

Deafness Can Not Be Cured... applications, as they can not reach the portion of the ear. There is a way to cure Deafness and that is by the use of the Eustachian Tube. If the tube gets inflamed you have a sound or imperfect hearing, and if it is entirely closed Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed, the hearing will be destroyed. In some cases out of ten are caused by which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surfaces. It will give One Hundred Dollars for Deafness (caused by catarrh) not cured by Hall's Catarrh Remedy, free. Send for circulars, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Family Pills, 25c.

The Travels of Derelicts. New York Tribune: The discovery of derelicts traverse is much more than generally supposed. A record of observations has been made in the preparation of a chart showing that the hulk of a schooner, the Fannie E. Wolston, has drifted, in the last five years, more than 100 miles. This calculation is based upon six reports of its having been seen. Another derelict, which has wandered in 1891, drifted 2,500 miles up to the time it was seen, when it had been afloat 615 days. The W. L. White, another float-er of the sea, roamed over the Atlantic for 310 days, covering a time about 6,000 miles.

Next Time You Go West. The Burlington Route's "Black Hills and Puget Sound Express" leaves Omaha at 4:35 p. m. daily. It is the best train to the Black Hills, and Wyoming, the Yellowstone National Park, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma. Rates, time table, etc., apply to the ticket agent or write J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

April Review of Reviews on the southern latitude of our own and in the British Isles. The snow statue of Washington in New Orleans late in February is freezing over of the Thames in London. The London Bridge in the same month has two events which fully justify the Review in pronouncing the year of 1895 a most unusual one for years, and a rebuff to the "old-habitant" with his tales of "old-fashioned" cold weather.

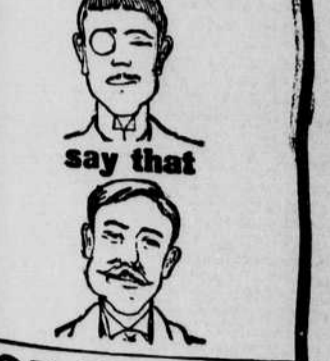
They have been washed, but some have been cured of their love for mud.



KNOWLEDGE

Comfort and improvement and to personal enjoyment when used. The many who live between others and enjoy life more, with expenditure, by more promptly getting the world's best products to needs of physical being, will attest value to health of the pure liquid principles embraced in the Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly medicinal properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, relieving colds, headaches and fevers, permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from any objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Many men of many minds say that



CLIMAX

Beats all other kinds Climax Plug is much the best chewing tobacco made. It's Lorillard's.

By imposing the following additional duties upon county commissioners when appraising educational lands: "And they shall forward to the commissioner of public lands and buildings evidence of such appraisal, and all appraisements shall be reviewed by the board of educational lands and funds, and if such appraisal be found by them to be out of proportion to the true value thereof, the said board shall reject the same and shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county in which such land is situated to reappraise the same, and upon approval of the said board of educational lands and funds the reappraisal shall be deemed the true value of said lands."

House roll No. 161, by Chapman—An act to amend section 3821, chapter 45, consolidated statutes of 1891 and to repeal said section. The act changes the law in relation to the payment for land sold by the state so that if a purchaser desires to make full final payment and has interest paid in advance he may have credit on his final payment for such advance interest paid.

Chapter 46—Public Finances. House roll 82, by Bee—An act to authorize the investment of sinking funds in the hands of any county treasurer in registered county, city, town, township or school district registered warrants. The investments are to be authorized by county boards. The city councils of any city in the state under the law may also make similar provisions for the sinking of city warrants by the sinking fund of any city treasurer, the warrants so taken to be of the city in which they are taken up or of the school district of said city. Where a school board is custodian of its own sinking fund it may make like provisions for taking up its own warrants through use of the said sinking fund.

House roll No. 117, by Lamborn—An act amending sections 1 and 2 of chapter 93, compiled statutes, relating to warrants. The new law requires treasurers of school districts, as well as state, county, city and village treasurers, to pay warrants in order of their presentation and to keep a warrant register in which shall be entered each warrant, fund drawn upon, time drawn, name and address of persons in whose favor drawn.

