Warren Sheaf.

JOHN P. MATTSON, Editor and Proprietor

WARREN, - - MINN.

IN A COMMON KIND O' WAY.

I reckon 'taint no use fer me to try an' please
 ye, sis,
Fer words 'th me goes allus sorter kinder hit
 an' miss,
An' shake theirselves together, jest as awk'ard
 as they ken,
W'enever I take holt an' try to talk like other
 men;
I know 'at it embarrasses an 'noys ye most to
 death,
But I reckon might as well jest try to stop a
 drawin' breath
As to try an' make love reg'lar, like them fel-
 lers in the play—
I kin only say "I love ye," in a common kind o'
 way!

Afore ye went to visit 'ith the city folks last
 year,
Ye was happy thinkin' of our love, an' 'at the
 time was near
W'en we'd start our lives together, jest as
 chipper as the jay,
An' between our love an' labor how we'd laugh
 the time away;
But that glance at city manners, an' 'at glimpse
 o' city men,
Sort o' set ye 'gainst our weddin' an' ye never
 changed agin;
I've no word to blame fer it; we must love jest
 as we may,
'N I kin only say "I love ye," in a common kind
 o' way!

It was all so new an' strange to ye, no wonder
 'at ye took
To seein' things all different an' accordin' to the
 book
'At tells folks of good manners, an' of what it's
 wrong to do;
It won ye 'cause 't was stylish and 'cause 't was
 all so new;
Ye come back like another girl, an' yet I
 thought, somehow,
That later on ye'd be yourself—I've thought so
 until now;
An' now I see it ain't no use—I've seen it all to-
 day;
It ain't enough to love ye in my common kind o'
 way!

—Kirke La Shelle, in Ladies' Home Journal.

WHILE making an itinerant journey on a religious mission, Rev. J. F. Ostrander, Azatlan, Wis., had an adventure with a pack of gray wolves that was one of the most perilous, perhaps, that any human being ever passed through, and yet escaped unharmed. Being compelled to set out on foot, he got belated and had crossed the Rock river on a raft and was proceeding through a lonely forest pathway when darkness overtook him. So, fearing that he might get lost, he decided to camp for the night in the top of a large tree which had fallen alongside of the pathway and which seemed to afford a very convenient shelter against the winds, or even a storm.

Creeping into the center of the top he gathered some bark and limbs together, and by the aid of some matches soon had kindled a fire. It was a cold night, and his overcoat and boots were wet and frozen from wading through an arm of the river to reach the shore, so he pulled them off to dry and began to make himself as comfortable as possible for a night's rest. But hardly had he got fixed as conveniently as he thought the situation would allow, when he was startled by a strange wild howl only a short distance away. Barely had the echoes of the noise died away, when it was immediately answered by others, and then he realized that his location had been discovered by that terror of the lonely traveler, the gray wolf. His situation was rendered more desperate from the fact that so far as he knew there were not any trees near large enough for him to climb and be safe within their branches, and he feared that if he left his fire he would at once invite the wolves to make an attack upon him. He therefore chose to remain where he was and defend himself with all the strength that he possessed. He knew that wolves are somewhat timid at the sight of a fire, and he hurried up a big blaze with sticks and leaves, and then with a large club planted himself in a small opening between the limbs of the fallen tree and there awaited their on-coming.

The rustle of the leaves around the top soon indicated that the animals had surrounded the position, and in a few moments later they began to peer at the minister from among the branches. He waited until they grew a little bolder, when he seized some firebrands and pelted them until they were quite glad to take themselves out of his reach. Then he put on more wood and leaves and made his fire burn brighter. The wolves readily comprehended the nature of the weapons with which their foe was armed and for some time kept at a distance, but, being reenforced by others, they again grew daring, and once more the minister was closely hemmed in and in great danger of being seized. But he pelted them with fresh brands so fast that they gave way and retreated to the former safety limits and there kept up a series of terrific howls. There they sat, each trying to outdo the other in an effort to make a noise that would give them more courage to renew the attack, which they finally did. No sooner, however, did they present their heads the third time than they received a hotter reception than before, and they were glad to retreat to a more convenient locality. So for hours the wolves advanced and retreated in the same manner, and although occasionally some of the boldest got sufficiently near to snap at the minister, yet they generally got well scorched for their boldness, and were quite willing to keep out of reach for some time afterward.

