almost impossible to 'circumvent.' It takes an experienced searcher to say whether a woman has got anything concealed about her person, and, as we cannot search everybody, some of the clever ones manage to get through without detection."—Brooklyn Eagle.

How Guiana Indians Count.

The Indians of Guiana have a curious system of numeration. They count by the hand and its four fingers. Thus, when they reach five, instead of saying so, they call it a hand, six is therefore "a hand and first finger," seven "a hand and second finger," ten is "two hands," but twenty, instead of being "four hands," is a "man." Forty is "two men," and thus they go on by twenties. Forty-six is expressed as "two men, a hand and first finger."—New York Telegram.

Steel and Wrought Iron.

A metallurgist gives as a reason why steel will not weld as readily as wrought iron that it is not partially composed of cinder, as seems to be the case with wrought iron, which assists in forming a fusible alloy with the scale of oxidation formed on the surface of the iron in the furnace.—Boston Budget.

Woman's Seclusion in India.

I had not been long in India when a native lady who owned large estates sent to beg my husband to pay her a visit, as she was anxious that he should take charge of her property, which was much embarrassed, and wished to discuss the matter with him. We dismounted from our elephants in the court yard of her house, and were conducted by a magnificent major domo and a crowd of smaller satellites to a carpeted veranda, where chairs were placed ready for us. The steward then approached, holding in the palms of his joined hands some gold coins, which we touched instead of royally taking, as was the generous custom in less prudish days. But no lady was to be seen, and I was amazed and even startled to hear my husband, still looking straight before him, begin speaking as if he saw some one.

It gave me quite a shock, but as he showed no other sign of sudden insanity, I looked around for some explanation, and then discovered that our chairs were placed near a kind of screen called a chik, made of thin strips of bamboo, which completely prevents any one from outside seeing in, although a person within the room can see out, and behind this sheltering mantle of invisibility sat the lady and her women. The conversation was long, and almost wholly unintelligible to me, but I gathered that my husband, having reason to be displeased with the lady's conduct, declined to accept her hospitality in any way, which, judging from certain eloquent sounds that issued from behind the screen, drew from her tears and lamentation.—Cornhill Magazine.

The Whistle of the Elk.

The whistle of the elk is a sound which many have tried to describe, yet I doubt if any one who may have read all the descriptions of it ever written would recognize it on a first hearing. It is a most strange, weird, peculiar sound, baffling all efforts of the most skillful word painter. It is only uttered by the male, and there is the same variety in the sound made by different stags as in different human voices. Usually the cry begins and ends with a sort of grunt, somewhat like the bellow of a domestic cow cut short, but the interlude is a long drawn, melodious, flute like sound that rises and falls with a rhythmical cadence, floating on the still evening air, by which it is often wafted with singular distinctness to great distances. By other individuals, or even by the same individual at various times, either the first or last of these abrupt sounds is omitted, and only the other, in connection with the long drawn, silver toned strain, is given.

The stag utters this call only in the love making season, and for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of his dusky mate, who responds by a short and utterly unmusical sound, similar to that with which the male begins or ends his call.—G. O. Shields in Harper's Magazine.

A Primitive Telephone Line.

A correspondent at Lake Megantic sends the particulars of a telephone line that has at least the advantage of simplicity and freedom from paying tribute to a telephone company. The correspondent says:

"In Moose River, Me., they have a telephone working between the Newton house and a store about half a mile distant. The receiver and transmitter are all one. They have a hole cut in the wall and within have placed a small frame covered with sheepskin. To this the wire is attached. The wire is suspended with tarred rope. Any one wanting to speak through the telephone simply raps on the frame. The rapping can be heard ten or twelve feet from the receiver at the other end of the wire. It has been in operation about two weeks now and gives good satisfaction. The natives are delighted to get talking through it."—Detroit Free Press.

The Railroad Brakeman's Slang.

The brakeman gives the prevailing tone to the "society" of despatchers' lobbies and other lounging places which he frequents. He originates whatever slang may be deemed necessary to give spice to the talk of the caboose and round house. He calls a gravel train a "dust express," and refers to the pump for compressing air for the power brakes as a "wind jammer." The fireman's prosaic labors are lightened by being poetically mentioned as the handling of black diamonds, and the mortification of being called into the superintendent's office to explain some dereliction of duty is disguised by referring to the episode as "dancing on the carpet."—B. B. Adams, Jr., in Scribner's Magazine.

Leave Your Windows Open.

All the higher organisms plead hard for pure, fresh air. It keeps off disease. Don't close windows too soon. Keep them open a little, or much, night and day, as long as possible. When you use double windows don't have the outer or storm window fastened on the frame and depend only on the almost useless little slit of an opening in the frame of the sash, misnamed a "ventilator," for your life giving oxygen. Have the window hung with hinges so that it can be opened wide, as well as the inner one, and have both opened freely and often to "flush" the room. Even in rooms with provision for ventilation, this flushing is desirable.—The Prophylactic.

The Native Spaniard's "Outfit."

It is wonderful the number of articles a Spaniard needs for even a short journey. The list is never complete without a garlic pot, full; cigarettes, ad infinitum; a guitar, rosary, panniers, pomegranates, knives, etc.—all these a Spaniard deems necessary to take with him even for a journey from one village to another. They seem to have meat, and were generally well supplied; more so than one would think from their lazy appearance in the fields, sometimes letting the patient burro drag the plow without help or guidance.—W. Parker Bodfish in Demorest's Monthly.

The Cat's Quiet Nerves.

Life has always something in reserve for the cat. She is a mine of resources, and in consequence she is ever serene and hopeful. She can endure all night exposures, the fatigue of the hunt, the unevenness of her diet. Eight extra lives, each one compounded of similar exposures and fatigues and irregularities, are hers. How do I explain this? It is all due to her attitude toward the world, to the composed state of her nerves, and this to her peculiarly blissful accomplishment, her purr. Herein is she strong against the onslaughts of time and the ingenuity of the small boy. She drinks, camel like, when fountains offer, slips with a quiet thrust of her claw through grasping fingers, nerved alike for deprivation and sudden attack by the quiet hour purred away by the kitchen fire.—G. O. Shields in Harper's Magazine.

Natural Gas That Kills.

There is a peculiar spring near Ashland, Ore., that emits gas that is sure death to all animated nature. At one time it was frequented by the Indians as the great medicinal depository, where all diseases, no matter how complicated, were cured. Lizards, snakes and frogs die almost immediately when placed in contact with this peculiar gas. There is a spring at Soda Springs, I. T., from which the water has ceased to run, but which emits a stream of carbonic acid gas, and all about its orifice lie continually the bodies of birds which have been killed by the fumes.—New York Telegram.

Air from Steam Radiators.

In speaking of artificial heat The Manufacturer and Builder says that it is a mistake to suppose that steam heat is any "moister" or in any way different from other kinds. Air warmed by passing over a steam radiator is in no way different from that warmed by a stove or hot air furnace. In fact, the air is more likely to be impure in a room heated by a hot air furnace, from which a current of fresh air is constantly flowing.—Rural New Yorker.

Glycerine for Edged Tools.

Carpenters and other tool users who keep up with the times are now using a mixture of glycerine instead of oil for sharpening their edged tools. Oil, as is well known, thickens and smears the stone. The glycerine may be mixed with spirits in greater or less proportion, according as the tools to be sharpened are fine or coarse. For the average blade two parts of glycerine to one of spirits will suffice.—Chicago News

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED.

The most agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and burning Eczemas are Cured by the Cuticura Remedies, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.
Broad Brook, Conn.

Eczema Three Years Cured.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

Eczema on Baby Cured.

My baby has been troubled with eczema on his face, neck, head, ears, and entire body. He was one mass of scabs, and we were obliged to tie his hands to prevent his scratching. I have spent dollars on remedies with no effect, but after using one box CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, the child is entirely cured. I cannot thank you enough for them.

F. W. BROWN,
12 Mull St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Eczema on Hands Cured.

Two years and a half ago Salt Rheum broke out on my right hand. It appeared in white blisters, attended by errific itching, and gradually spread until it covered the entire back of the hand. The disease next appeared on my left hand. I tried many remedies, but could find no cure until I obtained the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which effected a speedy and permanent cure.

JAMES P. KEARNEY,
284 Wood Avenue, Detroit.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. All druggists. 25 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1846 MUNN & CO. PATENTS New York

Forty years' experience in the prosecution of more than Three Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

TYLER DESK CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
Makers of 300 Different Styles of
FINE OFFICE DESKS
BANK COUNTERS, COURT HOUSE FURNITURE, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.
100 Page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Postage 7 cts

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall street New York.