House roll No. 500, by Crow—An act to provide for a uniform system of vouchers for use for all disbursements of state funds, to require an oath to each claim by each claimant and providing a penalty for the same. The law places in the hands of the auditor the preparation of forms of vouchers. Original vouchers shall be printed on white paper, duplicates on blue and triplicates on red paper. No warrant shall be issued except upon the original voucher on white paper. All claims shall be itemized in full, and each item shall be accompanied by which shall accompany each claim. Anyone making false oath to a claim shall be held for perjury. The law becomes operative on and after May 15, 1895.

House roll No. 590, by Shickendant—An act authorizing the state treasurer to transfer \$10,381.75 from the saline to the permanent school fund. Emergency clause.

Special Acts. House roll No. 692, by Harris of Keith—An act defining a legal newspaper for the publication of legal and official notices. The law requires that to be a legal newspaper for such purposes that it must have a bona fide circulation of at least 200 copies weekly, and it shall have been published within the county for fifty-two successive weeks prior to publication of legal notices and must be printed in whole or part in an office maintained in the county. Exemption is made for counties having no newspaper published therein or but one published therein. The affidavit of publication of any legal notice shall state that the publication has been made in a legal newspaper.

Senate file No. 170, by Cross—An act legalizing dedication and conveyance of lots and parcels of land in the city of Fairbury. House roll No. 27, by Brady—An act punishing by a fine not to exceed \$30 and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, any one who unlawfully obtains or wears the uniform of a national guard, or is unlawful for any active fireman or exempt through having served as a fireman according to the laws of the state, to obtain or wear the button.

House roll No. 383, by Munger—An act to vest the title to lot No. 11 in block No. 125 in the city of Lincoln in the German Evangelical Lutheran church. House roll No. 98, by Burns—An act vesting the title to lots Nos. 11 and 12 in block 189 city of Lincoln in the Congregation Bnai-Jeshurun. Emergency clause.

Code of Civil Procedure. Senate file No. 8, by Watson—An act to amend section 311 of the code of civil procedure. Exceptions must be reduced to writing within fifteen days, not exceeding forty days from adjournment "since the term of court in which judgment is rendered or at which the motion for a new trial is ruled on." "Provided, that any person or officer, or the presiding officer of any board or tribunal before whom any proceeding may be had, shall, on request of any party thereto, settle, sign and allow a bill of exceptions of all the evidence offered or given on the hearing of such proceeding. Provided, further, that this act shall apply to all cases now pending or hereafter brought."

Criminal Code. House roll No. 87, by Dempsey—An act to punish cattle stealing, those buying stolen cattle or harboring them or concealing them, and those who sell or dispose of stolen goods shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten nor less than one year. House roll No. 348, by Benedict—An act to amend the criminal code by raising the age of consent of a female child from fifteen to eighteen years, except such child be over fifteen and is known to be unchaste, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of rape with punishment in the penitentiary not less than three or more than twenty years.

House roll No. 60, by Jenkins—An act prohibiting the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or giving away in the state of Nebraska, cigarettes, cigarette paper or materials for cigarettes and fixing the penalty for violation as a misdemeanor. The minimum fine is \$10 and the maximum fine \$50. In each case one-half the fine goes to the informant.

Senate file No. 38, by Haden—An act to protect Mongolian plebeians, prohibiting their killing or injury or the offering for sale when killed, providing a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$100 for violation of the law, one-half of fines to go to the informer. Justice courts given jurisdiction. Senate file No. 40, by Smith—An act to amend section 33, chapter 8, criminal code in the compiled statutes, so as to make daylight burglary a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years nor less than one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court. Senate file No. 130, by Rathbun—An act for the destruction of Russian thistles, collection of expenses and to fix penalties.

