Whaling Fleet in Danger. predicted that the vessels of the whal-et, most of whose underwriters are in

The silver moonlight has power to make

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and mandally able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free, Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggista, Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Women take more desperate chances and do when they marry.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1, Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Anti-och, Ills., April 11, 1894.

The Sunday law is a state law which is often talked about in the city. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children tething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 26c. a bottle

Mexico is now happy with Candidate Bryan and Spanish bull fights for amusement.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

It will be long before a president's message s made too short to be used as a party plat-

Chew Star Tobacco-The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes. A man killed a deer with a pocket-knife in Calcasieu river, the other day. Rare sport.

Use "C C C" Certain Chill Cure. Mr. de Bar-You ought to see me

make one of my century runs. Miss spray-Oh, do try it now, I should so like to see you!-Detroit Free Press. To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"Never marry a woman unless she will follow you round the world." "If I had money to go round the world, I wouldn't marry until I got back."-Chi-

cago Record. Last year the only four States that produced asphaltum were California, Colorado, Texas and Utah. Indian Territory also contributed some.

The mouth of Billy Kersands seems to grow wider from year to year; but that is hardly

A minister who formerly preached in Somerville had a little boy. A few days before his father left the city to go to his new parish one of his neighbors said to the little boy: "So your father is going to work in New Bedford is he?" "Oh, no," he said; "only preach."

Glass Bangles.

Both Hindoo and Mussulman women wear glass bangles, and in the Northwest Provinces they are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pieces must be gathered together and kissed three times. Every Hindoo woman wears these ornaments until her husband dies, when she breaks them with a brick or a stone, and substitute gold or silver ones, the sign in the north of India that the wearer is a widow. Thus it is that the demand for glass bangles is never-failing.

Scrofula and

All other blood Diseases are promptly And Permanently Cured

By Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you suffer from Any form of Blood Disorder, you should Take Hood's and

Only Hood's. OUR

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PATENTS Inventors Guide free, EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, 245 B'way, N. Y.

old Mill in Cumberland Gap Which Did Fervice in the Civil War. There is standing at Cumberland Sap, just across the State line from Middlesboro, Ky., an historic old mill. which during the civil war ground the breadstuff for thousands of Confederate and Federal soldiers.

above the level of the valley.

from the adjacent mountains opened fire on the Federal works. The squad lost no time in getting under cover, and as the wind blew the flames away from the corn mill it was saved. It has not been in operation for several years and may never grind again.

Which Would We Believe.

life by well established proverbs will find himself in a quandary when he considers that many of them have their "opposites." Here are some instances.

at leisure.

Proverb: A rolling stone gathers no Opposite: A sitting hen gathers no

feathers. Proverb: A stitch in time saves nine Opposite: It's never too late to mend. Proverb: There's honor among thieves, Opposite: Set a thief to catch a thief, Proverb: Discretion is the better part

Not Losing Time. ess with that will case?"

Cyclists Discarding Corsets. It is said that Parisian female cyclists are doing away to a great extent with the corset. This, however, is only in a measure true, and is based on the fact that the ordinary long corset is being discarded in favor of a shorter staysomewhat like the "riding" stay, in fact, adopted by horsewomen. There is little doubt, though, that cycling de serves the merit of having caused the

The Chinese have completely domes ticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his staff of fishing otters and cormorants. These otters are trained to hunt in company, to at tack, pursue, and seize the fish. Travelers who have fished in China state that they have seen good well-trained otters currently sold for \$400 each.

Second Convict-How?

First Convict-No matter what's de matter wid a man, dey never recom-

Value of Gold Discoveries. California still insists that its new discoveries of gold are more valuable than those of Alaska. Meanwhile Col orado is making a still hunt to lead

MADE FLOUR FOR TROOPS.

The mill is located at the foot of the amous Pinnacle mountain on the south side. It has an overshot wheel of the old-fashioned kind about the same size and almost a duplicate of the noted waterwheel which attracts so much atention near the entrance to the Tennessee centennial. The mill was built by John Locke, who came from North Carolina about 1806. The stones which formed the foundation of the structure were hauled from the old north state at a cost of \$150. Locke operated it successfully for many years, and after he had accumulated a small fortune he built a flour mill just above it. He also erected a carding factory and an upright sash sawmill. All the machinery was run by the famous cave spring of the Pinnacle mountain, which gushes out of King Solomon's cave 300 feet