Toward morning, however, the fire was getting very much reduced for want of fuel, and Rev. Ostrander dared not venture beyond the treetop in quest of more wood to replenish it. To stay where he was appeared certain death also, for as the fire decreased in brightness the wolves grew braver. The dark shadows of their ugly forms flitted and darted here and there around him, making his situation desperate and appalling. As he turned from side to side watching them approach nearer and nearer, he decided upon risking a piece of strategy.

Leading through the dense brush forest, and but a short distance away was a path, and he concluded to surprise the wolves, gain that path and with what burning brands he could collect and carry with him to fight the wolves with fire as he pushed foward to gain a place of safety. Acting on this resolution in a moment he had the brands in his hands, and he sprang into the midst of the wolves, brandishing the blazing torches right and left, at the same time uttering such piercing sounds of defiance with all the power his voice could muster, that the whole pack of wolves ran from him like whipped curs, nor did they venture to follow him until long after he had gained the pathway and made a considerable distance. Then, apparently collecting their wolf sense, and seeing that their prey was likely to escape, they upbraided each other for their cowardice, and rushed on in one howling mass to overtake him. Rev. Ostrander, on hearing them coming with such fury, almost gave up in despair, concluding there was no longer any hope, but he determined to die bravely and nerved himself for what he felt must be a terrible encounter.

He had stepped to one side of the pathway behind some bushes, thinking at first to let them go by, but on mature reflection, and just as the howling pack came dashing down the pathway and were only a few feet from him, he sprang right in front of them and applied the blazing brands in their midst, burning mouths, noses, tongues and heads of the leaders so severely that they weakened and scattered in a twinkling. Hardly had they got out of sight ere the minister was hurrying forward with all his speed to find some large tree which he might climb, or to reach a clearing and rouse the inmates of a house near by it. For nearly five minutes he failed to catch any sound indicating what had become of the wolves, but at length he distinguished a few scattering howls, and a second or two later the forest fairly shook with their yells. But as Rev. Ostrander darted onward another idea entered his mind.

The ground was covered with leaves and they were very dry. Why wouldn't they burn, and why shouldn't he apply to them the blazing brands which he held and thus check the fury of his pursuers? He suited the action to the thought, and almost in a moment had a line of fire of nearly two rods blazing across and at right angles to the pathway. Fortunately the fire did not need any coaxing in order to get it to burn. It spread from leaf to leaf with surprising rapidity and then it burst into flames, and when the wolves came up a wall of fire confronted them, through which they were afraid to venture. Compelled to halt and doubtless more amazed than ever, the fire nearly encircled them before they made an effort to get out of its way; for, with a strong current of wind, it began to march through the brush and its roar drowned even the howling of the gray monsters, and from ten to fifteen minutes more elapsed before they were again on the trail of their expected game.

But Ostrander had not only been improving every moment in hurrying forward towards the clearing, but he had applied firebrands to the leaves as he ran, and immediately the pathway was lined with fresh fires that spread with extraordinary rapidity. The wolves halted at each one of these little fires, eyed them suspiciously and then stole around them very quietly, as if in great fear for their safety. This delay of the wolves caused by the fires gave the runner ample time to reach the clearing far ahead of the brutes, and as he neared the house of a friend and took a glance backward he noticed some dark

HE APPLIED THE BRAZING BRANDS.

objects at the edge of the forest, apparently gazing wistfully after him. Those objects were the wolves, and they only stopped long enough to utter a howl of disappointment and then skulked away, and that was the last heard of them. When the owner of the house opened the door to admit Rev. Ostrander the latter plunged headlong to the floor fainting and exhausted, and it was a long time before he fully recovered from that night's adventure. —Azatlan (Wis.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LITTLE THINGS.

Great Discoveries That Are the Result of Accident.

It is curious to note that many things which have turned out most useful discoveries for man, having a great influence upon the lives and destinies of mankind, owe their beginning to some slight accident.

It is said that the art of printing took its origin from some rude impressions taken (for the amusement of children) from letters carved on the bark of a beech tree.

Gunpowder was discovered from the falling of a spark on some materials mixed in a mortar.

The stupendous results of the steam engine may all be traced to the boy who sat watching the steam which came from the nose of the tea kettle.

Pendulum clocks were invented after Galileo stood observing the lamp in a church swinging to and fro.

The telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle maker placing two or more pair of spectacles before each other and looking through them at the distant sky. Their idea was followed up by older heads.

Sir Isaac Newton was sitting in his garden one day when he saw an apple fall from a tree. This common occurrence set him to thinking why things should fall down and not up, and this train of thought led him to the discovery of the law of gravitation.

Everyone can now appreciate the importance of the slight matters spoken of, because the wonderful results are now before the world. But the beginnings of these things were treated with ridicule or contempt. No matter how unimportant a circumstance appears, it is quite possible that great results may come from it. In a small building which was once Peter the Great's workshop in Holland is the inscription: "Nothing is too little for the attention of a great man."—Harper's Young People.

Very Little Regard.

Old Bill Mickils was a well-known character in Bowling Green, Ky. He was never regarded as a brave man, nor was he supposed to be more than ordinarily truthful, but no one could question the shrewdness of some of his observations. One day Bill was sitting in front of a hotel, tipped back against the wall, when Judge Simpson came along. The judge, without saying anything to Bill, kicked his chair from under him and then "larruped" him with a walking cane.

Bill got up when the judge had passed on—got up and, meditating a few moments, remarked:

"Man never gets too old to learn. I have just found out that Judge Simpson has but very little regard for me."—Opie Read, in Banner of Gold.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The iron mines of this country produced nearly 15,000,000 tons last year. The capital invested is about $110,000,000.

—It is believed that shooting stars are small, solid bodies, revolving round the sun. As they are traveling in a contrary direction to the earth the velocity with which they enter our atmosphere is very great, on an average, about thirty miles a second.

—The total value of the exports from the United States during the twelve months which ended January 31 last was $988,018,053, against $864,920,901 during the preceding twelve months. The total value of our imports in the twelve months which ended January 31 was $828,737,484, against $822,475,457 during the twelve months preceding.

—For nearly half a century Mt. Everest, or Gaurisacker (as it is known in Europe and Asia) was thought to be the apex of the world. In 1881, however, Capt. Lawson, sent out by the British Geographical society, discovered a peak on the Isle of Papna, which is 32,763 feet in height. He named it Mt. Hercules.

—At Grenoble, France, 1,200,000 dozen pairs of gloves are manufactured annually. This represents a value of $7,200,000, and gives employment to 25,000 workpeople of both sexes. There are 4,000 men and 21,000 women residing in a rayon of thirty-eight miles around Grenoble who live by this work.

—The mineral output of Colorado for 1891 foots up $33,548,934, an increase over 1890 of $3,668,200. The average price of silver for 1890 was $1.04½, while for 1891 it was only 98.55. Colorado now has 4,578,866 acres of land subject to irrigation by ditches and canals, the number of miles of which amount to 12,396. Great confidence is felt in Colorado for a good yield this year.

—Mr. Bent, an English archæologist, is now in Lisbon, and expects from an examination of the archives there to trace the remarkable people who centuries ago worked the gold mines of Mashonaland. At the Zimbabye ruins Mr. Bent found a spear gilded over, and at Mazoe workings a ring of very antique design, which is now in the possession of Hon. Mr. Rhodes.

—A German chemist has patented a process for making glass printing plates for lithographic purposes. The method pursued consists in coating the glass with bichromatized gelatine and then transferring the photographic print to the sensitive surface. After a metallic powder is dusted over the parts it is exposed to the sunlight, and the exposed parts of the gelatine washed away with turpentine. The glass can then be deeply etched with flouric acid.

—Prof. Nicholas Tesia has already succeeded in producing in a room an electrostatic field, into which, if a glass tube exhausted of air is carried, the tube will glow with light and illuminate the room like a lamp. It now appears, as Prof. Crookes says, that "a true flame can be produced without chemical aid —a flame which yields light and heat without the consumption of material and without any chemical process." Those who have studied the chemistry of the candle will appreciate what this means.

—A number of plants have the singular power of living a long time without water, and without any connection with the earth. Dr. Torrey found a root with some signs of life in a herbarium long after it was collected, and hence we have *Lewisia rediviva*. The Rose of Jericho is a plant not distantly related to the wild carrot, which draws itself out of the ground and rolls into a ball, driven by the winds and then spreads, roots and grows under the first rainfall. In Mexico, Arizona and Texas is a club moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*), which also dries into a ball, and is sold in curio stores as the "Resurrection plant." It develops in earth or water after a six months' drying, just as well as if nothing had happened.

A FAMILIAR TYPE

The Woman of Original and Decided Ideas of Dress.

