THE AWAKENING OF

Among all who knew him, Silas Marston bore the character of a stern, hard man. But a stranger might have read his nature in his face-in the cold, grey eyes, thin, closely-compressed lips, and severe aspect.

SILAS MARSTON.

His neighbors in Bardsleyy said he never smiled. Certainly, he smiled very seldom and laughed evenly less frequently. No frivolity of any kind had he ever allowed to creep into his life. His nature did not reuire relaxation. Music, dancing, play-going, cricket. football, golf, skittles-he scorned them all. Life was too serious

for such follies. In one characteristic he took the greatest pride. Never in his recollection had he willingly broken his word. Pefectly straightfroward in all his dealings, scrupulously honest, he had marked out for himself a line of conduct from which he never diverged, and he expected his family to walk along the same rigid chalk-mark with steps as unfaltering as his own.

The severe home discipline galled his only son terribly. When a lad is forbidden any amusement more exciting than an occasional lecture at the assembly rooms, it would be strange if he did not rebel. Tom Marston revolted, and the conseuences were seri-

He visited the theater. Some busybody saw him and told his father. not his way.

"Theaters are catchpits," he said. "If you go again I will turn you out of doors.

Tom knew-none better-that his father would most assurely do as he said, and for nearly twelve months he avoided the banned building on Bardsley Green. But one morning a comrade jeered at him and dared him to go. That night he broke Silas Marston's law for the second time, and again he was found out. On his return his father met him at the door.

"You have been to the theater," he said, in the calm, cold, equable voice angry or pleased. "What money have you?

In fear and trembling, Tom produced his purse and counted its contents with nervous fingers.

"Sev-seven-and-ninepence, father," he faltered. Silas Marston placed two sovereigns in the boy's shaking hand. "Take these and go," he said. "I disown you."

He opened the door. Next moment the motherless boy was in the streetwithout a home.

If Silas Marston were in any way disturbed by his son's absence, he gave no outward sign of it. He went to his business just as regularly as before, and was as constant in his attendance at church. To all inquiries which were many, his answer was the

"He disobeyed me, and I sent him awav.

What had become of the lad he did not know. He had kept his word, and the satisfaction thus derived was strong enough to silence his conscience -at least, so it appeared.

Seven months had passed. It was the last day of the Leeds Winter assizes. Silas Marston had been summoned on the jury. The last case on the calendar was one of forgery. The clerk called out the name of "Joseph Taylor," and the jailer brought up his prisoner, a lad of seventeen, poorly clad, and apparently half-starved. He trembled as he stepped to the front of the dock, and his face, as he glanced

furtively about, was deathly pale. Suddenly, as his gaze rested on the jury box, he staggered, clutched at the dock railings and clung convulsively, while his face alternately paled and crimsoned. So he remained, with his eyes cast down.

Had a curious spectator been watching Silas Marston closely he might have seen that juryman's cold eyes dilate, and his mouth part slightly, while an ashen pallor overspread his features. But those signs of agitation were only momentary. Recovering himself in an instant, Silas folded his arms and, leaning back, stared at the boy with stony eyes that revealed no interest whatever. Doubtless it was a great victory.

Counsel for the prosecution opened the case against the wretched lad. The accused, he said, had been in the employment of Messrs. Clifford and Rice as errand boy; it was also his duty to sweep up the counting-house. A forged check for £75, in favor of Mr. Darley, with whom the firm had dealings, had been presented at Clifford & Rice's bankers and cashed. When it was discovered that several forms were missing from a check book, suspicion fell upon the prisoner, who had access to the drawer where the book was kept, and had been seen in the company of a notorious criminal-not in custody. He was accused and searched, when three blank forms, next in sequence to that which had been cashed, were found upon him. The body of the check had not been filled up by the accused, nors did he present it, but he was charged with forging Messrs. Clifford & Rice's signature and the endorsement, both of which were excellent imitations and must have been copied from genuine signatures.

The boy was asked to plead. He stammered something unintelligible ton was free. The judge discharged who had been requested by the court to defend him rose hastily and pleaded "not guilty" on his behalf.

Silas Marston frowned.

"It's waste of time," he muttered to his neighbor on the left, the foreman of the jury.

"I think it is," rejoined the gentleman; "but let the boy have a chance." Counsel for the prosecution called witness after witness, whose evidence made it abundantly clear that the accused was guilty, but that he had been the dupe of an older criminal, who had escaped with the plunder,

Counsel for the defense, finding himself unable to contest the evidence, ap-

pealed to me court.

"I understand," he said, "that the prisoner was sent away from home only a few months ago to sink or swim. He had disobeyed his father,

a man of considerable means, who turned him out of deers. I do not envy that man's feelings when he learns the consequences of his uruatpral conduct, and I maintain, gentlemen of the jury. That it is he who should be standing in the dock and not

Silas Marston cast down his eyes. "The prisoner," continued the learned gentieman, "when on the brink of starvation fell in with a man, whose name has been mentioned, and who may yet have to answer for his share in this crime. For motives of his own this man took pity on him and fed him. It was he who induced him to apply to the prosecutors for the situation of errand boy under an alias, and it was in obedience to his command that the accused obtained the blank checks and letters bearing the necessary signatures. The prisoner could not refuse; his gratitude forbade.

"That the boy's nature is honorable and scrupulous I have proof. His father turned him out of doors to starve, yet I have failed to persuade him to reveal that stony-hearted father's name and address. He has refused to bring disgrace upon his unnatural parent by revealing his own name to his counsel. I have nothing more to add, gentlemen, except to ask you to take into account all the circumstances of this case. If the accused's father-the real criminal-could be called as a witness it would relieve

my feelings to examine him." He sat down. The judge summed up in a sentence, and turned to the jury, as if expecting an immediate verdict of "guilty."

It was not forthcoming. Whispers passed to and fro in the jury box. Silas Marston took no part in the dis-Silas Marston did not storm, desper- cussion. He had written his verdict ately angry though he was. That was on a slip of paper and handed it to the foreman. It was "guilty." Having done his duty, he had apparently no further interest in the matter. "Well, gentlemen?" exclaimed the judge in some surprise

'We can't agree," said the foreman. "Then you had better retire," was the curt rejoinder.

The jury at once filed out of the box and followed an official to the room set apart for them. "Come, Mr. Maydue," said the for-

map, addressing an elderly gentleman of benevolent appearance, "you are the only dissentient. We can add a rider recommending the boy to mercy, but, which he habitually used, whether on the evidence, we must find him

"Certainly," added Silas Marston, in his most severe tone. "The prisoner has broken the law, and he must suffer the penalty. He ought to consider himself fortunate that he is living at the end of the nineteenth century. It is not so long since the penalty for forgery was death."

Mr. Maydue turned upon him in great indignation.

"For shame, sir! I thank God that those horrible days are past. And you, sir, ought to thank your maker for giving you a different father to the brute who brought this poor boy into the world. I say he ought not to be made responsible, and I refuse to convict him. Gentlemen," he went on, addressing the jury generally, for Silas Marston avoided his gaze, "I ask you to acquit the prisoner in mercy to the miserable wretch who turned him adrift, for if you do not, nothing will save that man from condemnation when he stands before the Great Judge on the last day." Pausing, he laid his hand on Silas Marston's shoulder, and. again addressing him, said: "Are you a father?"

"Yes," faltered the wretched man. He was not prepared for Mr. Maydue's sudden attack, and the armor of cold self-righteousness and self-approval in which he had so long encased himself

was anything but proof. "I find it hard to believe you," Mr. Maydue rejoined. "But if you really have a child, picture it in the prisoner's and let your heart incline to mercy."

Silas Marston sat down and covered his face with his hands. He was beginning to awake.

"Friends," Mr. Maydue resumed, turning to his fellow-jurymen, "I ask you to find this boy not guilty. Let him have another chance. Be more merciful than his miserable father. Let that wretch answer for his neglect and cruelty himself. Do not let us do anything that will constrain us to stand beside him when he is called to account. Temper justice with mercy,

and let the boy go." "You plead well, sir," said the foreman of the jury, "but I am of Mr. Marston's opinion. The boy is guilty. and it is our duty to find him so. Mercy is the judge's prerogative. The most we can do is to recommend it.

Are you ill, sir?" The question was addressed to Sgas Marston. He lifted his head. Hi. mouth and eyelids were twitching-he could not answer. At last he was

"Mr. Marston is ill," the foreman went on. Come! Let us settle this matter and go home. Now, Mr. Maydue, eleven of us are in favor of a con-

"No. no." interrupted Mr. Marston n great agitation.

What! Has he won you over?" "Yes. God help and forgive me! I am the boy's father. All Mr. Maydue has said is true. I drove him away from home. I failed in my duty. Let him go, I implore you!"

The tears were streaming down Silas Marston's face now. His stubborn will was broken. Mr. Maydue broke the long silence which followed that

amazing appeal. "What is the verdict to be?" he asked.

"Not guilty." answered the foreman, in a husky voice. Five minutes afterward Tom Marsceased to be surprised at the vagaries

A Good Thing.

took his son home.

Lord Wolseley, the British commander-in-chief, in a public address, recently, said that he could not help thinking it was a good thing for the school children of the United States to be brought up in the conviction that they belonged to the greatest nation in the world ,and must be ready to fight for it, and he added that he two essential features: (a) An open would like to see every child in an mint ready to coin any quantity of Cleveland was elected, in the fall of The King's Daughters. English school taught to admire and love his country and the constitution under which he lived so that he could be prepared to maintain that conth tution against all comers.

