

MILFORD.

Aug. 11.—Miss Alice Bradley is visiting friend in East Longmeadow, Mass. William H. Horton, formerly of Milford, but who has been residing in West Haven, has moved into the building recently occupied by Green Brothers, near the memorial bridge. Mr. Horton will conduct a bicycle repair shop. His daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Smith recently. Don't forget the lawn party at the residence of Mrs. King on Broad street to-morrow evening. Salads, sandwiches, ice cream and cake will be served, and there will be some very fine music by the Milford Athletic association orchestra. Following is a list of the jurors selected for the year commencing September 1, 1897: Charles W. Beardsley, Nathan Gunn, Wallace S. Chase, James A. Smith, Charles E. Tuttle, George J. Smith, Calvin D. Baldwin, A. Clark Platt, James B. Baldwin, Theodore E. Platt, Samuel A. Nettleton, William B. Thomas, Samuel A. Rhodes, William F. Burns, Mortimer E. Treat, Mark Tibbals, Henry Cornwall, Theodore Thompson, David B. Platt, John W. Buckingham, Harry C. Miles, Albert Plumb, Roger S. Baldwin, Elbert N. Clark, Nathan Perry Merwin, Edward L. Oviatt, Fred D. Clark and Edgar C. Platt. Funeral of Mrs. Henry Schindler. The funeral services of Frances, wife of Mr. Henry Schindler, who died in Springfield, Mass., last Monday, took place yesterday afternoon in Orange, Conn., at the residence of the parents of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Bucholz, well known residents of Orange. Many friends of the sleeper attended to pay the last sad tribute of friendship and regard and there were many beautiful tributes of flowers. High mass was celebrated at 9 a. m. at St. Boniface church in this city and the pastor, Rev. Father Schaele, made remarks very appropriate to the sad occasion. The deceased leaves beside her husband, one child. She was twenty-two years of age and was ill but a short time with meningitis. Deceased was a native of Orange. Her husband is employed in Springfield. Stahl & Son were the funeral directors. The interment was in St. Lawrence cemetery. The bereaved husband has the sincere sympathy of his many friends in the sad loss he has sustained. ELM CITY TENT ORGANIZED. New Tent of K. O. T. M. Elect and Install Officers. Elm City tent, Knights of the Macabees, was organized last evening with thirty charter members, by John F. Johnson of Hartford, assisted by Thomas W. Gunshannon, deputy collector of customs of Hartford. The tent thus successfully organized elected and installed the following officers: Past commander, James F. McKeon; commander, Edward P. Keating; lieutenant commander, Arthur J. Klenan; record keeper, Thomas B. Healy; finance keeper, Thomas J. Lynch; chaplain, Riley E. Phillips; sergeant, Meyer Lambert; master of arms, James Anderson; first guard, Joseph F. Kennedy; second guard, Edward L. Hodges; sentinel, Sigmund A. Lauber; picket, John P. Casey; trustees, T. J. Lynch, J. F. McKeon, Robert Simond. Sir Knight Thomas Thompson, from one of the local tents, was also present. GAME IN THE YUKON REGION. But Little of It Where the Miners Are. Though Plentiful 500 Miles Away. It is not necessary for everybody to feed on dog meat on the Upper Yukon River and in the vicinity of the Klondike gold field in winter, as a member of a party which was up there said several of the members did. He refused the diet, but at the same time he acknowledged that more than once after food had been thrown to the dogs, literally speaking, he had snatched it away from them before they could eat it. Fish which small worms had appropriated to themselves he did not hesitate to eat, he said, and was glad to get it. That is one of the great troubles which are encountered by persons visiting the gold field. The further up the Yukon one travels the sooner becomes the food supply, until in the Klondike region and thereabouts it ceases almost entirely. There is practically no large game, with the exception of one or two moose and reindeer, which have become separated from the rest of the herd and wandered out there. So that prospectors who intend visiting the field should not rely in the least on the resources of the country to feed them. There may be a few rabbits, ducks and geese in the spring, which disappear very quickly. These are not sufficient to supply even the wants of the few natives who wander nomadically about the region. Lower down the Yukon at certain seasons of the year, there is abundance of game, probably from 400 to 500 miles from the Klondike river. The moose is about the largest of the mammals, while the reindeer is fairly plentiful. As the population has increased the

