

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

You must hustle to win. In the jack-pot of life the man who is shy is not in it.—Indianapolis Journal.
—Woman may indeed have a sphere that is boundless, but she has to stop when she comes to a barbed wire fence.—Ham's Horn.
—Used To It: "How deliciously he asked you for a loan." "Yes; he is a literary man, you know."—Yankee Blade.
—Heard at a Matinee: Mamma—"Say what you like, there's a good deal in her face." Fair Daughter—"And plenty on it."—Pick Me Up.
—"Mother—Bobby, what made you eat all that angel cake?" Bobby—"Cause you told me to be a better boy."—Birmingham Republican.
—A San Francisco lawyer has been hypnotized so that he can not drink whisky. There is a great field for hypnotists who are willing to work in this way.—Inter Ocean.
—The man who never made a mistake is a son of the woman who never gossiped and of the man who never had "the best cure for rheumatism you ever saw."—Boston Traveller.
—The process of evolution from a bonnet to a statesman is simple and sure—the bonnets become the women and the women are the leading men.—Elmira Gazette.
—"You have many degrees, Mr. Simpson?" "Yes, I am now John Simpson, B. A., B. S., B. L., LL. B." "And what are you going to be now that you have been graduated—a letter carrier?"—Harper's Bazar.
—"Why do you always say 'much obliged' when Herr Von Filzeck goes away without giving you a tip?" Waitress—"I don't want the other gentlemen to learn the bad habit."—Neueste Nachrichten.
—Legal Memories.—Judge—"Well, witness, why do you hesitate?" Witness—"P'ize, your Honor, OI was trying to remember that OI didn't remember any thing about this business."—Puck.
—Ethel—"I don't care for the adages that so many people affect to admire." Maud—"I can quite understand that. Everything that tends to adages can not help being disagreeable to people of your age."—N. Y. Herald.
—She Got A Servant.—Husband (married one year).—"Why, Etta, what has become of your wedding-ring?" Wife—"I wore it out." Husband—"How could you wear it out?" Wife—"Doing the house-work."—Epoch.
—His Failing.—"Why don't you join our athletic club. The initiation fee is only a hundred and the monthly dues only ten dollars." "I am afraid that I could never be an athlete." "Why not—shortness of breath?" "Ah, no; merely shortness of funds."—Texas Sitings.
—Just Like Him.—He certainly wasn't handsome, but he had a loving heart. He bought his adored one a birthday present of a pug that broke down all the usual standards of ugliness and set up one of its own. The gift went right to the affections of the gushing maiden. "O, thank you, James, thank you," she warbled. "It's just like you, so it is."—Philadelphia Times.

TEA BY THE BRICK.

It is Thus Prepared for the Chinese Market and Also Serves as Currency.

The genuine brick tea of the Chinese manufacturers is intended for the Tibetan market and for the Eastern Mongols. It is made of the whole leaf, stalk, flower and all, as it is picked from the tea shrub, and is in shape and appearance not unlike a rather dirty ordinary brick.

The correspondent writing in the Kew Gardens Bulletin states that he has never seen this kind of brick tea manufactured, but knows it is made by the Chinese in a very simple way. Simple is hardly the word; primitive is nearer the mark. The leaves are chewed, and when well saturated with saliva, are laid out to ferment and partially dry. They are then rolled up into little balls, with the help of some additional moisture and afterward molded by hand into oblong blocks, or bricks, ten inches long, ten broad and four thick. The leaves thus prepared acquire a slightly sour taste, due to fermentation induced by the saliva. The trade in these bricks is a most important one, and it is the fear of interference with it on the part of the tea growers of Assam that is at the bottom of the hostility manifested by the Chinese and Tibetans to an attempt to enter into closer commercial relations with the trans-Himalayan States. The trade in brick tea is a monopoly of the Lamas or priestly caste of Tibet, and they are very jealous of any interference with a highly profitable business. The ordinary Tibetan must have tea; it is the only thing he considers indispensable, and for this commodity he depends entirely upon the Lamas. The latter know that, if intercourse between Darjeeling and Tibet were encouraged, the Assam planters would supply the natives with tea at a much lower rate than the priests charge.

So, what with the Lamas on the one hand and the Chinese planters on the other, it is not surprising that the attempt to foster commercial intercourse between India and Bodvaly is not viewed with favor on the other side of the Indo-Chinese frontier.

