

A Paralytic Cured.

His Grandfather, a Revolutionary Soldier, and His Father, Both Died of Paralysis, Yet the Third Generation Is Cured—The Method.

(From the Herald, Boston, Mass.)

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky a stroke of paralysis came to Mr. Frank T. Ware, the well known Boston auctioneer and appraiser, at 235 Washington street. He went to bed one night about six years ago seemingly in robust health. When he awoke his left side was stiffened by the deadening of the nerves. The interviewer sought out Mr. Ware to get the facts. He gave the interesting particulars in his own way:

"The first shock came very suddenly while I was asleep, but it was not lasting in its effects, and in a few weeks I was able to get about as usual. A few months after, when exhausted by work and drenched with rain I went home in a very nervous state. The result was a second and more severe shock, after which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

"My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost an arm in the struggle for American independence, died finally of paralysis. My father also died of paralysis, although it was complicated with other troubles, and so I had some knowledge of the fatal character of the disease which is hereditary in our family. After the second shock I took warning, for, in all probability, a third would carry me off.

"Almost everything under the sun was recommended to me and I tried all the remedies that seemed likely to do any good, electricity, massage and specialists, but to no effect.

"The only thing I found that helped me was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I verily believe that if it hadn't been for those pills I would have been dead years ago.

"Yes, I still have a slight reminder of the last attack six years ago. My left arm is not as strong as the other and my left foot drags a little, as the paralysis had the effect of deadening the nerves. But I can still walk a good distance, talk as easily as ever, and my general health is splendid. I am now seventy years old, although I am generally taken to be twenty years younger.

"The Pink Pills keep my blood in good condition, and I believe that is why I am so well.

Mr. Ware has every appearance of a perfectly healthy man, and arrives at his office promptly at eight o'clock every morning, although he has reached an age when many men retire from active life. He says that in his opinion both his father and grandfather could have been saved if Pink Pills had been obtainable at that time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Wanted a New Trial.

A humorous scene was enacted in the superior court room at Jackson, Ga., recently (according to the Atlanta Constitution). A negro had been charged with burglarizing a store. Colonel Watkins defended him, and was about to open the case with a well prepared oration of his innocence, when the negro quietly informed the colonel that he desired to plead guilty. Judge Beck accordingly read the law in the case and sentenced the negro for ten years. Dumbfounded at this long sentence, the negro rolled his eyes round and beckoned Colonel Watkins to come forward, and when the lawyer reached his side, the negro gently whispered: "Say, Mr. Watkins, kain't yer 'peal for a new trial?"

FLOTSAM.

A Maine paper has suspended publication for two weeks to give its employees a vacation.

Two men and three New Haven (Conn.) boys killed fifty-seven copper head snakes the other day.

About half of the towns in Rhode Island have asked to be included in the provisions of the good roads law, passed last January, permitting the use of \$30,000 for good roads.

Staid old Lewiston, Me., has been shocked and scandalized during the past week or so by a bloomer girl who smokes a cigar while riding her bicycle about the streets of the town.

On the average, and taking England and Wales, one person in 73 is a Smith, one in 76 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies and one in 174 a Brown.

Fish are disappearing from Canadian as well as American waters in consequence of the fact that fish weighing less than a quarter of a pound are seined out in fine nets and marketed.

English is now included in the list of subjects in the examination for admission to the great military schools in France. Hitherto German has been the only foreign language necessary.

A Lowell business man told his children he would give them \$3 if they would put a lot of wood into the cellar. They snubbed the job to other children for \$1.50 and watched them work with great satisfaction.

The peanut crop is likely to be a little short this year. Tennessee will probably produce an average crop, but in both Virginia and North Carolina the acreage in peanuts is 10 to 15 per cent less than last year.

Mission work in New Mexico commenced in 1876. There are now 25 schools, more than 40 ministers and native helpers, and over 800 communicants. There are about 40 missionary teachers on this field.