She is a woman of decided though unique ideas of color combinations and very pronounced theories as to style, her only authority, however, being her own individual taste, beyond which there is no appeal. We all know this woman. She hesitates at nothing. If she be middle-aged and sallow, she no more shrinks from a daisy-covered bonnet than she does from a rose-colored gown or a sash of baby-blue drawn diagonally from shoulder to waist, after the fashion of an Odd Fellow on parade—if the bonnet, gown, or sash chance to please her fancy.

Perhaps she affects mittens for evening wear, while her more conservative sisters are gloved in kid to the shoulders, and the hue of her bonnet strings —and she is much given to strings—swears at her gown, while her flaring parasol catches up the profanity and blazes away promiscuously in all directions.

She is a sweet woman many times, and always to a degree ingenuous.

It is not uncommon for her more conservative sisters to nudge one another as she passes, and the ill-bred and malicious do sometimes call her a fright. This is all wrong. The trouble is that she has never been properly classified or introduced.

This, friends, is Ye Ladye Orchid.—Harper's Bazar.

THEIR FIRST OYSTER.

He Swallowed One Whole and Thought He Needed a Doctor.

"Yer afeerd."

"Who's afeerd?"

"Yew be; if y'ain't why don't yer order 'em?"

"Waiter, jes' bring us two plates of them 'ere oysters."

They were sons of the soil—the ultra-suburban soil—and they were sitting at a table in the Sinclair house cafe engaged in eating Vienna bread dipped in Shrewsbury catsup, while they hunted through the mazes of the bill of fare in search of something cheap and filling.

The low cost of the succulent blue point bivalve caught their eye, and as oysters had never been more than a name to them they determined to open a gastronomic acquaintance with the same.

Their order was brought.

Slowly and with deep-rooted suspicion expressed in every movement the elder of the pair impaled one of the shellfish upon the pickle fork. Raising it to his lips he nibbled at a corner of it, when suddenly the slippery blue point slid between his teeth and bolted down his throat.

"Waiter," he called, in tremulous tones, "where's th' nearest doctor?"

"Right here in the hotel, sir. Ill, sir?"

"Mabbe dyin', young man. I swallered wun uv them derned things whole!"—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Corselets and Bretelles.

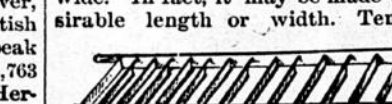
Corselets will be in vogue during the spring and summer seasons. They reach half way up the figure from the pointed lower edges, and as a rule they are made of velvet. The corselet cut in one with the dress skirt is a favorite style, the upper half of the bodice and the full sleeves being of different materi from that composing skirt and bodice. Braces of ribbon with shoulder-knots are used to give connection between the upper and lower halves of the bodice. Some of the gowns are made with a mere girdle cut in one with the skirt, with suspenders of the same going over the shoulders from the sides of the girdle.—N. Y. Post.

THE FARMING WORLD.

POPULAR EVAPORATOR.

It Possesses Good Qualities and Is Made Without Much Trouble.

An evaporator which is quite popular with those who know its good qualities is shown in the cut. Sugarmakers who have used them say that they cost less, are not as liable to get burned, work with less fire and will not get a foul bottom, as those with corrugated bottoms sometimes do. It also takes less skill to run them and, with proper care, will produce a nicer article than can be made by any other evaporator. They are not patented and anyone can make one to suit his own taste without fear of molestation. This evaporator is made of the heaviest tin, with a perfectly smooth bottom. It is 6 inches deep and may be 8, 10, 12 or 16 feet long by 3 feet 4 inches or 3 feet 8 inches wide. In fact, it may be made any desirable length or width. Ten or 12



SERVICEABLE EVAPORATOR.

feet is the handiest length for large works, however. The sides are stiffened by strips of wood fastened to each side of the pan 3 inches wide and extending a few inches beyond each end, serving as handles to move the machine by. The partitions are made of the same material with a large wire on top and shaped so as to be securely riveted to the bottom and sides of the pan and thoroughly soldered, with apertures for the passage of the sap from one compartment to the other at each alternate opposite side. The partitions at each end should be 8 or 10 inches wide and all others 6 inches wide. The apertures for the passage of the sap may be 1½ or 2 by 4 inches and may be fitted with any number of gates to control the flow of the sap through the apartments. It is best to have two discharge faucets, situated diagonally at opposite corners of the evaporator. This is to keep the bottom clear from the deposit of lime, etc., which is liable to adhere to the metal at the end where the thick syrup is discharged. So, by changing ends, the entering from the heater will dissolve the sediment of lime from the bottom.—A. S. Baker, in N. E. Homestead.