Any person or company owning or controlling land who shall permit an Russian thistle to grow thereon one week after publication of a notice by the road overseer the first week in July shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$100 and costs, and if thistles are not destroyed by August 15 the road overseer shall do the work and the cost shall be charged to the party in possession of said land. If the party is not the owner he shall be liable to the extent of the balance to be taxed against the land. If the lessee fails to pay, his share shall be taxed against the land, and the owner may collect from the renter the same as any other debt. The road overseer shall destroy thistles in the highways, and receive \$2 a day and help at the rate of \$20 or more than \$100. City authorities shall destroy thistles growing on public ground, and tax up the cost of destroying those growing on lots. Railroad right of way comes under the provisions of this act. Anyone who knowingly sends seed

containing lifelike seed may be fined \$25 and may be liable for damages. This act takes effect from and after its passage.

Senate file No. 78, by Sloan—An act defining imitation butter and cheese, prohibiting their being colored in semblance of butter and cheese, regulating manufacture and sale and protectors at the table. Every substance other than that produced from pure milk or cream made in semblance of butter or cheese is declared to be imitation butter and cheese, but the use of salt, rennet and other harmless coloring matter for coloring product of pure milk or cream shall not constitute such product an imitation. Any person making or keeping for sale any imitation butter or cheese shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$20, but the manufacture of substitute butter not colored shall not be prohibited. Each package shall be stamped "imitation butter." Failure to keep a sign in the place where imitation butter is sold at the table, bearing the words "imitation butter" is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor over \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days. The sale of imitation butter to anyone who asks for butter is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$50 for each offense.

House roll No. 642—An act amending the law relating to imitation butter and cheese, by providing that no provision in the act shall be construed to prevent the manufacture of imitation butter and cheese within the state under the restrictions of United States law for shipment to points outside the state.

Beet Sugar Bounty. House roll No. 67, by Burns of Dodge—An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and chicory and to provide a compensation therefor.

The law provides for the payment to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of sugar in this state from beets, sorghum or other sugar yielding canes or plants grown in Nebraska the sum of 1/2 cent per pound upon every pound of sugar manufactured under the conditions and restrictions of the law. To those who after the enactment of this law establish and operate additional factories for the manufacture of sugar an additional bounty of 1/2 cent per pound shall be paid them. In order to receive the bounty sugar shall contain at least 99 per cent of crystallized sugar. The beets used must have been paid for to the grower at least \$5.00 per ton. Sugar made from beets grown by a manufacturer of sugar in this state from the manufacture of sugar an additional bounty of 1/2 cent per pound shall be paid them. The secretary of state has charge of all inspections, and is authorized to appoint inspectors, a resident inspector in each place where sugar is manufactured; fees of inspectors are limited not to exceed \$5.00 per day. A weighman is provided to be appointed by the secretary of state who shall weigh all beets received and keep record of the same. Compensation of weighman not to exceed \$5.00 per day, to be paid by the manufacturer.

In the manufacture of chicory, a bounty of 1/2 cent per pound is paid to factories already established and to new ones established on or after January 1, 1895. No bounty shall be paid upon chicory not manufactured from chicory beets for which at least \$10.50 per ton has been paid, and the quality must be 99 per cent pure. The same duties, regulations and appointive powers are vested in the secretary of state in relation to chicory manufacture as in sugar manufacture. All claims must be verified and approved by the secretary of state whereupon the auditor shall issue a warrant upon the treasurer for the amount. The law applies and is in force for a period of three years.

Constitutional Amendments. Senate file No. 274—Adding a new section, to article 12, relative to organizing the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Senate file No. 280—To amend section 2, article 14, relative to donation to works of internal improvement and manufactures.

Senate file No. 288—All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method (voting machine) as may be prescribed by law, the secrecy of voting to be retained.

Senate file No. 279—Fixing the number of supreme judges at five and their terms of office at five years.

Senate file No. 271—Providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in registered school district bonds.

Senate file No. 275—Authorizing the legislature to provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict.

Senate file No. 273—Authorizing three-fifths of both houses to change salaries of state officers.

Senate file No. 281—Adding three railroad commissioners to the list of state officers.