The city of Texarkana voted the saloons out, and immediately the Cotton Belt railway moved its machine shops from Pine Bluff to Texarkana. The company prefers to have its shops where there is no whiskey sold.

A group of islands have been evangelized entirely by native missionaries. The drink traffic is, as usual, the greatest hindrance to their work.

The Christian Advocate notes that the town of Duham, Me., with a population of 1,253, has furnished 30 Methodist ministers, and how many of other denominations it does not know.

Finland has demonstrated that spirits are not necessary in cold countries, having become practically a total abstinence country. This change has been effected under local option and woman suffrage.

THIS BEATS HARVEY.

GOLD ADVOCATE RENOUNCES THE CAUSE AS INFAMOUS.

William E. Curtis, the Famous Newspaper Correspondent, Has Learned that Silver Is Booming Japan—Time for Us to Drop the English Plan.

Japan Correspondence of the Chicago Record: Although there is a practical illustration of the single silver standard system in national currency in Japan, which affords the deepest interest to every thoughtful man who comes here, I have said very little on the subject, and that has been only quotations from others, because I wanted to study it from all possible points of view. It should be said in advance for a proper understanding of the situation that Japan attempted to maintain a single gold standard when the government was reformed some twenty years ago and failed. She then tried bimetalism, and theoretically still adheres to that policy, but English speculators carried away all the gold long since, and she is now reduced to paper currency, issued by the government, redeemable in silver, and therefore sharing the depreciation and fluctuations which that metal has suffered.

When you hold a dollar note of the bank of Japan or the national bank, which are two very large financial institutions under the auspices of the government, it is worth just as much as a Mexican dollar, which is really the standard of value in all Asia. When Japan coined gold it was at par with Mexican dollars in all the empire, but the latter coins were at a discount in the English colonies of Hong-Kong and Bombay. The speculators of the latter cities would, therefore, bring to Japan tons of Mexican dollars and exchange them in small quantities in different cities of the empire for the native gold coin. They did it so secretly and so skillfully that before the public was aware of it Japan had been actually drained of gold and had nothing left upon which to base a bimetallic currency. This trick caused a suspension of gold coinage, and it has not since been resumed.

There is no gold in circulation, or in the public treasury, or in the banks. You can buy gold coins at the curio dealers, and of the exchange brokers, and they make very pretty cuff-butons and bangles for bracelets, but they have ceased to be money and are only regarded as bric-a-brac. There is very little silver in circulation, but plenty of paper.

The Japan coinage is based on the decimal system and corresponds with that of the United States. A rin was originally the same as a mill. Ten rin make 1 sen and 100 sen make 1 yen, which used to be as good as a gold American dollar, but is now worth about 51 cents. Therefore, a man who comes here from the United States or Europe with money that is at par with gold finds his funds almost doubled immediately. The salary of a United States minister, which is \$12,000 a year, becomes about 24,000 yen, because a yen goes just as far in Japan now, except in the purchase of imported goods, as it did when it was worth a dollar. You can get the same amount of food and fuel, you can employ the same amount of labor, buy the same amount of clothing, and rents have not increased at all. But all foreign merchandise is bought and sold on a gold basis; that is, it has doubled in value. A can of American preserved meats which cost 75 sen a few years ago now cost 1 1/2 yen. An English hat for which you once paid 4 yen now costs 8. An English umbrella for which you paid 5 yen costs 10, and a piano which was worth 500 yen now costs 1,000. The natural result is a decrease in the sales of foreign merchandise and an increase in the use of domestic articles.

Speaking as one who does not believe in silver money, nor in bimetalism unless it be universally adopted and all the nations of the earth agree to maintain the value of silver, I must, nevertheless, admit that it is the uniform testimony of all concerned that the demonization of the white metal by the repeal of the Bland law in the United States and the suspension of coinage in India was a great thing for Japan.

