

Keep the Children Busy.
Children to do little things at home. It trains them to be not awkward, in later and more important affairs; it gives them occupation while they are small, and it is an assistance to the mother in the training period that it is much to do the thing herself than to have another do it. This last excuse is another excuse, idle, unproductive, to make self, and other members of an older society, and to be remembered, in its effects, by mother while her little ones are being to learn all things, good and bad, at her knee. Occupation makes interest, and occupation cannot be freed too young.

Milk in the Sick Room.
When a milk diet is prescribed for one who has an acid stomach, it is best to add a little lime water to it. Water is made by turning two pieces of hot water over a piece of unglazed lime an inch square. When it is stirred, stirred and left over night, the morning pour off as much liquid as clear and bottle it. To half a pint add a teaspoonful of lime water. Lime-water tablets ready for use to be found at most pharmacies. Sterilized milk is made by putting whites of two eggs in a glass jar, one pint of milk, and shaking it thoroughly.

HOOD'S ON TOP.

Hammond Edition of Beautiful Calendars for 1895.
[From the Lowell, Mass., Morning Mail.]
Hood's calendar for 1895 may now be found at the drug stores and every one who gets one secures "a thing of beauty." Indeed, in the novelty of the design and the exquisiteness of the printing, the calendar surpasses all previous issues, just as Hood's calendars have for many years surpassed all others. The calendar is formed in the shape of a heart and is ornamented with two beautiful child faces which are always been charming features of Hood's calendars. On the right is a representation of "Winter," the sweet little face with light brown eyes peeping out from a dainty cap, while the snow flakes are falling all about. The face on the left is a picture of "Summer," a child with blue eyes and the hair covered with bright flowers. The colors are perfectly blended, and the picture is surrounded by a tasty, delicate border.

The design was made by Miss Edith Humphrey, one of the most noted and celebrated water color artists in the country. The calendar gives the usual information concerning the lunar changes, and upon the left is printed a table of astronomical facts especially calculated for C. I. Hood & Co.
The calendar is issued to advertise Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Pills and the preparations of the firm, and is regarded as most difficult to manufacture, its novel shape being such as to never concern has ever undertaken to produce in large quantities. It was necessary to purchase several additional machines especially for this job, that there was a very large amount of machinery and a whole regiment of men employed in this branch of the business.

The big factory in Lowell. During the five months when the calendars were being made there were actually employed every day in its part of the work at the laboratory printing presses, one bronzing machine, four eye letting machines, one wire stitchers, eight large paper cutters and 162 persons. At the beginning of the work this large force was able to produce about 90,000 calendars a day and for several weeks toward the close the daily production amounted to 140,000 calendars. The edition of Hood's calendars for 1895 was 10,500,000, or about 2,500,000 more than last year.

This, of course, is an immense number, but the general reader has only a faint conception of its magnitude until it is reminded that the little 500,000 added to the ten millions is considered an enormous edition by many of the largest advertisers in the world. If the calendars were laid down in a single line, they would reach almost a thousand miles, and if the different pieces in the calendar pads were laid in this way they would extend more than three thousand miles, or from New York to Liverpool. For the past eight years, Hood's calendars have exceeded in number every similar publication, but it was hardly dreamed that they would ever come up to the magnitude of this year's edition. This year's edition which was demanded this year, Lowell has long been proud of this industry which has given her almost a world wide reputation, and it is a matter of no small importance that so many of her people find pleasant and profitable employment in the work of making and advertising the great blood purifying medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose actual cures in every part of the country have been the wonder of the medical profession and have caused many hearts to overflow with gratitude.

Those who are unable to obtain Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendars at the drug stores should send six cents in stamps for one, or 10 cents for two to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Reason.
First Crow—Do you know, I think that small boy Tommy is just a crow like ourselves?
Second Crow—Indeed! Why?
First Crow—His mother asked him why he'd done several things the other day, and what do you suppose his replies were?
Second Crow—I give it up. What?
First Crow—"Cause,"—Harper's Young People.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for and every use of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 35c.

grave responsibilities I have assumed. I am fully aware of the manifold and arduous duties attaching to the office to which I have just been inducted. Were I called upon to encounter at one time all the perplexing duties to be met, well might I be appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, but, encouraged by an earnest desire to faithfully administer the duties of the office, I am hopeful of being able to master these difficulties singly as they arise with a reasonable degree of satisfaction to the people of the state, of whom I am but an humble servant.