Senate file No. 285—Authorizing the legislature to increase the number of supreme and district judges.

Senate file No. 282—Authorizing the legislature to establish compensation of supreme and district judges.

Senate file No. 284—Limiting the number of state officers, except by concurrence of three-fourths of each house.

Senate file No. 276—Authorizing the legislature to create an appellate court.

Joint Resolutions. Senate file No. 130, by Hahn—Asking congress to pass a bill now pending for ending to the state of all government lands within the state.

Senate file No. 303—Authorizing the governor to receive and receipt in full for \$12,000 due the state from the government on account of repayment of the direct tax.

Senate file No. 270, by Sloan—That Nebraska shall hereafter be popularly known as known and referred to as the Tree Planters' state.

Senate file No. 174, by Smith—Adding congress to grant Ft. Omaha to the state on condition that the fort be converted into encampment grounds for the Nebraska National guards and maintained as such by the state.

Senate file No. 411—Authorizing the governor to appoint three commissioners to act in conjunction with a like commission of the state of south Dakota in ascertaining the true and correct boundary line between the state of Nebraska and South Dakota as far as the same may be the boundary between the counties of Clay in South Dakota and Dixon in Nebraska.

Senate file No. 123, by Pope—A joint resolution asking congress to pass a bill providing for the payment to all union soldiers who were confined in rebel prisons during the war a pension of \$2 per day during the time so confined and \$12 per month for the remainder of their lives.

House roll No. 366, by Judd—A concurrent resolution as follows: WHEREAS—The adoption of a state floral emblem by the authority of the legislature would foster a feeling of pride in our state, and stimulate an interest in the history and traditions of the commonwealth, therefore be it,

Resolved—That the legislature of Nebraska hereby declares the flower commonly known as "golden rod" (Solidago Sorotina) to be the floral emblem of the state.

soldiers' Home. House roll No. 284, by Merrick—An act to establish and maintain a soldiers' home at Millard. The law requires a lease to be made to the state for two years, with the privilege of eight additional years, for the sum of \$800 per annum, of the property and buildings known as the sanitarium and park at Millard, Neb. A commandant is to be appointed by the board of public lands and buildings, who shall receive a compensation of \$8.00 per annum. The home shall be governed and regulated under the law governing the soldiers' home at Grand Island, and to carry the law into effect \$8,000, or so much as necessary, is appropriated. Emergency clause.

Shakespeare's plays have been translated into the Armenian language, and the translation will soon be published in Russia.

THE PRICE OF CHAMPAGNE.

The Sparkling Wine is Higher in Price Than is Justifiable.

It is reported from France that the price of champagne will be, if anything, higher this year than it has been previously. This is somewhat surprising, for, although a great deal of money is spent on the manufacture and bottling of the wine, nevertheless its cost of production appears to be wholly out of proportion to the charge at which it is retailed, not only in America, but also in French restaurants. In Paris you must pay 12 francs, or \$2.40, for a not strictly first-class bottle of champagne, and the same wine will cost at least \$3 in New York. Turning to the bill of fare given in a little guide book to Paris published in 1893, the most expensive champagne is quoted at \$1.20 a bottle. To be sure, Chamberlain, Volnay, Pommard and Nuits were only \$1 per bottle then. A beefsteak with potatoes was 20 cents; and "bouilli" garnished with vegetables only 3 cents; but mutton cutlets were dear, being cited at 20 cents apiece; and a fried sole cost 40 cents, if the book is to be believed. Be this as it may, the value of the champagne produced in France is daily increasing. In the department de la Marne alone it has increased from \$1,327,000 in 1844 to \$6,000,000 in 1891. The strangest circumstances connected with champagne is that the French themselves have little liking for the vintage of Espernay. In fact, the average Gaul rarely touches "fizz" save on the occasions of marriages, birthdays and grand balls; at the carnival, and sometimes at race meetings. At smart dinner parties the vintage is never served, being deemed vulgar. There is an immense amount of champagne drunk at first-class Paris restaurants, but the consumers are for the most part foreigners—English, Russians, Germans, and especially Americans, who for some unaccountable reason do not on this wine and consider no feast complete without it.