It is a practical question here, and all persons interested, including officials, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and agriculturalists—the workingman does not think, so he cannot be included—are anxious that the agitation shall continue indefinitely, lest the present prosperity of the empire terminate. A few theorists, arguing from the standpoint of what ought to be instead of what is, insist that Japan shall join England, the Latin Union and the United States in an international agreement to maintain a certain parity between the metals, but it is by no means a popular idea. They are college professors, minority members of parliament, idle men who think and read a great deal and do nothing, and others who are entirely without practical experience or a knowledge of trade and industry. Most of them have been educated in England and got their financial notions from reading the Times and the Economist.

The solid, wise men, who are governing this empire, say: "No; let the debtors and the creditors in Europe and America fight it out. Meantime we will saw wood. The longer England holds to a standard the better 'twill be for Japan. We have no foreign debt. We owe nothing abroad. Therefore we do not have to buy gold to pay interest charges. The import trade is nearly all in the hands of foreigners, and we don't care how high foreign manufactured merchandise is. Cotton, iron and flour will stand in sympathy with silver, and it would be a good thing if

nothing but raw materials were imported into Japan."

If the value of gold measured by silver and other commodities continues to rise the manufacturing industries of Great Britain will be compelled to remove to silver-using countries or lose their markets. There has already been a very large exodus of cotton manufacturers from Manchester to India, and I hear of the early transfer of two other large cotton interests from Manchester to Shanghai. The chief markets of Great Britain are silver countries and colonies which will insist upon paying silver prices for what they buy as long as they receive silver wages for their work, or they will make their own goods. Twenty years ago, even ten or five years ago, you could get as much for a silver dollar in England as in China or Japan. Now you can get only half as much. Gold wages have not fallen in England. Silver wages have not increased in China or Japan. The results of silver labor, however, sell for gold prices when they are shipped abroad. Thus the export trade is stimulated in these countries, and having to pay twice as much as formerly for foreign merchandise the people stop buying abroad and supply their wants at home.

For these reasons you will notice that India, Japan, Mexico and other silver countries are not only much more prosperous at present than the gold countries of Europe, but their domestic industries are greatly stimulated. In fact, financial and commercial depression is almost universal except in the countries I have mentioned, where there is nothing but silver money. Prices in England and the United States have fallen with silver, particularly those of exportable products, while in Japan they remain the same. Cotton sells for about one-half what it did five years ago. Silk, which is cultivated with silver wages, brings twice as much. Transportation charges have also fallen. Since silver was demonetized Japan not only gets twice as much for her silk but pays only half as much for her cotton and very much less for freight in taking the one to market and bringing the other here. While cotton fabrics are cheaper it is just as profitable to manufacture them in Japan, because the raw material and freights are correspondingly so. There is no additional cost for food, rent and other necessities of life. Wheat and flour are selling at less than one-half what they cost in 1875. Rice remains about the same. The price of labor in both hemispheres has remained almost stationary, but from the Japanese standpoint it has doubled in America and England, and from the European standpoint it has been reduced one-half in Japan.

Take the cotton industry as an example. The Japanese mills still pay 18 and 20 sen a day for male labor and 8 to 10 sen for women. In the United States the same labor receives \$1.50 for men and 75 cents and \$1 for women. But one class is paid in silver; the other in gold. From a Japanese standpoint the Americans pay \$3 and \$4 for men and \$1.50 and \$2 for women. From the American standpoint the Japanese pay 9 and 10 cents for men and 4 and 5 cents for women. However one looks at it the difference is very wide, but the fabrics they produce sell for the same prices the world over. Therefore, while the outlay of one has doubled, that of the other has been diminished by one-half.