It shall be my disinterested and unselfish purpose to direct my entire efforts to the faithful and impartial observance of the constitutional provision which declares "that the supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to the end that good government may prevail and the rights of each and every citizen be zealously guarded and protected.

In assuming the onerous duties of this office, I am able to content myself with the thought that there is a right way and a wrong way to discharge the perplexing question, and, with a firm determination to ascertain the right and then adhere to it, I hope the burdens may be lessened, the work simplified and the duties fully discharged.

Although possessing various political beliefs we as legislators and executive should have one duty in view—to discharge the duties incumbent upon us in a business-like manner for the common good of all. Each of you as a legislator has been elected as the advocate of the principles of some political party, but today you represent all the people of your district. In my capacity as governor I earnestly endeavor to be the government of all the people. As the representatives of political ideas you will probably have but one duty to perform—the election of a United States senator; in your capacity as representatives of the people of your districts you will doubtless have many matters of great importance to consider.

The announced meeting of one political party in both branches of the legislature will doubtless insure the election of a representative of the state in the senate of the nation without unnecessary delay.

In disposing of the business of my fellow citizens in the capacity of governor, I solicit your cooperation in the discharge of my duties. I apprehend that our relations will be mutually cordial and agreeable and redound to the good of the entire people, whom we alike serve.

Possessing no knowledge of the condition of the various departments of the state government, and being ignorant in common by all our citizens, it is not my intention, nor do I deem it to be my duty, to enter into a detailed discussion of the management and requirements of these departments. In his message, my distinguished predecessor, Governor Crouse, has given you much valuable information to aid you in the discharge of your duties. Its comprehensiveness and completeness in detail commend it to you as legislators and to me as his successor for our careful consideration.

Untrammelled Suffrage.
The preservation of the sanctity of the ballot is one of the primary duties of self-government. It is by the ballot that the voice of the people is heard and their will registered touching all matters connected with the affairs of state. A failure to give to each elector the privilege of casting his ballot without fear or prejudice, according to the dictates of his conscience, is to tolerate a failure of popular government. Each citizen possessing the right of franchise should have untrammelled freedom in expressing by his vote his individual sentiments agreeable to his own conception of duty as a citizen, without regard to his station in life, his education, his occupation or the degree of intelligence with which he has been endowed by his Creator. It is your duty to sacredly guard this right to your fellow electors and to reduce to the absolute minimum any infringement of it. Especially does it seem to me that the electors of the larger corporations should, by wise legislation, have such protecting care thrown about them that they may in the exercise of the right of suffrage act without any fear whatsoever from the displeasure of their employers, whose political convictions may be different from their own.

It is undenied that the Australian ballot law was a needed reform and has done much towards purifying elections in Nebraska, but I am confident it would grant a privilege without mischief if the law should be amended by you so that the elector can designate, where possible, his choice of candidates and at the same time express by his ballot his political convictions.

I would respectfully suggest that each political party having a fair percentage of the vote in any district should have representation on the election board, and that not more than two judges should be selected from any one political party.

There can be no more important subject for the careful consideration of lawmakers than the protection of the purity of the ballot, and I would most respectfully call your attention to the existing law on this subject and invite a comparison with those of other states, to the end that amendments may be made rendering bribery and undue influence of the voter more nearly impossible and facilitating the more rapid and accurate counting of votes.

Drouth Sufferers.
I regret the necessity demanding a careful consideration of the actual want of a great number of our people caused by the drouth of last year. Nature has bountifully blessed Nebraska. Her climate is unexcelled and her soil responds generously to the labor of the husbandman. For years prior to 1890 there was an uninterrupted era of good crops. Rapidly the domain of the rancher was encroached upon by the farmer. From various states came an energetic class of good citizens to make their homes in western Nebraska. Generally they were poor and depended upon the first season's crop to supply themselves and families with all the immediate necessities of life, and until 1890 they never relied in vain. Then came one season when the accustomed rains failed to fall and hot winds swept over the country, carrying devastation to the fields of growing grain. Since then there have been alternating good and poor crops, culminating in the general drouth of 1894.