game has correspondingly decreased, and in the winter the Indians there have a hard time securing food, as they are very improvident. During the season when it is abundant they never think of laying by a supply. There are beavers on the stream and various kinds of deer, bear, and caribou. In the winter months these go south and disappear almost entirely. The polar bear is found several degrees further north, never appearing in that vicinity. In the mountain streams which feed the Yukon river, up toward its head, near the Kathu Mountain, there are mountain trout of good size and flavor. Many of these streams dry up in the winter, as they are fed by glaciers, which, of course, in cold weather are frozen entirely. The salmon is found in the Yukon but only lower down, toward St. Michael. Occasionally they are caught on the Yukon, but the fish is rather cold for them. There is a sort of fish known as the white fish which is found near the Klondike river, and is said to be excellent eating. It ranges in size about the same as our black bass, and is one of the chief mainstays of the Indians. In winter it is not too cold, holes are cut in the ice and the fish pulled out by means of bone hooks. They are more plentiful than any other kind, and the cold water appears to be their natural habitat. Early in the spring water, such as ducks, geese, and swan, put it an appearance, but they do not tarry long, and tend their way after a stay of only a few days. They are very plentiful when they do appear, and the natives kill them by hundreds. The trouble is, however, that things of the kind do not last as they do in warmer climates. Reindeer formerly were seen in very large numbers on the Yukon, some two or three hundred miles from where the Klondike flows into it, and a gentleman who spent two or three winters there several years ago stated to the reporter that he had seen a herd of at least 5,000 cross the river on the ice in one day. He also saw moose and caribou in herds of large number, but such an occurrence is an unusual rather than a common one. Klondike would-be prospectors should bear in mind the fact that in that region, where game is scarce, the appetite is something wonderful. All kinds of food is eaten with relish, particularly anything that has fat or grease about it. The sharp air increases hunger nearly a hundred-fold, and it is necessary to have plenty of provisions in order to withstand the temperature of sometimes as much as 65 below zero. Persons who have passed the winter there state that it is much better not to touch alcoholic liquors, as the after effects from indulgence in them are much worse than any benefit which may be derived from temporary stimulation. Tea is considered one of the best things which can be taken, and it is drunk in large quantities, strong and as hot as possible. This seems to keep the heat in and the cold out better than anything else. All kinds of canned goods are excellent and dried fruits or lime juice should be included in every bill of fare, as scurvy is prevented by making use of them. It is necessary to use large quantities of salt meats, which produce the disease. It is believed by travelers up the Yukon river that vegetables which grow rapidly could be raised profitably in the summer months. Potatoes, it is thought could be brought to fruition without trouble, and turnips also. The latter have been raised successfully by missionaries 400 or 500 miles or so from the source of the river. The sun there is said to have very strong power in the three or four months of summer, and in hotheouses lettuce and other vegetables could be raised easily. It is believed by many who do not understand the situation thoroughly that it is not allowed to any one to take provisions into that country the syndicate furnishing them for \$400. This is a mistake. The syndicate merely does not allow any one to transport them up the Yukon river, reserving that right for itself. If they can be obtained at Juneau or either the Chilkat or Chilkoot pass they can be transported over the mountains on muleback, and this is much the closer way. The cost of transportation, however, is considered expensive.—Washington Evening Star. THE BAY STATE'S BIRD LAW. Later Views as to the Prohibition of Feathers for Hat Ornamentation. These are days of attachment in the millinery business, but the usual claim of "between seasons" is broken just now by the passage of the law relative to the selling and wearing of certain kinds of feathers. A tour of the wholesale and retail establishments leaves the impression that the dealers look upon the whole proceeding as ridiculous, but, at the same time they confess that the talk about the act affects their business, and is likely to still further reduce the excitement dies away. The interpretation of the statute seems rather difficult even to the officials. Chief Wade has sent out notifications to the dealers and inspections will follow, so it is stated. Now the question arises as to who will do the inspecting. Naturalist and experienced dealers are the only ones capable of judging whether the birds or feathers are such as the law says shall not be worn or sold. Most persons would recognize an owl, a parrot, or an English sparrow, but there are dozens of other millinery birds used for ornamentation that might be a combination of barnyard feathers the like of which never walked or flew. Pigeons, geese, ducks, turkeys, and other birds sold at the market stalls for food contribute their plumage toward the milliners' stocks. The artisans of Europe arrange them skillfully, and the result is an article of ornament that might easily be mistaken for a song bird. Said one of the largest wholesale dealers in New England to-day: "I have thousands of dollars' worth of feathers in my possession. I paid the government a good price for the privilege of bringing them here from Europe; I pay the city taxes and am given the right to conduct my business. I should be glad if I might be arrested in order to have a test case of this absurd law. I haven't a feather in my stock that was not imported, and yet I can show many that might have been taken from birds killed here in Massachusetts. I shall proceed as before and buy what I think my customers will want. I understand that the ostrich is not included in the new law, when, as a matter of fact, the plucking of its feathers means actual cruelty."

A SKIRTED FLEECE IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Johnson's Odorous Object Lesson. One of the more serious as well as sincere statesmen in congress, says the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, is Representative Johnson of North Dakota, of the committee on ways and means. Being a practical farmer himself, Mr. Johnson naturally believes that the agricultural industries are entitled to fair consideration in all protective tariff legislation. One day Mr. Johnson decided to give his colleagues an object-lesson on the subject of "skirted" fleeces. He obtained possession of a sheepskin with all the wool on—a real sheepskin whose odors had been ordered to enforce the law in store—and this he brought to the room in which his colleagues were assembled to consider the wool duties. "Now, gentlemen," said Johnson, with a manner and in a tone "that would have made a market for lightning-rod even in a heavily wooded country," as one remarked, "I have promised myself the pleasure of giving you an object-lesson on the subject of skirted fleeces. Here is a full sheepskin," and Johnson unrolled and spread it on the floor. The room was somewhat close and the sheepskin immediately began to assert itself. Governor Steele of Indiana eyed it askance and sidled into the corridor, muttering, "That's a mighty strong argument." He was quickly joined by Tawney of Minnesota, who lighted his cigar at Steele's, blew a cloud and remarked: "Well, I worked in a boiler-shop once, but it wasn't so loud as that odor." One by one Johnson's colleagues edged past him and out of the room, but he was so busy teaching his class that he did not mark the desertion of his pupils until he finished his lecture and looked about him. There remained only Dingley and Payne, and they were preparing to flee. Even Grosvenor, the great "sheep man," had vanished behind the cloud of tobacco smoke. Steele and Tawney and Russell had raised in the corridor. But Johnson's lecture was a profitable one. One of his colleagues is said to have remarked: "Johnson can get anything he wants, so far as I am concerned. If he doesn't get it he may unroll another ancient sheepskin or something worse."

A buyer for one of the large retail houses cited instances of customers who had feathers removed from hats for fear of arrest but he said he should not countermand the order left in Europe for next season, which includes hundreds of dozens of birds, which form a large proportion of the millinery department stock. A woman milliner, who has a large trade, declares that the law is the result of misdirected sentiment on the part of half a dozen persons, who have nothing else to think about than making trouble for others. "I have always made it a point to have nothing in my stores," she said, "that I know to have been killed cruelly." Look around; you see no allegories. It is not in good taste to wear such things when there is a strong public sentiment against them; and my customers are quite willing to substitute a bit of lace, if only the delicate effect is desired. But all women cannot pay for thread lace and severely simple styles, and the dealers who supply the country trade are the ones who will feel the force of this interference with business. Here is one of the most elegant and expensive hats in my stock. See this feather arrangement. It is the beauty of the trimming. An expert designer is paid a handsome salary to make just such novelties from what may be called refuse—odds and ends, turkey wings, chicken wings, etc. The people who cry out against the wearing of birds' feathers would better stop and think of the women who work in the factories of Europe. If there is no demand for such goods their occupation is gone. I am not in the least afraid of the law, but I do think that by its enforcement, a large amount of business will be given to New York, for there will be no demand here; and then, I suppose, we shall be forbidden to sleep on feather beds."