ELECTRICAL HEATING.

It is Now Applied to Warm the Interior of a London Theater.

The Vaudeville theater, London, England, has recently been heated entirely by electricity. At first it was contemplated to use a system of hot water heating, but, after carefully considering the matter, the management decided that electrical heaters afforded a more advantageous system. Twenty-two "box" or wall radiators and four large portable radiators, all of the "Crompton-Dowsing" type, are employed, and they answer the purpose admirably. The temperature of the theater is maintained at 60 degrees, while the corridors may be as low as 40 degrees. The heating arrangements are under absolute control, and any portion may be turned off or on at will. The electricity used is taken from a public street circuit from a central station. With electrical radiators there is no danger of a fire, as there is no combustion, and the temperature is about the same as that of hot water pipes. Some difficulty was at first experienced with regard to the fire office and London county council, but all authorities appear now to be convinced that electrical heating, when properly installed, is very safe, and perfectly suitable for public buildings. It is stated that electric radiators are often used in an auxiliary sense where sufficient heat is not obtainable in buildings heated by hot water. They are also useful for chilly evenings, and at times when it is not cold enough to work the whole system of heating, but a little warmth is required in any particular room or portion of a room.

A Princess and Her Violin.

Grand Duchess Olga, the 13-year-old sister of the empress of Russia, is just now a source of great anxiety to her relatives, and especially to her mother. Some celebrated German and French specialists have been recently in St. Petersburg, with the object of diagnosing her case, and she is to accompany her mother to the south of France, where she will undergo medical treatment. She has never recovered from the shock of the terrible railroad accident at Borki, which in some way appears to have affected the development of her physique, though not of her mind, for she is a remarkably intelligent girl, and has inherited in particular her mother's talent for music. She is especially proficient on the violin, of which she is passionately fond, and which she has been playing for the past five years. Many people and not a few doctors have expressed the opinion that her playing several hours every day on the violin may be partly responsible for her stunted and slightly deformed physique. There is certainly no musical instrument more calculated to affect injuriously the figure of a young and growing girl than the violin, owing to the position in which the body is held while playing. It is probable that the doctors will now definitely insist on what they have already recommended, namely, that the princess shall put her violin aside for a time, at any rate, pending the treatment which she is about to undergo.

What Does He Mean?

What does the German minister of war mean, when he says, as he did the other day in the reichstag, that the new army rifles had been fully tested and were "certainly not inhumane weapons"? Considering that the end and object of their manufacture is the destruction of human life, "humane" is a somewhat strange word to apply to them, and we may expect to hear soon of the benevolence of gatling guns or the merciful propensities of torpedoes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others. It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Flying Under Water.

When the penguin in the London zoological garden is fed, the fish are thrown into the water, and the bird, which cannot fly in air or swim on the surface of the water, at once plunges in, and is transformed into a swift and beautiful creature, beaded with globules of quicksilver, where the air clings to the close feathers, and flying through the clear and waveless depths with arrowy speed and powers of turning far greater than in any known form of aerial flight. The rapid and steady strokes of the wings are exactly similar to those of the air birds, while the feet float straight out, level with its body, unused for propulsion, or even as rudders, and as little needed in its progress as those of the wild duck when on the wing. The twists and turns necessary to follow the active little fish are made wholly by the strokes of one wing and the cessation of movement in the other; and the fish are chased, caught and swallowed without the slightest relaxation of speed, in a submarine flight which is quite as rapid as that of most birds which take their prey in midair.

Like a Machine.

Which kept in order runs smoothly and regularly, so the bowels keep up their action if measures are taken to keep them in good working order. This infers, of course, that they are out of order. The surest recourse then is to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a laxative mild but effective, which is also a remedy for dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney trouble.

He always does his best who always does all he can.

The less blood there is in a sermon the more compliments the preacher will get.