While this drouth extended practically over the entire country, it was particularly disastrous in the western portion of the state. Distressed by combats with previous partial crop failures, many farmers with only moderate means were wholly unprepared to meet the drouth. Many had been unable, on account of the short time of their residence, to store up grain sufficient to meet the exigencies of this extraordinary occasion. Some removed from the state, but the great majority, possessing the utmost faith in the country, remained, determined to hold on to their possessions in the drouth-stricken district. If patience and long suffering make people deserving, the harvest of 1895 should be bountiful.

Our great state is able to take care of its own poor and many of the county boards have, with commendable energy, provided work with compensation for the able-bodied needy in their own counties, but there is still necessity for quick relief to be extended to many portions of the state, so that all her people may be comfortable during the present winter and have an opportunity to seed and work their ground for the coming harvest. I know some claim that the legislative body has no right to make the people donate to the needy and that such work should be left to the individuals who are charitably inclined, but every government is in duty bound to provide at public expense the necessities to sustain life to its own needy inhabitants and especially is this the case when the needy are without fault on their part.

The Relief Commission.
The relief commission created by the law of 1890 is still in existence. It was revised and the vacancies filled by my predecessor, Governor Crouse, and has been actively engaged in the work of assisting the deserving needy by distributing food and clothing from every section of the country.

These commissioners have doubtless expended considerable money in the work, relying on the legislature to make provision to indemnify them for necessary expenses incurred, and their services will be required until seed is sown in the spring for another crop. In order to effectively carry on the work of assisting the deserving drouth sufferers with the least possible expense, I would respectfully suggest that the laws of 1890 be remodelled and that relief appropriations sufficient to supply the necessities of these people during the winter be placed in charge of the commissioners for distribution under the same safeguards as may be deemed wise in order only the needy receive aid and that no unnecessary expenses be incurred.

I feel confident that the great railways of the state will assist the distribution with free transportation, or, at least, with greatly reduced rates, and further that the legislature be had so that each county in the more severely afflicted portions of the state may be able to vote bonds, which may be made a very proper mode of investment for a large sum of the now idle permanent school fund, in order to provide ready means to secure seed to sow and grain for stock for the coming crop season.

If on investigation it is deemed wise and practicable, it will be well to consider whether special assessments may not be levied on the lands where the seed is furnished, or by some other means to require the beneficiary to repay in installments the value of the grain furnished, together with the interest commensurate with the rate the bonds bear.

It is well to bear in mind that the people to be favored are not asking for charity. They are a hardy set of farmers who have been struggling for years with adversity which they had no control and they ask merely assistance merely to tide over the present difficulty and will gladly make repayment for all the seed and grain thus furnished.

Irrigation.
One of the most important subjects that you will have to deal with during this session will be that of irrigation. In its results it is one of the most far-reaching in common by all our citizens, it is not my intention, nor do I deem it to be my duty, to enter into a detailed discussion of the management and requirements of these departments. In his message, my distinguished predecessor, Governor Crouse, has given you much valuable information to aid you in the discharge of your duties. Its comprehensiveness and completeness in detail commend it to you as legislators and to me as his successor for our careful consideration.

The great waterways in the state and on its borders have heretofore in early spring run bankful of water. In the early summer they have dried up, leaving the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio and many other great rivers and streams of the fertile bottoms of Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, while the vegetation of a portion of Nebraska was in many places withering and dying for want of water. It is evident that it is not fit to expend millions of dollars in the construction and maintenance of great levees to protect the property and lives of the people residing along the rivers in the south. Would it not conserve a double purpose and be productive of inestimable good to both the north and south to direct the efforts toward turning the waters of the western tributaries of the Mississippi river into great reservoirs and thence into irrigating ditches for the development of sections of the country which now produce very little?

A proper system of irrigation would doubtless make the fertile plains of Nebraska and similar states produce an inexhaustible supply of the sweetest vegetables and best cereals, and thus by spreading the water in the springtime would reclaim the great river basins of our southern neighbors and make them the kings of corn and cotton countries.