The American and European manufacturer has to pay the same rent, the same insurance, the same price for fuel, the same interest on borrowed money and the same taxes that he did ten years ago. Therefore the difference between the cost of production now and then must come out of his dividends, and only by the most economical and skillful management can English and American manufacturers survive. On the other hand, the Japanese manufacturer has suffered no increase in fixed charges and in the cost of labor and gets double prices for his products. Where he declared 10 per cent dividends then he declares 10 per cent dividends now. The only disadvantage he suffers is the enhanced cost of new machinery, but the gold value of machinery has fallen with the decline of silver, so that his mill and plant do not represent more than two-thirds of the investment that would have been required ten years ago.

The natural and irresistible result of all this is to attract capital into business. Old mills are being enlarged and new ones built. The output increases, competition lowers prices, and the man who is working on a gold basis suffers more and more. This explains why the increase in cotton manufacturing has been so great in Japan. But it applies in an even greater degree to rice, which is another great staple, and in which there is some competition with the southern states of America. Also of silk fabrics, paper and stationery, and many other manufactured products.

The first cotton mill was erected here in 1863 with 5,456 spindles. In 1883 there were sixteen mills with 43,700 spindles. In 1894 forty-six mills with 505,419 spindles. There have been seven new mills with 160,000 spindles already added this year, and several more are nearing completion, which will bring the number of spindles up to 711,000 before January 1, 1896.

The forty mills in the city of Osaka in 1894 paid an average dividend of 16 per cent. The highest was 28 per cent and the lowest was 8 per cent. The difference was due to management. The yarn mills pay the best.

Great Britain and Germany have suffered more than the United States from the result of silver depreciation, because they have a larger trade abroad and a more limited market at home,

and they have not only been the victims of honest competition, but of dishonorable methods. A certain number of people in Japan, like those you find the world over, are fond of foreign goods. It is more a matter of vanity than of taste. The rise in the price of imported merchandise pinched them, and to meet their demand the local manufacturers took advantage of the situation by imitating standard articles that had been brought from Europe in large quantities. They stole patterns, forged trademarks, produced goods of an appearance to deceive the public, and sold them at the old prices. There was much miserable stuff, but many of them were wonderful imitations. This was the severest blow that England and Germany have suffered, for the quality of the bogus articles, as well as the quantity, has improved by experience, and the native manufacturers have got a permanent hold upon a trade that is very valuable.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS

IT WOULD BE A LONG LIST.

That Contained the Names of All the Mixed Drinks Made in New York.

"I wonder," said a Frenchman to a New York Sun reporter, "that the keepers of American bars, who are so famous for mixed drinks, do not have a printed list of all the potables which they mix, so that men unfamiliar with them would know what to ask for. I mean a list that could be seen at the bar, like the menu at a restaurant. Since I came to New York I have inscribed here upon this leaf of my note book some words of novelty, among which you may see, if you will look at it, a flip, a julep, a whisky sour, a cobbler, a fizz, an eggnog, a sangaree, a brain-duster, a cup, an alderman's nip, a stingo, a cooler, a Smith cocktail, a gin sling, a crusta, a sherbet and a frozen punch; but I am told that besides these peculiar things there are many others made by the New York barkeepers. How can any one unlearned in American concoctions recall the names of all of them? When you go into a restaurant you look over the menu for a long time to see what dishes are upon it, and then you make up your mind to order something you would never have thought of if you had not seen its name there. An acceptable New York friend, who is now a saloon in Chicago, once took me into a saloon, at the bar of which he invited me to a drink that was very tempting. I have wanted many times to get it again, but as I am unable to recall its name I do not know what to ask for. When I told the barkeeper its color and other peculiarities, he said his compositions were very numerous, but he would fix something for me, which, however, I found to be very disagreeable. If he had been able to show me a list of all the mixed drinks prepared at his bar, I am sure I could have picked out that one of them which had previously given me satisfaction. Print it in your paper that the barkeeper shall hang up a list of his specialties, for the instruction of studious strangers, who cannot be expected to remember the hundreds of words by which American mixed drinks are designated in New York."

Fox and Collie Hunt Rabbits.