Black tea is also used as currency in Tibet, prices being quoted in equivalents of the compressed leaf. The beverage prepared from the sourish tablets is hardly likely to tempt the Western palate. The Tibetan teapot is a sort of wooden churn, into which a boiling infusion of the tea leaves is poured through the strainer, a little salt is added, and some twenty or thirty strokes are applied with a wooden dasher pierced with holes. A lump of butter is thrown in, and the mixture churned with one hundred or one hundred and fifty strokes, administered with much precision. But this is a good deal more palatable to Europeans than the brew concocted of the bricks by the Moguls. Meal, as well as a bountiful supply of butter, is added to the decoction, and, with a fat sheep's tail or two swimming about in the liquid, a dish of tea is served which in flavor and appearance is difficult to distinguish from well-thickened pea soup.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

MORE THAN ONE THING NEEDED.

The Factors Necessary to Success in Agriculture.

More than 5 bales of cotton, and more than 140 bushels of corn, and more than 50 bushels of wheat, and more than 100 bushels of oats, and more than 800 bushels of potatoes have been produced on one acre of land. Other acres of land, under similar circumstances would have produced as much. Why not have more of the similar circumstances? To produce such extraordinary yields, extraordinary skill is necessary. Then why not have more extraordinary skill? Extraordinary skill can not be acquired without teachers. Many people erroneously think that they have learned certain things themselves. Bear in mind, there are other teachers than pedagogues, lecturers and writers. Any object or thing cognizable by the human senses may be teachers. Every man is a teacher. Some teach failure, others success. The wise learn of both—to avoid the one and attain the other.

Two thousand years ago an eminent statesman and practical farmer, in an address to his countrymen, used these words: "Nothing can exceed my amazement when I see men diligently searching for the most eminent teachers to learn of them oratory, geometry, architecture and sculpture, while there is not in Rome a single teacher or pupil of agriculture, the greatest of all sciences;" and, in another address on the same subject, he said: "When I consider this art generally, and view it as comprehending a subject of vast extent, and then descend to the consideration of the parts which compose it, I fear I shall reach the term of my life before I shall acquire a competent knowledge of it." If the agriculture of ancient Rome presented such a field for study to Columella, how ought we to view it who boast of a superior appreciation of the fact that "knowledge is power?" We need more teachers. This is true. But a greater need is that of pupils, eager to learn. When we consider the difficulties that have been surmounted by seekers after knowledge in every department of life, we are struck with wonder at the insignificance of the obstacles that suffice to keep whole generations of men in ignorance of matters most nearly concerning their temporal welfare. A new energy must be infused into the generation now at the threshold of active life. Teaching, both by precept and example, must be carried on by every means available. They must be taught not only to be teachers, but to be pupils. Knowledge does not go seeking for a lodgement, but to be won, must be wooed with ardor. Lay not the flattering unctious to your heart that knowledge will accumulate upon you like lint cotton to the coat of the ginner. Man is a fool by nature, and sheds knowledge as a duck's back sheds water. Whoever would possess knowledge must run it down as he would a hare, and claim it by his right of conquest. When the entire agricultural community becomes a body of teachers and pupils, such yields as those mentioned above will be more common and some thing not infinitely less the rule.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

SOWING GRASS SEED.

Experience Teaches That Early Spring is the Best Time to Sow It.

It is the practice of many to sow timothy seed in the fall, and clover seed in the spring; but I have found it best to sow all grass seed of every kind early in the spring, while the snow does not injure the seed, but helps it to get an early start, says John E. Van Etten, in Practical Farmer. Strictly the best of all times to seed would be when nature sows; that is, each kind of seed when it is ripe, and before it dries, but the conditions will not permit. There is then no seed-bed prepared. Grass is a very active plant, but only so in wet and warm weather. This gives the hint when to sow. In the fall nature has suspended nearly all activity in the grass plant. Whatever is then put in the ground has to fight for bare existence, and if overtaken by drought is sure to succumb. Strawberries are a species of grass, but none of us ever venture to transplant them after August, because after that time there is not activity enough in the nature of the plant to secure it against the winter. So with all of the staple grasses. Like the deciduous trees, they are then disposed to store their sap-food in their roots under ground, and, like the bears, hibernate, or go to sleep for the winter, and little growth can then be secured, unless the fall should be wet, of which there is no certainty. But in the early spring it is otherwise. Then there is no uncertainty. As early as March the sap begins to flow in the roots of the grasses, and then they are awakened from their long sleep. Now, if at this time the grass seed be sown, every seed will grow, especially if sown on the snow, for the dampness of the snow will swell the seed without injuring it, and just as soon as the snow is gone it will spring into life, and will then be nursed by the spring rains beyond danger, when the spring drought comes on. No harrowing is then required, for the melting of the snow, dissolving frost and the early spring rains will sufficiently cover the seed. I made a fine test last year. I had thirty acres to seed all in one lot. It was all plowed early in September. About the middle of September I seeded half of it with timothy, clover and orchard grass, and carefully harrowed and rolled it. On the 21st day of March I seeded the other half with same kinds of seed, sowing it broadcast on the snow. Now for the result. The fifteen acres which I so carefully seeded in the fall were an entire failure, while the fifteen acres which I seeded on the snow were a grand success. In the spring seeding the timothy and clover and orchard grass stand as thick as they can, while in the fall seeding there is only here and there a stem. The want of snow last winter to cover the fall seeding may have, and probably had, some influence, but all my observation and experience has been in favor of spring seeding regardless of the

winter. I never have had any success with fall seeding except upon damp ground, unless the fall has been warm and wet, while with spring seeding in snow I have never had a failure. If the spring seeding be deferred until after the ground is plowed, it is then too late. The dissolving frosts and spring rains have then passed, and the dry, hot weather will kill the tender grass plants before they get fairly rooted. This is the reason why grass seed never takes well with oats, for oat ground is usually plowed in the spring after most of the spring rains have passed, but if the ground for oats be plowed in the fall and the oats with the grass seed be sown right after the first snow, the grass seed will be sure to take even with the oats. Why? Because the grass seed will then have sufficient moisture to give it root before the spring drought sets in.

Farming as a Business.

Farming always was, and always will be the best business under the sun, when the right man under favorable circumstances embarks in it. It is not a business in which one can become "suddenly and violently stricken" with superabundant wealth, but it is one in which liberty in its fullest sense, and plenty in its amplitude may be realized and enjoyed. If there were no briefless lawyers, no seedy doctors, no poverty-laden mechanics and laborers then one might be discouraged with the fact that there are many exceedingly poor farmers, who fail to make the two ends of the year meet. But the "poor we have always" with us, and this class can never by any system of laws, political or social, be entirely done away with—at least during this life. We may, however, reduce their numbers and ameliorate, to some extent, the condition of the remainder. This good work, however, must be done by the farmers themselves, and they seem recently to have "caught on" to this fact. Let them not turn it loose.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

A Practical Question.

Why is one farmer more prosperous than another? Why is one surrounded with comforts, while another with apparently similar opportunities languishes on the confines of privation? Why is it that one has sleek cattle, mettlesome horses, fat hogs, full cribs and smokehouse and a happy family, while his nearest neighbor has nothing of that sort? It is because one knows his business better, and consequently does it better than the other. This is evident, because if he did not know how to farm better he could not farm better, and would have his nose beside that of his neighbor applied to the periphery of the grindstone. If things are not as they should be, what ought to be done about it? This is an important practical question, and is worthy of the attention of every man who has the good of the country at heart—not farmers alone, though they be most directly interested, for every body is interested in the welfare of farmers. They may think they are not, that every man should "paddle his own canoe," without reference to that of any one else, but they are mistaken.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

HERE AND THERE.

—One hired hand may be worth twice the wages of another on account of his treatment of the horses. A careful horseman is also generally careful about everything else.

—A farmer at Bridgehampton, L. I., lately harvested 3,500 bushels of turnips from a seven-acre field—the second crop of the season.

—The same laws of heredity that have been put in use to form different types of animal life when the same is domesticated are being used just now to improve the light-harness horse. The law that makes pointers point is making trotters trot.

—Beginners with sheep are advised by the Iowa Homestead to hasten slowly, since a flock requires a peculiar and ever-vigilant care to be learned only from actual experience.

—A Buckeye man of facts and calculations deduces from statistics the conclusion that dogs "tortured to death or injured" more than a million sheep in Ohio during the last twenty-two years, and are now killing an average of a sheep every twenty minutes the year round.

—Clover hay is a very nitrogenous food, and is also rich in mineral matter. There is no hay that can equal it for cows that are in full flow of milk, and it is also excellent for growing stock. All kinds of hay may be fed to advantage at any season of the year, but clover is the best of all.

—There is no more certainly profitable branch of agricultural business than breeding trotting-bred horses that will sell for remunerative prices for drivers and park horses, even if they are not fast enough for track work, and many farmers and small breeders are pursuing this business in a conservative and paying way.

—With ensilage or hay and roots a half pint of grain per day for a sheep is enough to begin on, and this should be a mixture of oats and corn or oats and all meal. Any kind of grain may be used, but the hulls of oats are so much like hay that they serve to prevent unfavorable results at the start.

—In fattening sheep or cattle the gain is not all in the number of pounds that is added, for when a lean animal will only sell for four cents a pound the same animal well fattened would sell for seven cents a pound; so that fattening increases the value of every pound in the carcass, as it is well known that the lean meat of a fat animal is better than that from one which is all lean.

—It is well known that linseed meal will often improve the coat of a horse. It will also brighten the plumage of birds, as well as correct indigestion and promote laying. Given twice or three times a week a teaspoonful to each hen in her ground food it answers all the purposes of medicine, as well as serving as an agreeable change and nutritive food. For drooping and moulting hens it is excellent and unsurpassed.—Mirror and Farmer.

GOLD FROM FARM-LANDS.



YOU find a land of inexhaustible fertility and well watered, and at the same time easily worked, being prepared by nature for the plow, you may reasonably expect to find farming a profitable occupation and the farmers in such a country making more than a bare living. Agriculture in such a country is like mining—simply taking gold from the soil in the shape of the finer grades of wheat and other cereals, and it possesses the great advantage over mining that the amount of actual work necessary to make it pay is comparatively very small.

Upon the great fertile prairies of Western Canada, where millions of acres of the richest land in the world are comprised within the Provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, etc., settlers, old and new, have simply taken gold from the ground in the shape of magnificent crops for the season of 1890.

Their gold is golden grain, but it yields as sure returns as any metal ever mined. The writer visited farm after farm in Manitoba the past season where the yield of wheat averaged from 30 to 38 bushels per acre, and where oats yielded frequently 75 bushels per acre of choice grain. Upon one farm of 1,800 acres, the crop of wheat and oats was close to 60,000 bushels, and of this the first lot of 20,000 bushels of wheat was sold for 84c and 80c per bushel. Close beside this large farm was a small one from which the owner had taken his first crop. He had started with no capital the year before, yet his crop of wheat was 1,000 bushels and the quality was so good that he got 85c per bushel for it, one cent a bushel more than his wealthy neighbor, which meant just \$850 for his first season in wheat alone.

With a climate peculiarly adapted to grain-growing, and a population representing nearly every nation, Western Canada offers to the settler a most favorable chance to succeed among friends or fellow countrymen of his own.

—Metaphysics always remind me of the caravanserais in the desert. They stand solitary and unsupported, and are, therefore, always ready to crumble into ruin.—Talleyrand.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure and get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Consider the man who is always punctual—how much time he wastes waiting for other people.—Elmira Gazette.

Beware the use of Frickly Ash Bitters became general throughout the South and West, it was a fearful dose of "Bismarck" and daily doses of quinine, that was forced down the throats of sufferers from all malarial troubles. In place of such obnoxious, harrowing curatives, Frickly Ash Bitters, with its mild, soothing action now holds supreme sway, and after one trial, its use when necessary, is forever established. You who have sick-headaches, sour stomachs, diseased liver or kidneys, can do no better than to give it a trial.

"PAPA, why do they call this census report from Washington a rough count?" "Because it has not been filed yet, son."

Borns Down with Infirmities. Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

Of course there are exceptions to the rule "the good die young," but there aren't many of us.—Elmira Gazette.

The most potent remedies for the cure of disease have been discovered by accident. The first dose of Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria was given, as an experiment, to an old lady almost dying from the effects of Malaria, on whom Quinine acted as a poison. One dose cured her; and a single dose has cured thousands since. It is the only known Antidote for the poison of Malaria. Sold by Druggists.

A new disease, diphtheria of the eye, has appeared in Boston. Strabismus of the throat may be expected next.—Lowell Courier.

Wabash Holiday Rates. The WABASH LINE announces the usual LOW RATES for the Holidays. Particulars given by the nearest Wabash Ticket Agent.

F. CHANDLER, G. F. & T. A.

A MAN hired a room under a doctor's office so that the doctors might work over him in case of an emergency.

I was taken sick with ulcers on the left lung. Doctors gave me up to die, but a friend got me some Bull's Mariparra and before I used one bottle I got better, and after using it two months I am at work again.—Wm. A. Brookins, Oldwater, Mich.

It may be said of a man who invests in a quarry that his lot is a hard one.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

The office of a dentist is also a studio. While he is drawing lines about him are making music and dancing.—N. O. Freeman.