Bicycles.
We Make Our Prices Right
at the first of the season.
WE DON'T
wait until the rush is over and then put our prices down
EARLY PURCHASERS
buy just as cheap as those who wait; they don't pay \$25 more than a wheel is worth because they buy early in the season.

Crescent Bicycles
are one price to all. They always hold their price and they are always worth every cent asked.
At \$35 and \$50 they are worth double any other bicycles at the same prices.

Call and See our **Alert Special.**
Made by Packer Mfg. Co., **\$45.00.**
Also agents for **E. Howard, \$100. Phoenix, \$100. Packer, \$60 to \$100. Stormer, \$60 to \$75.**
All kinds of repairing on bicycles.
R. J. KIRBY & CO.,
180 Orange Street.

Going to the Mountains or Seashore?
If so, a pair of our Opera or Field Glasses would add greatly to the enjoyment of your trip.
Call and Examine Them.
C. J. Monson, Jr., & Co.
861 Chapel Street.

WELLS & GUNDE.
Watchmakers and Jewelers.
Full Line Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
KIMBAL'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS
No. 788 Chapel Street.

Pennyroyal Pills
Gentle and Only Genuine.
Best makes—least cost.
AT **DUBANT'S**
55 CHURCH STREET.

If your boy is not well and strong—his bread and butter does him no good—
change your flour Duluth Imperial Flour
has life-giving qualities and children thrive on it.
"Best in the World."
Try it. Your grocer has it. Buy it.
Try G. DAVIS, - New Haven, Conn.

H.F. BLOCC & BRO.
We Give Trading Stamps For Credit or Cash.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc.
689 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

Bicycles.
Here is Your Opportunity TO GET A NEW 1897 High Grade Standard Make BICYCLE FOR A LITTLE MONEY.
We Want 25 Second-hand BICYCLES
Remember the Number
is limited, and only early buyers will get the advantage of this Special Offer.
The VERU Bicycle & Rubber Co.,
156-158 Orange Street,
Just North of Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Call and See our **Alert Special.**
Made by Packer Mfg. Co., **\$45.00.**
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AT **DUBANT'S**
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Excursions.
Finest Day Resort on Long Island Sound.
GLEN ISLAND
THE STEAMER JOHN H. STARIN, CAPTAIN McALLISTER, will commence her regular trips to this beautiful island
TUESDAY, JULY 6th, continuing
Every Tuesday and Thursday
during the season. Leaving New Haven from foot of Brown street at 8:30 a. m. sharp, and Glen Island at 9:30 a. m. Giving one-half hour longer on the island than previous seasons. The attractions at the island are well known, but we will mention these Superior Dinners, Grand Island Clubhouse, Little Germany, Boating, Bathing, Daily Concerts at the grand pavilion, and other attractions that go to make up a first-class summer resort.
Fare, round trip, 75c; children between ages of 5 and 12, 40c; one way, 50c. Special rates to parties of 100 or over. Music for dancing on boat. No liquors allowed on boat, which is a sufficient guarantee that ladies and children need not fear molestation. C. H. FISHER, Agent.
Take Water st. cars to Brewery st. 3/4

New Steamer MARGARET
Will observe following schedule:
Lv. New Haven (Belle Dock) 8:30 9:00 8:00
Ar. Pico Park 10:25 9:50 8:45
Ar. Branford Pt. 12:00 8:30
Ar. Pawson Park 12:00 9:00 8:10
RETURNING:
Lv. Pico Park 11:30 9:35 10:45
Lv. Branford Pt. 11:50 9:45
Ar. Branford Pt. 12:00 8:30
Ar. at New Haven 1:30 9:00 11:45
A sail will be extended around the island on afternoon trips New Haven: 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.
E. H. MARTIN, Sup't.
1 Benedict Building, Evening.