"Ransom's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

It is well to have a noble purpose, but oh! perform the doing of it.

"Short Journeys on a Long Road"

Is the characteristic title of a profusely illustrated book containing over one hundred pages of charmingly written descriptions of summer resorts in the country north and west of Chicago. The reading matter is new, the illustrations are new, and the information therein will be new to almost everyone.

A copy of "Short Journeys on a Long Road" will be sent free to anyone who will enclose ten cents (to pay postage) to Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Lions Ate the Bear.

London Daily News: From Lemberg our Vienna correspondent learns that a terrible battle has been fought at the railway station at Rawarvaska. A menagerie was being conveyed by rail and when the train stopped at the station a great noise was heard. The guards went to the wagons containing the wild beasts and found the wooden partitions which separated three lionesses from three bears and these again from three hyenas broken down and the animals engaged in battle. One bear was missing, the lions had eaten him, skin and all. They had bitten another bear's paw off and a hyena lay dead on the floor. Two lions in a neighboring compartment remained calm. No one dared to interfere between the fighting beasts until the owner arrived in a sledge and separated them—not before he had been bitten by a bear, however. He claims damages from the railway administration because the partitions gave way.

A Word About White Clover.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin station is credited with the following: It is not advisable to sow white clover alone on land for hog pasture, but a mixture of several grasses, such as two bushels of blue grass, one bushel of orchard grass, one peck of timothy and four pounds of white clover seed. Sow this on three acres of ground, with a very light seeding of oats and barley, or, better still, without any grain at all. It is suggested that the land be not pastured until the sod is well formed, and if the grass runs up tall that it may be cut for hay. No stock should be turned in on the field until the second season, unless a few weeks in the fall while the ground is dry. Thick seeding is urged.

Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents in U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach, kidney diseases, and is a great appetizer and blood purifier. Just the medicine needed for spring and summer. 25c. at your drug store. Address Geo. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

If a woman has a nice looking pocket book to carry, she doesn't care whether she has any money or not.

Notice.

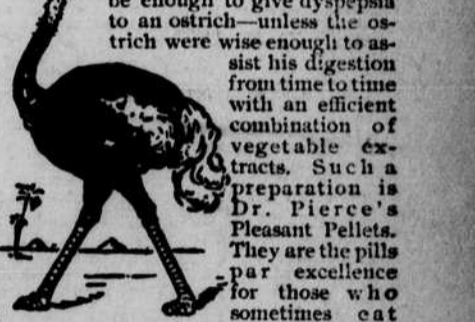
Drs. H. H. Green & Sons of Atlanta, Ga., are the greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Cure more patients than the entire army of physicians scattered over this beautiful land of ours. A valuable discovery outside any medical book or published opinion. A purely vegetable preparation. Removes all dropsical symptoms rapidly. Ten days' treatment mailed to every sufferer. See advertisement in other column.

Only a brave man is afraid of a ghost of a murdered opportunity.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. WISSELOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Bright things are not always good things.



What an ordinary man eats and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsia to an ostrich—unless the ostrich were wise enough to assist his digestion from time to time with an efficient combination of vegetable extracts. Such a preparation is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills par excellence for those who sometimes eat the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache and kindred derangements.

Once used they are always in favor.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY Bros., 66 Warren St., N. Y.

FOR ALL THE ILLS THAT PAIN CAN BRING

ST. JACOBS OIL

As CURE IS KING; Alike with ACES in Everything.

A GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Perhaps you may think that Scott's Emulsion is only useful to fatten babies, to round up the angles and make comely and attractive, lean and angular women, and fill out the hollow cheeks and stop the wasting of the consumptive, and enrich and vitalize the blood of the scrofulous and anæmic persons. It will do all this—but it will do more. It will cure a

Hard, Stubborn Cough

when the ordinary cough syrups and specifics entirely fail. The cough that lingers after the Grip and Pneumonia will be softened and cured by the balsamic healing and strengthening influences of this beneficent food-medicine, namely, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Refuse substitutes. They are never as good. Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.