St. Jacobs Oil CURES BRUISES, FROST-BITES, INFLAMMATIONS—AND ALL HURTS AND ILLS OF MAN AND BEAST.

Children Enjoy

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

"Be flirtuous and you will be happy," as the young lady remarked to her friend.—Lawrence American.

MILLIONS of women use Dobbin's Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, you ought to use it. If wrong, one trial only will show you. Buy a bar of your grocer and try it next Monday.

A MAN doesn't have to understand military tactics to drill a hole.—Birmingham Ledger.

A CHILD cannot tell what ails it. A shrewd mother will not take chances but will try Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers at once. Don't let your druggist sell you any other kind of worm candy. Bull's is the best.

THERE are many idol words in the language of the heathen.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

It is a bright man that can tell the age of a saw by looking at its teeth.—N. Y. Ledger.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

The anatomist is the man who can give us the surest "inside information."—Puck.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The reason why a cow wears horns is because she's got two.—Binghamton Leader.

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

The more you pelt a tanner the better he likes it.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

FOR FIFTY YEARS. Swift Specific S. S. S. has a record enjoyed by no other medicine. Considered Wonderful. For over fifty years it has been curing all sorts of blood trouble from an ordinary pimple to the worst types of scrofula and blood poison.

VASELINE. For One Dollar. One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. One four ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 " One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 " One tube of Vaseline Camphor Ice, 10 "

NO PAUPER LABOR MADE THIS. 48c. DIBO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best, Easiest to use, Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH. It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, K. Y. HAZENBETZ, Warren, Pa.

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. SCIATIC, INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NECK PAIN, BRUISES, CUTS, SPRAINS, SORES, OLD SORES, PROUD FLESH AND ALL PAIN AND INFLAMMATION. IT IS THE MOST PENETRATING LINIMENT IN THE WORLD! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD. RELIEVES INSTANTLY. 50c BOTTLES, 25c WARREN ST., NEW YORK. Price 50c.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

MEMORY. Read wonderful record. Eagle Journal is one teaching. Thousands of parties parts of the globe. Proprietors Post Office, sent in connection with CHILDS' AID SOCIETY, 224 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOMES WANTED! We have beautiful permanent homes for a number of orphan and children. Homeopathic parties who want to adopt bright, healthy and well-grown child are invited to correspond with CHILDS' AID SOCIETY, 224 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Patents-Pensions-Claims. PATRICK O'FARRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 400 Broadway, New York.

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up \$500. One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales. Its makers profess to cure "cold in the head," and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay \$500 for their over-confidence. Not in newspaper words but in hard cash! Think of what confidence it takes to put that in the papers—and mean it. Its makers believe in the Remedy. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

After all, the mild agencies are the best. Perhaps they work more slowly, but they work surely. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an active agency but quiet and mild. They're sugar-coated, easy to take, never shock nor derange the system and half their power is in the mild way in which their work is done. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Twenty-five cents a vial. Of all druggists.

S. S. S. IS PURELY VEGETABLE, AND IS HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE CHILD. Mr. Henry V. Smith, of Belmont, West Virginia, says: "He considers his cure of Scrofula by S. S. S., one of the most wonderful on record. He had the disease of the worst type all his life until he was 22 years of age, and his whole youth was embittered by it. Of course he had all sorts of treatment, but nothing benefited him permanently until he took S. S. S., which cleansed the poison from his system, and cured him sound and well."

Send us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, in any portion in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a mail box. One tube of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts. One tube of Vaseline Soap, scented 25 " One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 " \$1.10

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, K. Y. HAZENBETZ, Warren, Pa.

Nothing of so great value to you so small a price. Send your friend one of these WIDE AWAKE, 25c a year. For Older Young People WIDE AWAKE, 50c a year. For Boys and Girls. One Little Kid and Woman, 25c a year. For Regiment BARTLAND, 10c a year. For Baby. Send subscriptions to E. LOTHROP CO., BOSTON. 25c BOTTLES, 10c WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

IT IS USED BY ORPHAN CHILDREN. Thousands of young men and women in the U. S. A. owe their lives and their health and their happiness to Ely's Cream Balm. It is the best of all remedies for all ailments of the throat, nose, and eyes. Sold by all druggists.

CHILLS & FEVER. Completely cured in four days. This is the best remedy for all ailments of the throat, nose, and eyes. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED. NEW HOOD, ENGLAND. ALBERT National Park Co., St. Louis, Mo. A. N. K. B. 1923. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.