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

DO WITHOUT fences wherever it is possible. A fence is a costly luxury, as it is useless unless kept in repair, but when it is a harboring place for insects and vermin of all kinds, which find refuge in the collections of refuse in the corners, it causes the farmer more labor to repair the damage to the farm than the advantages gained from the fence.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maine Farmer cures colic in sheep by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of epsom salts in about a half pint of warm water, and adding one teaspoonful of essence of peppermint. Open the sheep's mouth and insert a small funnel in it. A boy can pour the salts while the sheep is held. In about two hours the sheep will be all right.

IT is not advisable to feed young pigs on fattening food, nor should they be kept in a fat condition. The pig should be kept growing, and it is time enough to fatten him after the frame has been produced. Some farmers keep their pigs fat all the year, which not only afflicts them, especially in summer, but too much fat retards growth. A clover pasture is better than feeding largely on grain.

BEET sugar is receiving more attention every year. Clay soil gives the highest percentage of sugar. The average yield of sugar from beets is about fourteen per cent., and over twenty tons of beets can be grown on an acre, the cost of which, for seed, labor, etc., is about $40. Over 7,000 pounds of sugar can be realized from an acre, but this yield depends on the soil, the fertilizers used and the season.

THERE is always a market for something better than the market affords. By producing only the best quality of meat, butter, milk or fruit, plenty of room will be found for it, even in a crowded market. The surplus remaining unsold is that which is inferior. By carefully assorting all articles that can be examined and "culled," less transportation costs will result and the prices attained will be much larger.

HAY AND STOCK BARN.

One That Can Be Built at Small Cost and with Little Labor.

A correspondent sends the Orange Judd Farmer the following plans for a barn, which can be built at small cost and with little labor. The barn is 22 feet wide by 84 feet long, and is 16 feet high to the eaves. The frame consists of three rows of posts (one at each side and one down the center), eight to the row and 12 feet apart. These posts are set four or five feet in the ground. The center posts are four feet shorter than those at the sides, and 2x8 inch planks, 22 feet long, are spiked across even with the top of the center posts and four feet below the tops of the side posts for ties. A 2x6 inch plate is put on top of the side posts, and braces from the posts to plates four feet apart

CHEAP BARN PLAN.

support the roof between the posts as shown in the illustration. The rafters are of 2x6 inch stuff and are four feet apart. Ordinary fencing, two feet apart, is used for sheeting, and selected lumber with split fencing for battens completes the roof. A shed 12 feet wide, not shown in the drawing, is built on the east side of the barn, and an opening two feet wide just high enough for the stock to reach through easily is left along that side of the barn and from it the animals eat hay. The hay carrier track does not need to extend beyond the end of the barn if the end is boarded up smoothly. The hard pull is required to draw the forkful of hay free from the load. After that it is easy even if the hay rubs against the barn.

To Set Trees and Shrubs.

In small lawns trees and shrubs are set to the best advantage regularly, but on large lawns, school grounds or parks, groups of irregular shape, with curved outlines, are more pleasing. Such groups are usually placed at the junction of walks or to hide unsightly objects, but they should always leave room for broad stretches of grass between. In lawn planting, as in street planting, the roots should be freed from all bruises by pruning away the injured parts. The rich top soil should be placed among the roots, which must be given their natural spread, and all parts should be set firmly. Keep the soil near the transplanted trees free from weeds and grass, and if mulched the mulching can be removed at intervals and a good hoeing will prove useful, after which the mulch should be replaced.—Charles A. Keffer, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.

The May Wide Awake

Opens with a delightfully fantastic and oriental rhyme descriptive of the birth of the gamut. It is by Theron Brown with a frontispiece illustration by Burgess, and is called "The Bamboo Fife." The leading article of the number (splendidly illustrated) is Adaline Fordham's stirring description of "A Mediæval Stronghold," the great French castle of Pierrefonds, which, dismantled by Richelieu, has been restored by the famous French architect, Viollet-le-Duc. Philip Hale's story, "A Grain of Sand," is one of the good things of the number. Miss Helen Gray Cone tells about "A Picture Book of 1789"—William Blake's home-made and hand-made "Songs of Innocence;" Alexander Black has a unique sleeping-car story, "Upper Nine;" M. B. Ryerson contributes a charming story of a little studio girl, "Phebe Stout—Sculptor." There is a bright story for Decoration Day, "Almost a Deserter," by Miriam Brastow, and a stirring ode for the same memorial occasion, addressed to American boys and girls—"Decoration Day," by Elbridge S. Brooks; Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason has a charming set of verses, "My Lady of Make-Believe;" Lieut.-Col. Thorndike gives in his series of *One Man's Adventures*, an account of his "Getting Away from Gibraltar."