I am not familiar with the practical workings of irrigation, but your body contains some members who have given considerable time to the investigation of the subject and a few who have had years of practical experience in irrigation. They will doubtless render valuable service in advising and framing practical legislation. From the investigation I have been able to give to this important subject, I do not hesitate to recommend a district irrigation law, to be framed by the legislature, and to be found in Wyoming laws on the subject, and to be guarded by a clause enabling the users of the water to control its distribution and price so that it may be to them a source of pecuniary benefit rather than an engine of oppression in the hands of speculators. A general object of this law should be to protect the rights of those directly interested in irrigation will substantially encourage the work, and drouths and consequent suffering will no longer menace the welfare of the people.

Railroad Legislation.
The fundamental law of the state declares that the railways in Nebraska are public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their property and persons thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. It gives to the legislature power to pass laws from time to time establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight. It also declares that the legislature shall enact laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in charges by express, telegraph and railroad companies.

The railways of this state have been one of the most important factors in bringing about its rapid development, and it is of utmost importance to all citizens of Nebraska that this great interest be sustained and encouraged. To the construction of the present extensive system of railways in Nebraska may be ascribed in great measure the material prosperity of the state.

It is an erroneously conceived idea, and quite prevalent, that the interests of the railways and the people of the state are inimical. In fact, the success of each lies principally in the prosperity of the other. The earnings of the railways depend on the amount of business the people are able to do, and the people in turn must look to the railways for the transportation both of their surplus commodities to market and of the articles of consumption they must obtain from others. Between the two there should naturally exist the utmost degree of reciprocity.

Notwithstanding the feeling known to exist among the people that they have been burdened by oppressive rates on transportation, I am certain that there is no demand on their part for any unjust action that would tend to cripple the great highways of commerce. The people are willing to do justly by the railway corporations and in turn demand only fair treatment in the matter of charges for freight and passenger transportation.

The subject has been one of constant friction and annoyance between the people and the railways for several years past. In various ways and at different times attempts have been made at legislation for the purpose of settling this question, but so far they have been without complete success.

Recommendations Railroad Commissioners.
The board of transportation as it now exists under the law is entirely unsatisfactory and its general character as of little value to the people. Railroad commissioners elected by the people, with power to regulate all charges of this character, would, in my judgment, nearest approach a proper solution of this difficult problem. This, however, cannot be done without amending the constitution. There has been one submission of the question to the people and it

failed to receive the requisite vote, yet I am persuaded it was more the result of the excitement attending a political campaign, causing the people to overlook this important question, than it was of disapproval or want of real interest in the matter on the part of the people.

I am of the opinion that if a constitutional amendment creating a political campaign, causing the people to overlook this important question, than it was of disapproval or want of real interest in the matter on the part of the people.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Humans for Fish.
It is rather late in the season for a diversion that has been introduced by some sportsmen at Plymouth, England, but for the satisfaction of clever fishermen who like to add aquatic sport to catching fish over here, this is what was done, under the alluring head of "Capturing Human Fish." The angler, who in this case was a clever salmon fisherman, sat in a boat with a salmon rod in hand, and dropped his bait in the water.

The hook was taken by an expert swimmer, who attached himself to the line by means of a belt. Then followed an exciting contest. The fisherman played his fish and had a difficult task to accomplish. The line was stout and the swimmer could not break it, although he got foul of several obstacles; at length he was brought close to the boat and was landed.

This contest was said to have been perfectly genuine, as both fish and fisherman did their best to win. Next summer try how such sport goes. It has the merit of novelty at all events.

Hope Crushed to Earth.
Will rise again in the bosom of a dyspeptic wise enough to substitute for the pseudo-tonics, which have bamboozled him out of his belief in the possibility of cure, the real invigorant and stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The bilious, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the rheumatic alike derive speedy benefit from this hopeful botanic medicine. Persons suffering from indigestion will gain no positive permanent good from the fiery, unmedicated stimulants of commerce, too often used recklessly. The Bitters is immeasurably to be preferred to these as a tonic, since its pure basis is modified by the conjunction with it of vegetable ingredients of the highest remedial excellence. Malaria is prevented and remedied by it, and it invigorates vigor into the weak and sickly. A wineglassful three times a day is the average dose.

Makes His Dog Run the Press.
Thomas Meredith, a Chicago lad, owns a printing press and a Newfoundland dog. At first glance there doesn't seem to be much connection between them, but Thomas has made one. He has rigged up a power treadmill, in which he fastens the dog. In this way he gains sufficient power to run his printing press, which is of course not a very large one.