It comes from the mountain side a veritable torrent, foaming, hissing, seething, carrying huge bowlders before it and cutting a channel through the everlasting rocks in its mad rush to the valley below. This torrent, according to the estimate of mechanical engineers, would furnish 100 horse power, and although old man Locke harnessed only a part of the turbulent stream to his wheels he secured sufficient power to operate the machinery for many years. At his death a few years prior to the war John C. Newly bought the plant and he owned it when the war broke out. He furnished the Confederacy with thousands of bushels of meal and hundreds of barrels of flour ground by these old mills, and when the Federal army took possession of the Gap the same burrs made breadstuff for Uncle Sam's men. When the Confederates began storming the Gap prior to the Federal forces evacuating Gen. George Morgan ordered the mills to be fired, as he did not wish them to remain in operation and give succor to the Confederacy. Accordingly a squad of men was detailed to do the work. They had just set fire to the flouring mill when the Confederate batteries

The man who sets out to regulate his

Proverb: Marry in haste, and repent Opposite: Happy is the wooing that's not long a doing.

Proverb: Out of sight, out of mind. Opposite: Absence makes the heart

Opposite: Nothing venture, nothing

"Are the lawyers making any prog-One of the Heirs-Oh, yes. They've used up about half the money.-Life.

disappearance of tight lacing in many quarters.

Chinese Otters.

Their Peculiarity.
First Convict—Dese prison doctor are de queerest lot I ever see.

mend a change of air-Puck.

credits, the balance in cash accruing to each creditor being settled. In this convenient way the cost of the meat supply is reduced to its actual value and at least one-half the money otherwise paid will be saved. For this mutual co-operative business, the sheep is most acceptable.-Henry Stewart, in American Agriculturist.

Farm and Garden Notes. Get rid of all surplus stock. See that the pullets have comforta-

The early hatched pullets will lay twice as many eggs this winter as the



Chestnuts

Every one must have noticed the difference in size and productiveness of different chestnut trees in our woods, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, some producing large handsome nuts in quantity, while others yield only a meager crop of inferior size. None of our native nuts, however, compare at all for size or attractiveness with the chestnuts of Spain, Italy and Japan, which are easily grafted upon the common chestnut of

our woods. The peculiarities of these large nuts are not propagated with certainty by growing seedlings; these differ widely from each other and from the parent tree. It is, however, by no means difficult to graft the chestnut, and by this method the different varieties are perpetuated with certainty. Trees grown from our native nut make excellent stock upon which to graft the

large varieties.
The Italian and Spanish chestnuts are not hardy enough to endure our climate, but there are several large varieties from Japan that are entirely hardy and much larger than any of our

native nuts. If one wishes to grow stocks on which to graft chestnuts he should save the nuts now and pack them carefully in sand in boxes made of hemlock boards, which mice and squirrels dislike to gnaw into, and these boxes should be covered with a foot of earth in a dry place out of doors; in spring the nuts should be taken out and planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, setting the nuts six inches apart. After the trees have made one or two years' growth, they should be grafted near the ground in early spring and banked up with earth so as to cover the place where the scion is inserted, but leaving its point exposed to the air. As with any other grafting it is necessary to bring the inner bark of the scion and stock together in order to effect the union and to keep out dry air and sunshine until the union is well per-

fected. The chestnut is a very useful tree both for its nuts and wood and deserves to be planted much more largely upon our rocky hills where it grows naturally, except in the more northern parts of New England.—-Farm, Field and Fireside.

More Profit in Sheep Than Poultry. No one questions the value of a flock of poultry on a farm when well kept. All the estimates as to profits are too low. There are eggs and chickens that go onto the farmer's table that never get into the account book. My experience has proved that with a good market near by, a small flock, well cared for and skillfully managed, prolific in producing eggs and good for rearing chicks, may without difficulty pay, in clear profit, the interest on \$50 a year for each hen. This is only \$3, and I have made with Brahmas from eggs and chickens alone. No fancy prices were received for the eggs. They were simply sold for domestic use, and were fresh and guaranteed to be not more than three days from the hens. The broiling chicks, too, were fed well and reached a good size early, so that they were tender and sweet to eat, and brought a high price.

Perhaps it will not be thought reasonable, but I have found it true in practice, that a sheep may be kept for no more than a hen, if managed as they may be. This is counting things. at cost, for it is not fair to charge a flock with fodder and grain at the selling price and then expect it to pay another second profit. But this is often done, and yet this second profit is really made from the sheep. I have fed sheep for seventy-five cents a year over and above the value of the fleece in cases where they have had to be fed on costly food and hand-fed the whole winter. Elsewhere I have fed sheep for seventy-five cents a year, all expenses included. This is where they have been pastured nearly the entire twelve months. It has cost me the same amount to feed a hen, that is, as it must be fed to make a profit.

And in the case of the flock I have sold three-month-old lambs for \$10 a head, and the ewes, fat in the fall, at a profit of \$3 a head. All this was clear profit, for in the most expensive method of feeding the fleece never failed to pay the sheep's feeding. But as a rule it is quite possible to feed a sheep for the same cost as five hens and at the average value of their products the sheep will be far more profitable than the hens will.

There is the home market, however, for the sheep reared on a farm, to the extent of at least twenty head, and at the average value of the meat a sixtypound mutton will be worth six or seven dollars. And just here the farmers' meat clubs will serve a good purpose. These are mutual associations, each member of which kills a beef or a mutton in turn, dividing up the meat according to some rule established on a fair and mutually satisfactory basis. In this way the meat is disposed of at the full butcher, s price, and at the end of the season an accurate division is made of the funds in hand or of the

Sell off all hens that do not show signs of moulting.

It will pay to have the garden plo all cleared and ready for plowing this fall. In fact, won't it pay to plow it as soon as the crops are off?

Those contemplating the erection of beet sugar factories will do well to re member that for expert assistance and management a small factory will cost quite as much as a large one. The secret of winter eggs is: Hatch

he pullets early and keep them growing; have warm quarters; do not crowd too many in a small place; keep them exercising, and feed properly. If any of our readers neglected to epair and oil the harness last spring

then it should have been done, they

should make a note of the fact and attend to it at the first opportunity. Again we say radical changes in the food of animals should be made gradually as possible. This is especially true of cows, for sudden changes effect the quality as well as the quantity of the milk.

Corn and alfalfa go splendidly to-gether, especially for feeding fattening animals. Corn being deficient in protein, and alfalfa rich in the same ingredient, serves to more nearly balance the ration.

Hauling corn fodder up from the field every few days as wanted during the winter is, in most cases, a very slavish and unnecessary operation. No time should be lost now in getting it into mow or stack. On many farms we see the stock still

tramping over the meadows as it has done ever since haying. We never thought it paid to thus secure a little fall picking at the possible expense of the hay crop the next year. Here is the way a prominent stock-

man puts it: We are going to have the best times we have seen in fifteen years, and the stock-raising interest will, with proper management, have its full share in the general prosperity. One objection urged against winter dairying is that it is so much trouble to raise the calves when they cannot be turned out on pasture. This difficulty is not a serious one if you have a good, warm barn, clover hay and

ensilage. Those of our readers who took our advise and saw that the pigs and shoats received through the summer a fair proportion of bone and muscle form. ing foods, have now a staunch frame upon which to lay the fat produced by a corn diet.

Professor Plumb hit the nail fairly on the head when he wrote that the farmers of Indiana ought not to allow a pound of skim milk to go to waste from the creameries or farm dairies. It can be fed to great profit to growing pigs, for it will assist in rapid flesh development. What is true of skim milk in Indiana is equally true of it elsewhere.

The use of butter which contains neither salt nor coloring matter is said the best of care and management fully to be increasing in New York to such an extent that it may now be obtained at some of the best batched sants, while other houses are using butter containing about half the usual Of course, customers can season the fresh butter to suit their own individual tastes. Hebrews are the largest consumers of unsalted butter.

A bunch of hungry hogs will do a good job turning and fining coarse. straw manure if some grain is sown upon it. Occasionally, their rooting propensities may be utilized in other ways. A Maine farmer is said to remove stumps by fencing them in, making holes under them with crowbar. placing grain in holes and turning hogs into the enclosure. In rooting among the roots, the hogs are said to root the stumps out by the roots.

WISE WORDS.

Chairs are cheaper than backbones. No true woman is either a man wer shiper or a man hater. On the shoulders of the young and

hale Poverty sits but lightly. He who knows the weakness of his own wings is sure of successful flight. Before submitting to the inevitable it is wise to be sure it is the inevitable. In giving thanks for your blessings,

The world is full of human mile-The world is full of human mile-stones, since it is more easy to point usual pieces, the fulness of the outthan to plod. It is better to say a little worse than

don't forget the criticisms you have

received.

you mean than to mean a little worse than you say. One song sung amid a storm is bet-

ter than a whole concert when the sun is shining. Anyone can start an organization,

but it requires skill and patience to keep it growing. People whose eloquence reveals ras-

cality are always said, by the rascals, to "talk too much." Experience is a hard block to whittle, but every shaving is of priceless value to the whittler.

The skirt, as given, is three yards in width, which is ample for shirring. Like a fair and symmetrical face, behind which there is no heart, is a beautiful flower that lacks perfume. vogue, requires only to be made fuller. In place of making the skirt of the width given, it should be increased to eight or eight and one half yards and When one knows that he doesn't know anything, it is worth more to him than all the rest that he does ing sent to the plaiter's. Thin silks such as China and India, and colored

know. There are human beings who are nets are both effective treated in this proof against both commands and perway and are singularly childlike and simple. If the material is silk it is necessary to make a second skirt of suasions, and we call them mulish; but this is libelous, for even a mule can be persuaded sometimes.—New York Independent. the same slightly narrower than the pattern for wear beneath. If it be

Smallest Village on Earth.

Pelham, N. Y., is said to be the silk of the same shade. The silk smallest village in the world. A few skirts are more often left plain than days ago a miniature election was held. All of Pelham's nine voters went to the polls and cast their ballots for on against an appropriation for \$15,000 for road improvements. It took ten minutes to get the vote in, and the re- yards of thirty-six-inch material. sult was six ballots to three, favoring the appropriation.

## THE REALM OF FASHION.



trakhan and black braid. With it is worn a hat of mottled cloth edge and. banded with velvet and showing a bunch of quills at the left side. The blouse consists of fronts, backs, underarm gores and separate basque portions seamed to the fronts at the waist line. The sleeves are in coat shape, finished with epaulettes at the shoul ders and with astrakhan binding and braid at the waists. At the neck is a high, flaring collar, and at the waist is worn a belt of handsome leather. The garment is lined throughout with plaid taffeta, the silk being cut precisely as is the cloth.

To make this blouse for a lady in the medium size will require two yards of fifty-four-inch material.

held

A PRETTY PARTY DRESS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

writes May Manton, the greater number of party gowns are made from plain upon the lining, but the fronts transparent material. The model are full and pouch slightly over the

liarly adapted to organdy, mousselinethe right side and is hooked over onto de-soie, colored net and the like. As the left. The right front is also caught

illustrated, the material is the finest into place, but the closing is invisibly

belt. The plastron is sewed firmly at

effected beneath the left side which is

fastened into place over the edge of the plastron. The sleeves are snig-

fitting to the shoulder where they are finished by slight puffs which support the stylish epaulettes. The crushed

STYLISH LADIES' WAIST.

belt of silk is finished with a bow at

the left side and above the draped stock is arranged a divided frill of

To make this waist for a lady in the

medium size will require five and one-

half yards of twenty-two-inch material

or two and one-fourth yards of forty

The Free Library of Philadelphia

circulated 836,898 volumes during the first six months of the year, an increase

of 166,000 as compared with the same

four-inch goods.

writes May Manton, the greater num-

shown in the large engraving is pecu-

white organdy with applied trimmings

of white ribbon. The skirt is full and straight and hangs in graceful folds

over the under petticoat of the same

material that is made somewhat less

full. The waist, which is made over a

fitted lining, is moderately low at the neck and has short, puffed sleeves which meet the long gloves of kid. The foundation is fitted by means of

side being arranged in fine plaits at both neck and waist. At the neck is a finish consisting of double frills of the

material which are held in place

by bows of white ribbon. And at the

waist is a sash bowed at the left side.

With the gown are worn white silk stockings and slippers of white kid. The pattern, which provides for high as well as low neck, shows perhigh as well as low neck, shows perhigh as well as low neck, shows perhigh as well as low neck, shows perhips as well as lo

forations which indicate the line of the

yoke and includes long sleeves which

are used in conjunction with the puffs, which make the only sleeves

Accordion plaiting, which is much in

simply hemmed at the edge before be

net it requires an under petticoat of

the same sort, either China or taffeta

trimmed, but net is rendered doubly

effective by bands of ribbon sewed on

To make this gown for a girl of ten

years will require four and one-half

Hints About Hats.

Hate-well, there are no words in period of last year.

before the plaiting is done.

when low neck is used.

Medium-weight rough surface cloth in the popular Yale-blue, says May do them justice as regards any demanton, is here shown made into a Russian blouse wrap trimmed with asmedium sized hats with feathers galore were worn in the evening, and the broad effect prevailed, being especially noticeable in the smaller shapes, where bows of velvet, curving leaves of jet and steel, and ostrich tips completed the regulation width. An occasional poke shape, almost disguised with its wealth of feathers, graced this assembly of head gear, and flower bonnets with a heavy twist of bright velvet for foundation made brilliant spots of color here and there. Birds and grubs hatch out possessed with enorspreading wings were the chief feature of hats worn in the morning, and there seems to be no limit to the size of the bird which can be perched on one of these new millinery confections.

> are one of the fancies in dress trimshaped to flare out a little from the neck, but it is of the width and not at all a high collar,

Waist of Beige-Colored Faille.

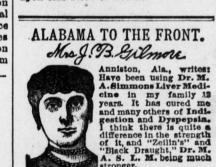
In spite of the favor in which added its place, and by many women is pre-ferred to any other style. The model In spite of the fact that light-weight of double bust dart, and which closes silks, such as China and India, are at the centre-front. The outer portion correct for small girls wear, is fitted by shoulder and under-arm

and places within a bail of pollen, in

An Old Fashion Revived. Olive-shaped buttons covered with gilt, silver, black and colored silks, ming and is an old fashion revived. One pretty example of their use is in a collar band of white satin made in two narrow bands, with several rows of machine stitching for a finish, and put together with one row of little gold olives not much more than half an inch long and a little distance apart, forming an open insertion. This collar is

scented aristocratic lily or rose, always emerging from their quest for honey pasques are held the round waist holds covered with the golden dust of pollen. The honey and the pollen thus gathered are stored away, and the eggs laid in

shown is made of beige-colored faille. the waxen cells from which the work-Francais with narrow plastron, collar ers issued; and the next brood, comand waist-band of Roman stripes and posed of drones and young queens, feed trimming of passementerie which re-peats the coloring. The foundation upon this store of nectar. is a fitted lining, showing the usual pieces and seams, but a single in place



SEEKS A NEW HOME. Interesting Habits of the Bumblebee

In early spring, when the meadows

first take on a tinge of green and the

apple trees put forth their rosy buds,

we may often see a single large bum-

blebee flying low and swiftly back and

forth across the lawns and pastures.

These great bees are queens who have

just awakened from their long win-

ter's sleep, and are now seeking some

favored spot wherein to commence

housekeeping and found a colony; for

these insects, like their cousins, the

honeybees, live in colonies, consisting

of three classes or castes-"drones," or

males; "queens," or females, and

"workers." When our big queen has

at last discovered a satisfactory build-

ing site, usually a deserted mouse hole,

she cleans it of all rubbish and litter

which she lays her eggs. The young

mous appetites, and feeding on the

pollen, eat into it in all directions. At

last, when fully grown and their crav-

ing for food is satisfied, they spin co-

coons of silk in the remains of the pol-

len and change to pupae. While her

family is thus sleeping quietly within

their silken cells, the old queen is con-

stantly at work building up and

strengthening the cocoons with wax.

Finally, their sleep being over, the

pupa cases burst, and the young bees

come forth in all their glory of black

The first brood consists entirely of

workers, who immediately fall to and

relieve their tired mother queen of all

work and duties with the exception of

laying eggs. They fly hither and thith-

er, always busy and industrious, now

plunging into the center of a gorgeous

hollyhock or a sunny dandellon, or buz-

sing about among the modest daisies,

or diving head first into some sweet-

and golden livery and gauzy wings.

Pregnancy:

During the period of pregnancy the mental state and physical condition of the mother inevitably determine the impertant faculties and essential qualities of ofspring. If she is physically well-developed and healthy, pregnancy will bring no burden or suffering; childbirth will be easy and comparatively painless, and her ofspring inherit robust health and a happy disposition. But there are very few women who are not sick and diseased in some way, and who suffer from various sympathetic disturbances during pregnancy. The morning sickness, nausea and vomiting and other disturbances can be suppressed by using Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine, which settles the stomach and gives tone to the system. The bowels should be regniated with Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.



Jenifer, Ala., writes For Indigestion and Billionspear Clark of Cramps in Stomach, and did more for Mrs. M. L. Clark in Change of Life than the doctors had done in four years. I think it is far Supe-rior to "Black Draught" or "Zeilin's Regulator." Melancholy.

Melancholy.

Where there exists nervous disturbance of the sexual organs, there is frequently great pain felt during menstruation; ovarian irritation and a so-called "irritable" or sensitive uterus, giving rise to manifold nervous and hysterical symptoms. The softeror is agitated about trifles and worried by the fear that everything will go wrong. The condition is a serious one as it may end in persistent hypochondria, followed by insanity.

Onick relief may be obtained by the

sanity.

Quick relief may be obtained by stimulating the digestive organs with Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, and Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine will regulate the menstrual function by toning up the tissues of the uterus.

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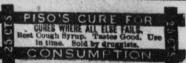
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