While angling in a secluded glen the writer some days ago witnessed a curious combination of poaching and natural history. The facts are as follows: A fox shepherd, in destroying a litter of hiles, took it into his head to rear one as a pet. He did so, and the animal has not only become very tame, but is a most useful ally. It and a collie hunting together kill rabbits to a miracle. They work very much in the same way as two lurchers. The collie goes out and hunts the rabbits among the fern and heather of the braes or the rushes and long grasses of the stacks, while Reynard all the time sneaks about the holes and picks them up as they come in. They understand their respective parts perfectly. The collie seems to know that it is not his business to kill and the fox is never under the slightest temptation to bolt out and give chase.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Proof Thereof.
"Here is an item," said Mr. Chugwater, who was looking over his morning paper, "about a man that fell from the thirteenth floor of a skyscraper the other day."
"Did it kill him?" asked Mrs. Chugwater.
"Kill him? He never knew what hurt him."
"I might have known it," rejoined Mrs. Chugwater, rubbing her nose thoughtfully. "Thirteen is such an unlucky number!"

No Cause for Alarm.
Mistress—Bridget, how many policemen did you have in the kitchen last night?
Bridget (modestly)—Only five, mum.
Mistress—Couldn't you induce one of them to stay all night? You know I'm afraid of burglars.
Bridget (brightening)—Rist aisy, mum; three uv 'em shlahes here regular.—Judge.

Not a Fault.
When you talk with a dealer in horses, weigh not only your own words, but his.
Young Fastkind—I thought you told me this horse was without a fault?
Stableman—So Oi did, sor.
Young Fastkind—I notice one of his eyes is blind.
Stableman—That's not his fault, sor; it's his misfortune.—Roxbury Gazette.

Matrimonial Edict in Norway.
In Norway a new law has been passed which makes girls ineligible for matrimony until they are proficient in knitting, baking and spinning. Certificates of proficiency have to be earned, and without these no girl may marry.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Frivolous Missionary Efforts.
A great deal of missionary effort has been expended upon the Chinese in California, and especially in San Francisco, but it requires a microscope to discover any real conversions after forty years of labor. The way of doing actual good for the wretched people of our slums \$100 will accomplish more than \$10,000 spent in trying to change the Chinese in their Flowery Kingdom into followers of Christ and heretics to the doctrines of Confucius. Taking everything into consideration, it is a fair question whether there is not a great waste of Christian effort as well as of money in these attempts to convert Chinese who won't be converted and whether it would not be more practical as well as more Christian to concentrate some of this effort and money upon the heathen at our very doors who know neither Christ nor Confucius.—Chicago Tribune.

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Petrified Oysters.
A bed of petrified oysters has been found on the top of Big Mountain, just back of Forkston, Wyoming county, Pa. A short time since A. Judson Stark and William N. Reynolds, jr., of Lafayette college, amateur geologists, spent a day on the mountain and brought back a fine collection of the petrified bivalves. Some of the specimens are of mammoth size, one in Mr. Reynolds' possession measuring twenty-two inches long by nine inches wide and weighing forty pounds. The specimens range in all sizes.

Fiso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 14, '94.

Lemon Juice as Polish.
Lemon juice applied to cast iron articles gives an excellent finish to the surface of the metal. It turns the portion of polished cast iron to which it is applied to a bronze black, and when touched over with shellac varnish will absorb a sufficient amount of the varnish to preserve it. To many lemon juice would seem to be a weak and ineffective acid for metal, but everyone knows how quickly a knife blade of steel will blacken when used to cut a lemon, and the darkening of polished iron by the acid is very beautiful.

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

A New Telescopic Idea.
After laborious toil at constructing enormous and complex mechanisms by which telescopes can be directed to any quarter of the heavens astronomers have all at once, although themselves the plan of leaving the big tube immovable and horizontal, and throwing the image of the desired star into it by means of a reflector. This surprisingly simple plan is to be followed in mounting the great telescope which is to be a feature of the Paris exposition in 1900.