In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

An Unclean Trade.
One of the dirtiest of trades is that of the weaver of rush chair bottoms. A well made rush bottom will last a long time, and the demand is not great, though their use is reviving. The rushes come to the weaver still soiled with some of their native ooze, dry and dirty. The preparation for the work requires the wetting and twisting of the rushes, and in this process muddy streams are wrung out, and make dirty puddles on the floor. It is just possible that malaria germs lurk in the rushes.

Worms in Horses.
The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep, dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United States postage stamps and I will send by mail, post paid, take it to druggist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for \$1.50 express paid.
G. G. STEKETEE,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Human Skeleton, exclusive of the teeth, consists of 208 bones.
Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARRY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.
Hair is very strong. A single hair will bear a weight of 1,500 grains.

Apples
Finest in the world in the sunny Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas. Fertile lands for sale cheap on new road from Kansas City to Gulf of Mexico. Write to James Donahoe, 5th and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo., for FREE copy of the Missouri and Arkansas Fruitman and Farmer containing lists of lands and all information. Secure valuable lands quick while they are cheap in rich country not infested with blizzards nor drouths.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to address, H. C. ARIS, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.
Better Every Year.
Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired.
For further information call on your nearest ticket agent or address
E. L. LOMAX,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Omaha, Neb.

Australia's Burning Mountain.
One of the most remarkable sights in Australia is a burning mountain at Wingen, New South Wales, 204 miles from Sydney. It is 1,820 feet high and is supposed to be a large coal seam which has in some unaccountable way become ignited, and has been burning for years. The course of the fire can be traced a considerable distance by the numerous depressions or chasms caused by the falling in of the ground from beneath which the coal has been consumed. Smoke is continually issuing from the sides of the mountain, and in the vicinity of these openings the surface is hot, and has a dry, parched appearance, while sticks thrust into these openings are ignited almost immediately.

In a recent article on coffee and cocoa, the eminent German chemist, Professor Stutzer, speaking of the Dutch process of preparing cocoa by the addition of potash, and of the process common in Germany in which ammonia is added, says: "The only result of these processes is to make the liquid appear turbid to the eye of the consumer, without effecting a real solution of the cocoa substances. This artificial manipulation for the purpose of so-called solubility is, therefore, more or less inspired by deception, and always takes place at the cost of purity, pleasant taste, useful action, and aromatic flavor." The treatment of cocoa by such chemical means is entirely objectionable. Cocoa treated with potash or ammonia would be entirely unobtainable but for the supplementary addition of artificial flavors by which a poor substitute for the aroma driven out into the air is offered to the consumer." The delicious Breakfast Cocoa made by WALTER BAKER & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., is absolutely pure and soluble. No chemicals or dyes, or artificial flavors are used in it.

Men have been known to lose by perspiration 5,000 or 6,000 grains an hour.

An old bachelor is the tramp of society.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Secure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

A sure way to find a better place is to more than fill the present one.

Cook's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The man who makes his own god always has a little one.

Dr. PIERCE'S Golden Medical DISCOVERY
Cures Ninety-eight per cent. in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced medical physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses in curative power over this fatal and all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cases of liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pain-Killer
CURES BRUISES & SPRAINS.
BOTTLES NOW DOUBLE SIZE. Price, 25 and 50 Cents.
Great Rock Island Route Playing Cards.

If you send 5 cents in stamps or coin to JNO. SEBASTIAN, Gettysburg, Pa., C. R. I. & P. R'y, Chicago, you will receive postpaid the slickest pack of playing cards you ever handled. Beautiful steel engraved Whist Rules accompanies them free.

FOR ALL THE ILLS THAT PAIN CAN BRING ST. JACOBS OIL As CURE IS KING; Alike with ACHEs in Everything.

TREES OF GOLD plum, SPLENDOR prune, Van Burbank's 90 Million DEMAN quince—choice of Trees PREPARED BY WHELAN. SAFE ARRIVAL guaranteed. The "great nurseries" save you over HALF. Millions of the best trees 70 years' experience can grow; they "live longer and bear better."—St. Louis, Mo., Rockport, Ill.
IF THOSE WHO HAVE CLAIMS against the Government will write to NATHAN WICKFORD, Pension & Patent Att'y, 311 N. Wackerford, D. C., they will receive a prompt reply.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION