In August

The most charming Summer Resorts, of which there are over three hundred choice locations, are to be found in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and the Peninsula of Michigan, along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Nearly all are located on or near lakes which have not been fished out.

These resorts are easily reached by railway and range in variety from the "full dress for dinner" to the flannel-shirt costume for every meal.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The finest shooting grounds in the Northwest are on and tributary to the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. The crop of Prairie Chickens promises to be exceptionally good this year; also Ducks and Geese. In Northern Wisconsin and the Peninsula of Michigan splendid deer shooting is to be had.

The Game laws were changed in several of the Western States this year.

Full information furnished free. Address GEO. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SIMPLICITY—"Wifey, dear, the eggs are not exactly fresh!" "How can you talk like that, hubby? The cook fetched them from the shop only a quarter of an hour ago."—Zeitgeist.

The Trust After No-To-Bac.

Chicago Special.—Reported here to-day that a large sum of money had been offered for the famous tobacco habit cure called No-To-Bac, by a syndicate who want to take it off the market. Inquiry at the general offices revealed the fact that No-To-Bac was not for sale to the trust at any price. No-To-Bac's success is marvelous. Almost every Druggist in America sells No-To-Bac under guarantee to cure tobacco habit or refund money.

A NEW ORLEANS lady has started a conversation class among the ladies of Chicago, to teach them how to talk. Now, let some public-spirited citizen getup a class of ladies and teach them how to listen.—Baltimore Sun.

A Ghastly Spectre

Disease is ever, but in no form is it more to be dreaded than in that of the formidable maladies which attack the kidneys and bladder. Bright's disease, diabetes and gravel may alike be prevented, if inactivity of the kidneys is rectified in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, sovereign also in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, biliousness and nervousness.

THE Little Trials of Life.—Carrie—"Of course, I couldn't avoid hearing part of the conversation—" Clara—"No; and what a pity you were not able to hear the rest of it!"—Puck.

Do You Desire to Adopt a Child?

Address the International Children's Home Society, 234 La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Gregg, General Manager. Such a child as you may desire, of any age, will be sent you on ninety days' trial.

HE (smoking)—"And what is your opinion of the deadly cigarette?" She (looking him over)—"They are not half as deadly as they ought to be."—Detroit Free Press.

I CANNOT speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MOBBS, 225 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 20, 1894.

FLOWERS distilled, though they with winter meet, lose but their show; their substance still lives sweet.—Shakespeare.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

LOOK FOR THIS

LOCK

IT IS ON

The BEST SCHOOL SHOE Made

HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO. SECURITY SCHOOL SHOE

SEE THAT THE LOCK IS STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM OF EACH SHOE

PRICES FOR CASH

5 to 7½—$1.25 11 to 13½—$1.75
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MENTION THIS PAPER.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED.
(PATENTED)

The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT MF'G CO. Gen. Agents, PHILA., Pa.

DRUG STORE IN CHICAGO
FOR SALE OR MIGHT TRADE FOR GOOD FARM.
STORE IS IN GOOD LOCATION.
HAS FAVORABLE LEASE, AND TRADE CAN BE STEADILY INCREASED.
Owner is not a druggist and has other business which demands all his time. Small cash payment with good security for balance, 6 per cent. interest, would be accepted. Price of store, $2,700. Address MYERS, Druggist, Ellis Ave. and 86th Street, Chicago, Ill.

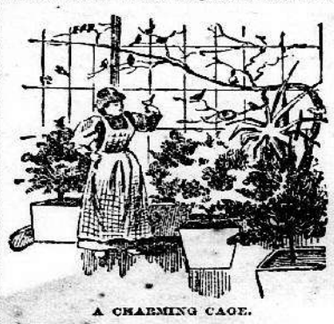
FREE An Elgin Style, Gold Filled, Hunting Case Watch and Silver Set.—Return this ad., with your name and address, and we will send you C. O. D., for $9.50—100 of our Key West Bouquet 10 cent Cigars and a full $120 Gold filled, richly jeweled, stem wind and set Watch, with a 20 year guarantee. Also a case of Silver Ware, consisting of 4 knives and 4 forks, made by Sterling Silver Plate Co. To introduce our Cigars and get agents we give, free, the Watch and Silver Ware. Everything sent together for $9.50, C.O.D. subject to examination before payment. INTERNATIONAL CIGAR CO., Dept. A, 19 Greenwich St., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW TO KEEP BIRDS.

A Clever Woman's Way of Sheltering Twenty-Five Songsters.

French and German women keep their bullfinches and canaries in cages that are roomy, decorative little bird houses, built of thin ground glass, wood and wire, provided with siphon water cups, self-cleaning seed boxes and spacious enough to keep the small prisoners content and healthy. Such cages, however, must be specially imported, and whoever may wish to keep a half dozen birds happy, hearty and



A CHARMING CAGE.

sweet of voice, can as easily as not build for them an aviary at small outlay.

A person who proved how easily and inexpensively this might be done devoted to this purpose the space of one very small balcony, jutting outside one of her long drawing-room windows. It extended to the south side of the house, and for a few dollars a carpenter inclosed it in a wooden skeleton frame and he fastened into this a roof and three walls, made of common window glass, set in cheap sash frames and bought from a house about to be pulled down.

Its building was the work of two days, and when the woodwork was painted a nice sober green the neighbors concluded that the unoffending addition was to be filled with plants. Instead the proprietor of the glass house had the floor of the one-time balcony covered with zinc and strewn with sand and pebbles. Then she moved in two wooden tubs, containing flourishing little dwarf fir trees, here and there tacked fir boughs against the house wall, swung a couple of big doorless cages from the ceiling, and in one corner hung a wire sponge rack, filled with a mixture of threads, cotton, paper and dried grass. Into this glass inclosed space she turned her three caged canaries, that for two days cowered in fear of the strange freedom allowed them.

Within a week mother nature reasserted herself, and they deserted their cages, first to spend the nights, and then to begin nesting in one of the fir trees. After a bit was added a couple more of these birds to the aviary; then introduced to the canaries were a pair of bullfinches and a pretty chaffinch, a pair of tiny Java parakeets and, lastly, a mocking bird. But this sweetest singer of them all brought discord into the otherwise happy community, and had to be removed. There in the fir trees and boughs nests are regularly built from the bundle of materials in the sponge rack, the gravel is scratched and picked over for tasty seeds, of which a handful is strewed every morning, liberal bathing is enjoyed in an old china jardiniere standing in one corner, juicy worms are uprooted from a long box filled with fresh soils every week, and from the dozen birds turned into this twelve dollar aviary two years ago, there are now some twenty-five vigorous warblers.—N. Y. Advertiser.

CLEANING CLOTHES.

How a Coat and Trousers Can Be Renewed Time and Again.

The chemistry of cleaning clothes is set forth in a scientific magazine, and, while women will care little for the technical part of the operation, the story of the actual process suggests a useful modus operandi. Take, for instance, says the American Analyst, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of trousers of black broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soapsuds and plunges the garment into it, souses it up and down, rubs the dirty places, and, if necessary, puts it through a second time, then rinses it through several waters, and hangs it up to dry on the line. When nearly dry he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two, and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat, and the iron is pressed over that until the wrinkles are out, but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny.

Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and pressing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises up, and brings the nap with it. Cloths should always have a suds made especially for them, as in that which has been used for white cotton or woolen cloths lint will be left in the water, and will cling to the cloth.

In this manner the same coat and trousers can be renewed time and time again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings, and look better every time because of them.

Salad Dressing Without Oil.

A coffee cup of cream, either sweet or sour; put on the stove in a hot water pan; then beat one egg with a teaspoonful of corn starch, adding to it, beating till it thickens. While it is boiling a little put in a cup a teaspoonful of mustard, one of sugar, a small one of salt, adding vinegar enough to dissolve them, and put into the mixture. This is a useful recipe, as it utilizes the leftovers of cream, which will collect in hot weather. Milk, of course, may be used; then a piece of butter must be added to enrich it.

Sweet Potato Biscuits.

Boil six sweet potatoes very soft, peel and mash through colander, add one pint of milk lukewarm, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, two yeast cakes, dissolved in milk, and flour enough to make a soft batter; mix well and allow it to rise, then add four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a little salt, one egg and enough flour to make a soft dough. Let this rise again, roll it into a sheet an inch thick, and cut into cakes. Set to rise again and bake in a quick oven.

CORNER CUPBOARDS.

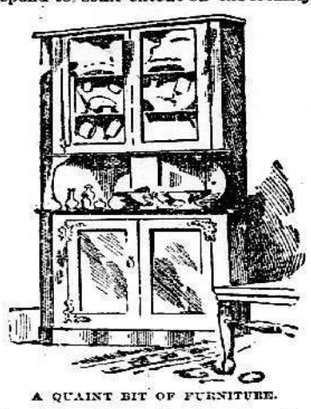
The Style of Forty Years Ago Is the Most Popular Just Now.

Corner cupboards are such extravagantly popular pieces of furniture just now that bric-a-brac dealers not only buy them readily, but send out and canvass the country in hopes of securing good specimens.

The style of forty years ago is excellent, with small panes of glass fitting the shelf space, solid brass knob for the upper door, and brass keyholes in the lower section. But they do not always appear to advantage, because frequently the owner has tried to do the cupboard over herself, and daubed its surface over with villainous red paint.

The quality of the wood can be determined by scraping off a little paint. If it shows a reddish pink it is cherry; if light colored it is imitation. The idea is now to preserve the original design as nearly as possible, and to this end little renovation is made other than polishing. The windows are left intact, an extra band of molding added on the top and supports placed underneath to raise it about four inches from the floor. Claw feet, with a carved apron, surmounted by a narrow molding, are a wonderful improvement without in the least detracting from the coveted air of antiquity.

Doing over an old cupboard is very inexpensive. The article itself costs at the least from $8 to $12. To polish it alone amounts to $7 more, and, adding claw feet and moldings, brings it up to a total of $28. These prices, of course, depend to some extent on the locality,



A QUAINT BIT OF FURNITURE.

labor being cheaper in some places than others. In lieu of the claw feet balls can be used, and, indeed, many persons prefer not to have them raised at all.

Modernized cupboards are also in demand, one of the handsomest being illustrated here. The upper door was removed and a shelf cut out, leaving an open space between the lower and upper sections, and two doors with large plate-glass panels inclosing the remaining shelves. The lower doors were left intact, and brass hinges of elaborate pattern serve as ornaments. The open space is lined with plate mirrors, which reflect its silver and glass contents. The interior is painted a rich cream tint, against which delicate china shows to advantage.

One carver has sent out ten new cupboards in the last two years, principally to inland cities. They have all been different in detail and splendidly handsome specimens. But the old cupboards can be made equally beautiful at less expense, and for some reason their very age makes them more desirable than the strictly modern affairs.—Kennet Wood, in Chicago Record.

Dainty Table Appointments.

However simple the bill of fare, the table appointment should always be clean and inviting. With a little care directed toward removing a spot when it appears, a tablecloth may be used to serve for several occasions, and remain spotlessly-clean; while a rumpled napkin or a coffee stain upon the tablecloth is accountable for many an uneaten breakfast and many a sick headache. The center of the table should always be occupied with some refreshing plant or flower. It may be fern or a slender rose in its swaying vase, but whatever it is it will act as an appetizer and tonic. A crisp bowl of lettuce or a dish of fresh radishes helps out the effect of the floral decoration.

Atavism.

"I shouldn't wonder," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "if there was something in that new theory that man has descended from the fishes. He's always making a sucker of himself."—Chicago Tribune.

A Dog-Day Episode.

Husband—Gee! It's hot! Can't we have some lemonade, dear?

Wife—I'm sorry, dear, but it takes all the lemons I can buy to keep my light tan shoes clean!—Truth.

A Sad Fate.

Friend—If you can't live happily with your husband, why don't you get a divorce from him?

Unhappy Wife—I am afraid I couldn't get anyone else.—N. Y. Weekly.

Something That Pays.

Hackett—I owe my landlady for three months' board, and she says that I have got to pay up.

Sackett (indifferently)—I owe my landlady a year's board bill.