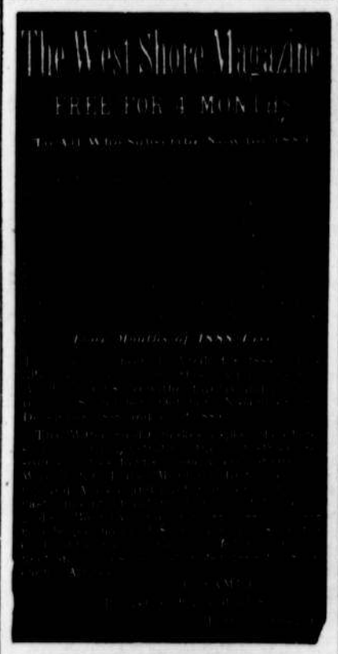
No Oher Railway in he Norh west

has in so short a period gained the reputation and popularity enjoyed by the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. From a comparatively unknown factor in the commercial world, it has been transformed to an independent, influential, grand **Through Route,** with magnificent depots, superb equipment and unsurpassed terminal facilities, through careful catering to details it has won for itself a reputation of solidity, safety, convenience and attention to its patrons, second to no railroad in the country. **Pullman** sleepers, models of palatial comfort, dining cars in which the cuisine and general appointments are up to the highest standard, and coaches especially built for this route, are among the chief elements which have contributed towards catering successfully to a discriminating public. Located directly on its line, between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Milwaukee and Chicago, and Duluth and Milwaukee and Chicago, are the following thriving cities of Wisconsin and Michigan: New Richmond, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Ashland, Hurley, Wis., Ironwood, Mich., Pessemer, Mich., Stevens Point, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, and Burlington, Wis.

For detailed information, lowest current rates, berths, etc., via this route, to any point in the **South** or **East**, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address

WM. S. MELLEN, JAMES BARKER.
General Manager. Genl. Pass. & Ticket Agt
MILWAUKEE

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agt
No 319 Nicollet House Minneapolis Mint.



$1

13 WEEKS.

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed, securely wrapped to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders

RICHARD K. FOX.

LANDS

Report on Entries, Contests, Tracts of Land, Scrip Locations, Townships, &c., $2.00.

Prosecuting Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Defending Contests on Moderate Terms. Send for Circular to

HENRY N. COPP Attorney at Law
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler should have COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE, 124 pp.; price only 25c. (postage stamps.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
OR DULUTH

Idaho, Washington Territory,

And all Points in

Minnesota, Dakota, Montana,

OREGON,

British Columbia, Puget Sound and

ALASKA.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

ST. PAUL and PORTLAND.

On Any Class of Tickets.

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS FREE

The Only All Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Express Trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS
AND
ELEGANT DINING CARS.

For full information as to Time, Rates, Etc. Address,

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Passenger Agt
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MONTANA SHORT LINE.

When traveling every one should consider well the questions of economy, comfort, safety and speed, these questions being of the same importance in a journey of an hour as in one of several days' ride. An examination of the map will convince anyone that this is the most direct route to and from all the principal points in Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Our equipment and time are excellent. Our rates are the lowest, but this fact is something which speaks for itself. Definite figures and maps can be obtained by applying to any Agent of the Company, or the General Passenger Agent.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY

The following are a few of the Principal Points reached via this Line:

ST. CLOUD, SAUK CENTRE, FERGUS FALLS, CROOKSTON, ST. VINCENT, HUTCHINSON, PAYNESVILLE, MORRIS, APPLETON AND BRECKENRIDGE, MINN.; WATERTOWN, ABERDEEN, ELLENDALE, WAHPETON, FARGO, GRAND FORKS, GRAFTON, DEVILS LAKE, BOTTINEAU AND BUFORD, DAKOTA; GLASGOW, DAWES (FT. BELKNAP), ASSINNIBOINE, FT. BENTON, GREAT FALLS, HELENA AND BUTTE, MONTANA; WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

Parties seeking farms or business locations will find unusual opportunities for both on this line in Northern Dakota and Montana, also in Minnesota where the Company has for sale at low prices and on favorable terms 2,000,000 acres of excellent farming, grazing and timber lands. For maps and other information address,

J. BOOKWALTER, Land Commissioner. C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, ST. PAUL, MINN.
A. MANVEL, Gen'l Manager. W. S. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Traffic Manager

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A. Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill. PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

W. E. SAVAGE, Agent.

RUPTURE Quickly and Permanently Cured by the celebrated DR. PIERCE'S PATENT MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Electric Truss. Perfect Retainer. Easy to wear. Instantly relieves every case. Has cured thousands. Estab. 1873. Send for Free Illustrated Pamphlet No. 1. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO. 304 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO. 704 SACRAMENTO ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

RESULT OF PATRONIZING Jno. Ca[illegible]n's Restaurant.

1st Month. 2nd Month. 3rd Month. 4th Month.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.