Proficient in French.

Friend—So you've all learned French?

Miss Struckile—Yes, indeed. Studied it in Paris. We went to a French performance and enjoyed it thoroughly.

"Was it comedy?"

"No; pantomime."—Good News.

ALL Horse owners should know what it costs to manufacture Harness and everything on wheels. You will be surprised to see what a fine $90 Buggy can be made for $38; $20 Cart for $9.50; $100 four-passenger Top Carriage for $47.50; $75 Open Buggy for $27.50; $30 Double-team Harness for $12.50; $12 Buggy Harness for $4.75. Only good material used. Write U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., No. 3 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O., for No. 3 *free* Catalogue, showing 74 kinds of vehicles and 44 kinds of harness.

PRESSED INTO SERVICE—Baggy trousers. —Harvard Lampoon.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

"BE careful of that gun!" "What is the matter with it?" "It isn't loaded."—Puck.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and as a *cough remedy* are pre-eminently *the best*.

GIVE a man an inch and he will take an ell, but not of toothache.

UNDER all circumstances, under all conditions, under all influences, Bradycrotine will promptly cure all headaches. 50 cents.

DON'T cry over spilt milk. Rush around and find the cat.—Atchison Globe.

PEOPLE Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE promising young man is always in debt.—Galveston News.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effectual remedy for all bilious and nervous disorders. For sale by all druggists.

A MAN may be lantern-jawed and yet his face never light up.—Easton Free Press.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.

I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face. I was attended by the best physicians, and used a number of Blood remedies with no permanent relief. MY LIFE BECAME A BURDEN TO ME, for my case was declared incurable. I saw S. S. S. advertised, and took eight bottles, which cured me entirely, and I feel like a new person.—MISS JOSIE OWEN, *Montpelier, Ohio.*

I was the victim of the worst case of Catarrh that I ever heard of. I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose, including part of the bone, sloughed off. No sort of treatment benefited me, and physicians said "I would never be any better." As a last resort I took Swift's Specific, and it entirely cured me and restored my hearing. I have been well for years, with no sign of return of the disease.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, *Due West, S. C.* S. S. S. cures Catarrh, like it does other Blood diseases, by eliminating the poison which causes it. Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

The old saying that "consumption can be cured if taken in time" was poor comfort. It seemed to invite a trial, but to anticipate failure. The other one, not so old, "consumption can be cured," is considered by many false.

Both are true and not true; the first is prudent—one cannot begin too early.

The means is careful living. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes an important part of that.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

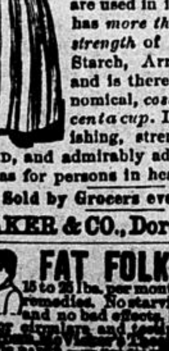
33

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHENCK, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa



from which the excess of oil has been removed,

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. [illegible]

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RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

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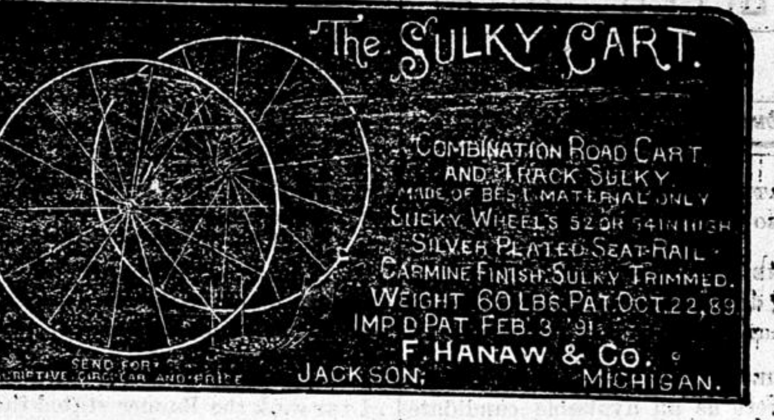

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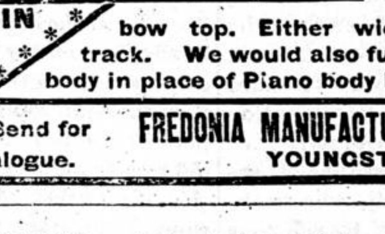

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