Hackett—How on earth do you get along without paying her?

Sackett—By paying attentions to her daughter.—N. Y. World.

From the External Signs.

"My mamma got ever so many falls when she was learning to ride the bicycle yesterday," explained the little girl to the caller, "and that's why she's so long coming down. She's got the blues all over her."—Chicago Tribune.

Love and Friendship.

Friendship, like love is, out is told us,
As holy, earnest, pure and true.
Who say so, know not; friendship merely borrows,
Love giveth all, and yet is ever new.

Rivers and the Ocean Bed.

Supposing the ocean bed was emptied it would take forty-four thousand years for all the tidal rivers of the world to fill it again.

Explained.

Clara—How did you manage to keep your head above water so long?

Maude (who came near being drowned)—I had on a new hat.—Puck.

Not Likely.

"Will your father make any objections to my proposing?"

"I should think not! I have six sisters."—Harper's Bazar.

THE FARMING WORLD.

KANSAS CHINCH BUGS.

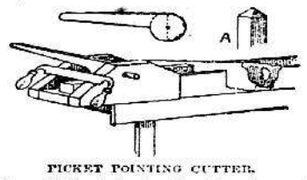
A Simple and Inexpensive Way of Fighting the Pest.

A Kansas agricultural correspondent says that he has just saved 65 acres of splendid corn from the ravages of the chinch bug by a very simple and inexpensive expedient. On the east of his cornfield, and separated from it by a 16-foot lane, was a wheat field of 46 acres. Two or three days before cutting he mixed salt and coal oil in a vessel, putting from one-half pint to one of coal oil to one-half bushel of salt. He then made a line with this salt the whole width of the cornfield (90 rods) through the center of the 16-foot lane. The line of salt was about 3 inches wide at the base. He then bored holes with a post auger about 3 rods apart, to a depth of about 8 inches or a foot. The top of each hole was rimmed with a knife leaving the mouth of the hole funnel-shaped and smooth. As soon as the wheat was cut, about a quart of water was poured into each hole, and topped with a small quantity of coal oil. The holes were on the side next to the wheat field, and close to the salt line. As soon as the bugs meet the salt line they follow it each way until they come to the holes, into which they tumble by the thousand. As the successful experimenter with this simple trap describes it: "They don't crawl in the hole, but as soon as they strike the smooth surface at the top they lose their first hold and roll over; and as there is a constant pressure from the enormous line toward the hole, they look like wheat going into a hopper as they pour over the brink." A boy should be in attendance on the line, to dip out the dead bugs before the hole becomes too full, and to replenish the water and coal oil in the holes when necessary. A little coal oil should be poured on the line once a day, and the line should be remade after each rain. The mouth of the hole should be kept smooth. If it is dry and cracked, a handful of dust should be sprinkled around the edges occasionally. The bugs cannot cling to it, and tumble in as soon as they touch it.

POINTING PICKETS.

A Homemade Machine Which Does the Work to Perfection.

I once had a job of picket-fence making that required over 5,000 pickets. Our stuff was 1½ by 1½ and a nice point was wanted, as on A shown in the cut. Carpenters worked a whole day marking and trying to cut them with chisels, drawing-knife, pocket jackknife, etc., but those ways were all too slow. I then made the machine shown in the cut. With this machine two men could cut and point over 1,000 pickets a day, true and even. The machine is made in the form of a wooden miter-box. Take a piece of 2-inch plank 4 inches wide and about 4½ feet long for the bottom. Take two pieces of plank 18 inches long and 8 inches wide for the sides. Set the bevel at 45 degrees and mark the two side pieces; then saw them, being very careful to saw exactly on the line, as the drawing-knife is to work against these ends, and they should be cut very smooth and true. The upper corners of the other ends of the side pieces are sawed off for neatness. Spike these side pieces to the bottom, then nail inch boards 5 inches wide for the remainder of the sides where the saw works. For the lever use plank 18 inches long and work it out as shown in the cut. The large end is a 6-inch circle, and should be cut out or sawed perfectly true and smooth. Make a mark ½ inch above the center, as shown on the dotted line, and bore a hole. The size of this



PICKET POINTING CUTTER.