FITS—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treats and cures all cases of Fits. Send to Dr. Kline, 153 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Atlantic Monthly for September contains the first installment of a three-part story, by Charles Egbert Craddock, entitled "The Mystery of White-Face Mountain." The second of the plan of leaving the big tube immovable and horizontal, and throwing the image of the desired star into it by means of a reflector. This surprisingly simple plan is to be followed in mounting the great telescope which is to be a feature of the Paris exposition in 1900.

Calling a Halt.
Washington Star: "There's just one thing that I want to say," said the proprietor of the newspaper to his managing editor, "and that is that we've been imposed on long enough."
"What's the matter?"
"We're going to turn over a new leaf. If these pugilists are going to do their fighting in the newspapers they'll have to pay for it the same as the baking powder manufacturers."

There is no better magazine for wives and mothers than Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass. It has made a big success in all of its departments, but its 50,000 readers are delighted with the series of anagrams which it has been publishing. In its September issue there will be one on our popular advertisers and advertisements, with a series of valuable prizes. The publishers will send a sample copy containing particulars for 20 cents.

Frederick Tennyson, the elder brother of Alfred, will soon publish a new volume of verses.

Waste of time and words are the two greatest expenses in life.

WOMEN'S FACES

—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for these events. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Where the Interest Lies.
I am an old woman and must have my say, and I tell you that when you all come into the fullest intelligence you will find that the three really interesting things of life are that human beings are born, marry and die; that we grow up in families, have friends, lovers, husbands, children; that the real flip of existence, the stimulating charm, the ever renewed cordial comes from these simple elementary facts; that they occasion the talk, the wit, the fun, the absurdities, the follies, the heartaches, which make life worth living.

The Modern Beauty
Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs.

One Spoon Enough.
A Boston man traveling through the south was obliged to stop over in a small town where there was but one hotel, at which the accommodations were hardly to be called elaborate. When the colored waiter brought his dinner the Boston man found that he was to have roast beef, stewed tomatoes, corn, peas, potatoes and coffee, the vegetables served in the usual stone china canoes. Presently he said to the waiter: "Dick, pass the spoons." The waiter rolled his eyes in genuine amazement: "Spoons, sah! What you want with the spoons? There's yo' spoon in yo' corn."

Take Park's Glycer Tonic home with you—You'll find it to exceed your expectations in all abating colics, and many ills, aches and weaknesses.

The record of attendance at the public schools of the United States during the last year gives a total of 15,530,208 pupils.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Blisters will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

Needle in Her Brain.
In the clinic of Prof. Von Bardeleben, in Berlin, the other day a curious surgical operation was performed. A 20-year-old seamstress named Wilhelmina Strange had a damning needle almost three inches long removed from her brain, where it must have been imbedded since babyhood. The poor girl all her life had often suffered headaches, sometimes aggravated by spasms. How the needle ever got there nobody knows. The patient has already been discharged from the charity.

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

In France an author's heirs enjoy their rights in his productions for fifty years after his death.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Temperance is the moderating of one's desires in obedience to reason.

Homeseekers' Excursions.
On Aug. 29th, Sept. 10th and 24th, 1895, the Union Pacific System will sell ticket from Council Bluffs and Omaha to point south and west in Nebraska and Kansas also to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, east of Weiser and south of Beaver Canon, at exceedingly low rates. For full information, as to rates and limits, apply to

F. A. DUNN,
City Ticket Agent, 1802 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Metal Wheels for your Wagons

Any size you want, 30 to 50 inches high. They fit on the axle wide or narrow. Have one in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, logs, etc. Resisting of three Call's Free Address: Empire Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 21, Quincy Ill.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

POWERED AND PREPARED (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best performed. Hard soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning wash tubs, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT MFG CO.
Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.