THE APOLLO LAMP—the most economical lamp ever manufactured—consumes only 2 1/2 cubic feet of gas per hour; less than any other lamp in the market. The Apollo Lamp can be adjusted to any Gas Fixture, is adapted for natural, coal or gas, and is provided with an Automatic Regulator, which prevents the breaking of chimneys by a sudden increase of gas pressure.
THE APOLLO MANTLES are the most durable ever manufactured; they are made in any desired tint. The Orange Light being the best adapted for dwellings, as it is free from that ghastly blue or objectionable to the ladies. The Blue-White Light is the best for stores, and the greatest possible candle-power is wanted. These Mantles are suspended from the top like a bell, by a loop of material, same as from which the Mantles are made. There is nothing to burn off and destroy the Mantles, and their being suspended from the top prevents any sudden jar from breaking them, as is common with other Mantles. THE APOLLO CO., Sole Agents, STATE AND CROWN STREETS.

Five Reasons FOR USING A GAS COOKING STOVE IN SUMMER.
1.—It is clean and safe—no coal ashes—no oil stove which is offensive—no gasoline stove which is dangerous.
2.—Economical—add the hauling of ashes to the cost of coal and gas.
3.—It saves a hot and fiery kitchen and keeps your cook in a pleasant temper.
4.—It furnishes hot water right or left, if required for the sick room or toilet.
5.—It boils and bakes quicker and better than a coal fire and preserves more of the nutritive and tasteful qualities of meats, fowls and fish.
We cordially invite you to inspect our large line of GAS COOKING STOVES and RANGES at our Salesroom, under office of
The New Haven Gas Light Co.,
80 Crown Street.

Travellers' Guide.
New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.
June 12, 1897.
FOR NEW YORK—4:05, 4:50, 8:10, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:55, 6:10, 6:30, 8:15 (Bridgeport accommodation), 9:10, 9:15 p. m. Sundays—4:05, 4:50, 8:10, 9:00 a. m., 4:30, 8:15, 7:10, 8:15, 9:10 p. m.
FOR WASHINGTON via Harlem River—1:05, 1:50 p. m. (daily).
FOR BOSTON via Springfield—1:10, 10:10, 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 5:52 p. m. Sundays—1:10 a. m., 5:52 p. m.
FOR BOSTON via New London and Providence—2:10, 3:20, 11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., 12:05, 2:47, 4:40, 7:55, 9:55 p. m. Sundays—2:10, 2:20 a. m., 4:55, 9:55 p. m.
FOR MEADOWS, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, etc.—11:10, 6:40, 8:00, 10:10, 10:50 (For White Mountains, first stop Hartford), 11:05 a. m., 12:05, 1:45, 3:10, 5:52 (to Hartford), 8:05, 9:15, 11:15 (to Meriden) p. m. Sunday—7:55, 8:28 p. m.
NEW LONDON DIVISION:
For New London, etc.—2:10, 3:20, 7:55, 9:30, 11:05, 11:35 (parlor car limited) a. m., 12:05, 2:47, 3:00, 4:00, 4:20, 9:10, 9:15 (to Hartford) p. m. Sundays—2:10, 2:20, 8:50 a. m., 4:55, 9:55 p. m.
AIR LINE DIVISION:
For Middletown, Willimantic, etc.—7:45 a. m., 12:55, 2:35, 6:05 p. m. Sundays—7:15 p. m. Connecting at Middletown with Valley Division and at Willimantic with the N. E. R. R. and N. X. R. R.; at Turnerville with Colchester branch.
NORTHAMPTON DIVISION—
For Shelburne Falls, Turner's Falls, Willamberg, Holyoke, New Hartford, and intermediate stations—7:50 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. For Westfield and intermediate stations, 5:55 p. m.
For Farmington, New Hartford and points this side—7:50 a. m., 12:04, 4:00, 5:55 p. m.
BERKSHIRE DIVISION—
For Derby Junction, Derby, Ansonia, etc.—7:00, 8:00, 9:35 a. m., 12:00, 2:35, 4:00, 5:35, 7:50, 11:20 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m., 8:30 p. m.
For Westfield, New Hartford, etc.—12:00, 2:35, 5:35, 7:50 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m., 8:15 p. m. (via Naugatuck Junction).
For Winsted—7:00, 9:35 a. m., 3:35, 7:50 p. m. Sundays—8:10 a. m., 8:15 p. m. (via Naugatuck Junction).
For Shelton, Botsford, Newtown, Danbury, Pittsford, State Line—9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
For Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and the West, via State Line—9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
For Litchfield and points on S. L. & N. R. R. (via Derby Junction)—9:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
*Express Trains, *Local Express. C. T. HEMPSTEAD, General Passenger Agent.