hole and the holes in the sides depends on the size of iron you are going to use for a pin. If your pickets are 1½ inches square, the holes in the sides must be 4½ inches from the bottom of the box. Tack a little block ½ inch thick on the bottom to butt the picket against, then measure from this block the length you want the pickets and saw down through the boards; then fasten the whole thing on to a work bench. One man uses the knife and lever and another does the sawing and turns the pickets when the lever is raised. Four thrusts of the lever and four jerks of the knife point a picket. The saw should always be left in and the picket kept right up against it until the pointing is done. The machine can be made for any sized square pickets, or for flat pickets, and can be made for any bevel desired.—Farm and Home.

No Seeds for Congressmen.

The usual general distribution of seeds by the agricultural department will not take place next year. An opinion was given by Attorney General Olney some time ago that as the law provided for furnishing "rare" seeds for scientific purposes Secretary Morton was not compelled to expend the appropriation made in distributing common seeds. Secretary Morton has always opposed the general free-seed distribution, which has become one of the regular duties of the agricultural department and of congressmen, and under the authority of the attorney general's opinion during this fiscal year he will inaugurate a reform and supply no seeds save for scientific purpose.

How Tuberculosis Is Discovered.

When cows are affected with tuberculosis it is difficult to discover the fact in the first stages. The animal may have a cough or be emaciated, yet be free from the disease. Veterinary surgeons now test them with tuberculin, which induces characteristic physiological effects, and although this test has been accepted by many, yet it has strong opponents, who claim that it does not fulfill expectation. Should the tuberculin test prove unreliable the examination of herds for tuberculosis will be very difficult.

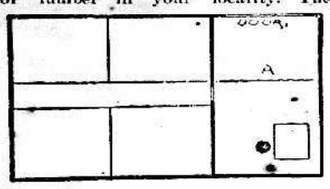
Forage Crops for Ensilage.

All the protein plants may be made into ensilage. The Maine station in its experiments found that oats, peas and clover gave the best results if from sixty to seventy-five pounds of water were sprinkled over each ton as it was put in the silo. The ensilage fermented properly, and but little molding resulted from this treatment.

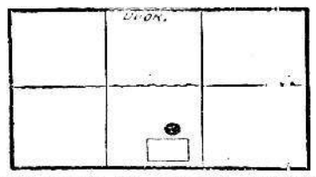
SMALL HOG HOUSE.

In Most Places One Can Be Built for One Hundred Dollars.

A reader wants a plan for a hog house where he can keep four brood sows and fatten twenty to thirty young hogs in fall and winter. He wants to cook all the food in it and keep the corn in the second story. Also he says: "I want to be able to heat the water here for butchering time and have the fire safe." Such a house may be built for a very little money, $100 to $140, according to price of lumber in your locality. The



cheapest will do. This in New England will cost $16 to $18 per 1,000; in Iowa not over $8 to $10. First dig trenches below frost depth and lay walls for the sills 16x24 and plan for a plank floor 1 foot to 18 inches above the ground. Have the first story only high enough to clear a man's head, as it is warmer in winter. In the northwest corner have a chimney and food cooker, which will also heat the water. Here is a room 8x16 where the cooking, butchering and cutting up of meats may be done. When five pens are needed a movable partition may be put in at A, making another. Over this should be a large trap door in the second floor through which ropes and blocks may be let down from the rafters to raise the pigs when dressed. Thus the water will not need



to be carried far, and the work may proceed even if the day be stormy or severely cold.

Another plan, better because more roomy, but not so easily heated at farrowing time, is the above, the workroom being in the center of the building. This has the further advantage of permitting the operator to feed direct from the workroom. Such a place will be found convenient to do many odd farm jobs like painting, oiling harness, washing wagons, etc. The far end of the workroom has a rolling door large enough to run in a wagon.—Farm Journal.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

When Fowls Are Properly Handled This Disease Rarely Appears.