New Haven Steamboat Co.
Summer Arrangement Double Daily Service.
Steamers of New Haven leave Belle Dock, Old Line Pier, New Haven, at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and arrive at Peck & Bishop's at 12:30 p. m. and 1:30 p. m. respectively. Sundays 3 p. m. and 12:30 midnight.
Steamers from New York leave Pier 21 and 22, East River, at 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m. and 8:30 a. m. and 12 midnight. Part of the double daily service for 15 days, \$1.00. Sunday Excursions, \$1.00. Staterooms and tickets for sale at Peck & Bishop's, 72 Chamber street, and Mix's drug store, cor. Chapel and Church streets.
EAST FRIEGHT.
Through rates quoted over Express Freight Lines to points West, South, and Southwest, and through Bills of Lading issued in connection with.
CHAS. I. FRENCH, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships.
Sail from New York every Saturday.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONBERRY.
Rates for Saloon Passage.
CITY OF HARBOUR, Capt. Goodman, 859, Second Cabin.
Rome, \$42.50. Furness, \$37.50. Other \$125.00.
Steerage Passage.
Rome, \$25.50. Furness, \$24.50. Other \$125.00.
For more information, apply to HERBERTSON BROS. & CO., 37 Broadway, N.Y.
Sailing Green, New York, or M. B. Newton & Co., 31 Orange st.; or Wm. Pillsbury, 661 Grand ave., or Peck & Bishop, 72 Chamber street, New Haven.

GLASGOW and NEW YORK ALLAN STATE LINE.
The Steamers of this favorite Line sail from New York to Glasgow, calling at Mobile (London), every alternate Friday. Mongolian, Aug. 20. Mongolian, Sept. 1. Nebraska, Sept. 1. CABIN PASSAGE. \$45 to \$85, single; \$80 to \$125.00 Return. \$85, single; \$84.12 Return.
Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, London, or Queenstown, \$25.50. Any Scandinavian ticket, \$25.50.
For tickets, apply to M. B. Newton & Co., 37 Orange Street, N. Y., or Goodman & Co., 31 Orange St.; or Peck & Bishop, 72 Chamber St.; John P. Cunningham, 729 Chapel St., New Haven; or ALSTIN BIRDWELL & CO., 58 Broadway, New York.

ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE
CLEARS OUT Bed Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Ants, Beetles, Waterbugs, Insects, Rats, Mice, &c. 15c. Druggists.
ROUGH ON CORNS
15c. LIQUID.
Also Rough on Corn Salve and Plasters.
ROUGH ON WORMS
will expel worms in a few hours. Nice to take. In tablet and liquid form. S. E. & WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.
ROUGH ON HEADACHE
Takes away headache in minutes. S. E. & WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.
ROUGH ON TOOTH-ACHE
INSTANT RELIEF 10c

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