We have no confidence in remedies for chicken cholera, and believe the prevention is the only thing that can be done. When cholera breaks out among the fowls the first thing to be done is to separate the sick from the well fowls. At once give a change of food, which should be of a nourishing character. Many writers believe in giving iron in some form. The old method was to put rusty nails in the drinking water. English poultrymen use what is known a "Douglas Mixture." This can be made by putting eight ounces of sulphate of iron (also called copperas or green vitriol) into a jug (never use a metallic vessel) with two gallons of water, adding one ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). The ingredients can be obtained of any druggist. This medicine is to be put in the drinking water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint, and is found to be a useful tonic. As soon as the disease breaks out give this to the sick fowls, and also to the well ones to help them to resist the disease.

One writer says that he made a saturated solution of alum, and whenever a bird was attacked gave it two or three teaspoonfuls, repeating the dose next day. He mixed their feed, Indian meal, with alum water for a week. After adopting that course he lost no fowls. Others advocate cayenne pepper, gunpowder and turpentine, feeding a little every day for a week. Fowls that are well fed, well housed and well kept in a dry place will seldom have cholera. In fact we do not know that they ever have it when properly handled.—Rural Life.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

SWINE need grazing in all seasons of the year, especially in the spring and summer.

A SLOP barrel and a feed box on wheels lightens the labor of caring for the pigs.

OFFER the hogs clear, cool water at all times in hot weather. It aids digestion and increases their contentment; besides, it is the principal stay in maintaining good health. Avoid surface water.

FEEDING grounds, if you must feed on the ground, should be on a slope near the top of a hillside, that the impurities in the dust may be washed away by rains. If water is on low grounds by all means arrange to feed and have the hogs sleep on higher ground.

If the pigs sleep in a shed in summer great cleanliness is necessary. Besides removing all dirt with shovel and by thorough drenching with water, abundance of carbolic acid and lime should be sprinkled inside and outside the shed to keep it pure and free from disease germs.

A LUMBER wagon makes a good crib for corn that is to be fed out to the hogs in the ear. It can be readily removed to any part of the feeding lot or pasture, and thus provide fresh, clean feeding grounds. A plain, strong, second-hand wagon will, for this purpose, pay in profits on the herd good interest on its value.—Western Rural.

Tonic for Sick Animals.

As a rule, animals that are well cared for, fed properly, and watered regularly, need no medicine of any kind to preserve them in good health. The most frequent cause of ill health of farm animals is wrong or irregular feeding, either wrong food or too much is given, and watering is done at improper times. A good tonic is made of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron mixed, of which two teaspoonfuls may be given daily in a bran mash, three times. Bran mash is an excellent, mild and safe laxative.—Rural World.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IF a bicycle's known as a "bike,"
A tricycle must be a "trike,"
And when winter comes round
It will doubtless be found
That an icycle goes as an "ike."
—Washington Star.

HE—"Why do you refuse me when I say I can't live without you?" She—"You have aroused my curiosity."—Detroit Tribune.

THE carrageless horse bears no malice to the horseless carriage.—Nashville American.

THE first and last thing required of genius is the love of truth.—Goethe.

GENUINE simplicity of heart is a healing and cementing principle.—Burke.

ANYBODY can be pleasant to pleasant people, but it takes grace to be pleasant to unpleasant people.—Ram's Horn.

EMPLOYER—"How did your brother clear himself of the charge?" Nurse Girl—"Sure, I think it's a lullaby they do call it, he proved."—Puck.

"WRETCH!" "BRUTE!" And so they were divorced and lived happily to the end of their lives.—Detroit Tribune.

POETS are born, not made. The present state of the market would not warrant their manufacture.—Rogersville Review.

A MAN'S nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore, let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.—Lady Gethin.

BOUND TO HAVE A MASH.—A young woman has invented a car fender. If she can't catch her man one way she will another.—Augusta Chronicle.

"THEY say Cholly has more money than brains." "Then why don't you set your cap for him?"—Life.

THE head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station, in a human figure.—Addison.

CHOLLY—"Miss S. is the sharpest girl I know." Chumley—"Yes; she cuts me every time I meet her."—World's Comic.

"THANK goodness," exclaimed the proprietor of the livery stable, "they can't use bicycles for funerals."—Chicago Tribune.

GOD governs the world, and we have only to do our duty wisely and leave the issue to Him.—John Jay.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

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