TARIFF AND SILVER.

THE LATTER IS THE GREAT IS-SUE THIS YEAR.

The Most Pronounced Protectionist Must Admit It-Some Straws Which Show the Way the Wind Is Blowing-Dividing the Parties.

Senator Carter has generally been regarded as one of the most conservstates. It was this fact very largely, coupled with his astuteness as a poli- As, for example, sixteen ounces of siltician, that led to his selection as chairman of the national republican com-

Therefore his speech in the senate on the 25th ult, was of the highest significance. In substance and effect he charged the republican party with having abandoned republican principles in supporting the recent tariff bill with its "horizontal" rise, and also with having been guilty of the grossest dishonesty and fraud in its interpretation of the silver plank in the Minneapolis plat-

Conceding that the plank was not an unqualified declaration for free coinage, it certainly did pledge the republican party to some affirmative legislation in the interest of silver restoration. Upon a platform quite similar Mr. Harrison had been elected, and it was universally regarded as a declaration that the republican party should take a step forward in the direction of silver restora-

The result was the "Sherman Law." for which every republican in congress voted, and which was signed by a rethan nothing.

And yet in 1893, only a little more than two years after its enactment, we for its repeal.

United States.

In brief, the democratic party pledged utterances. to the free use of both gold and silver, the country.

This was the main point of Mr. Carter's speech, and Messrs. Sherman, Hoar and Gear struggled in vain to

It is a highly significant fact that not one of those republicans opposing free coinage, while claiming to be bimetallists, ever thinks of proposing any legislation looking toward the restoration of silver. Their bimetallism consists of opposing everything which even squints in that direction. Whenever the extreme silver men are in the ascendency and a free coinage measure is in sight, these alleged bimetallists always have some counter oppositionsuch as the Allison amendment in 1878. and the Sherman law in 1890. Both of

these were substitutes for free coinage. But when there seems to be no probability of a free coinage enactment, not a step in the direction of bimetallism are they willing to take.

In fact, they favor bimetallism that is absolutely unknown in monetary

Senator Sherman sounds the key note for them, and, whether they agree with him or not, they are very careful never to suggest any opposition. His idea of bimetallism is expressed in the follow-

"I believe that the policy of the United States adopted in 1853, of coining fractional silver coins in limited quantities from silver bullion purchased at market price, and making them a legal tender for small sums, is the only way to preserve the parity of gold and silver coins at a fixed ratio. This is properly called bimetallic money."

His idea of bimetallism is gold as full legal tender, with free coinage of that metal alone, and small change in silver, coined on government account and made legal tender for "small

If that be the correct definition of bimetallism, then we have "trimetallism" in this country, because we also have nickels, coined on government account and legal tender for small sums.

In fact, we have "quodrometallism," because we also have cents of a different metallic composition, being made chiefly of copper. All of these minor coins are struck on government account in small amounts, and are limited legal tender. So they embody all the conditions which he says are requisite for The monetary stringency then existing

"bimetallism." the all-important thing in a monetary business improved. But in the latter fess his sins, but the father cut him short system is "parity." If the gold dollar part of 1890 the great banking house of because he knew that his son was penitent. appreciates until it is actually worth Baring Brothers in London failed, \$50 in products, and the burden of debt is increased fifty fold, nobody has any mercial world. The Bank of England and burst into tears. The gentleman him without comment. He had long is increased fifty fold, nobody has any mercial world. The Bank of England home, a welcome, a ring, a feast, and a song. him without comment. He had long is increased fifty fold, nobody has any right to complain if other forms of of jurymen. It is almost needless to money are only at a "parity," with the add that the newly-awakened father gold dollar. He apparently thinks that France. the sole use which people have for "dollars" is to exchange them for other were returned to this country and freemen, never by slaves. dollars at par.

port of the English Royal Commission, ported in excess of imports. Still busigave the essentials of true bimetallism | ness moved along smoothly. As gold

as follows: be completely effective, must, in the were raging in Europe, and even off in either gold or silver which may be 1892.-National Bimetallist. brought to it; (b) the right on the part of a debtor to discharge his liabilities, metals at a ratio fixed by law.

they do not intend that any gold standardist shall define bimetallism for them. If Mr. Sherman is right, there is not a gold standard country on the face of

the earth, for they all use silver in small amounts and as limited legal tender.

stance is given by all bimetallists, and

But genuine bimetallism means the placing of the two metals upon a precisely equal footing in the matter of coinage and legal tender, the difference in relative quantities being provided for by the "ratio"-that is, the quantity ative of the silver men from the mining of the one which shall be equal as money to a given quantity of the other. ver to equal one ounce of gold.

This is bimetallsm, and when Mr. Sherman gives his definition, as Senator Teller broadly intimated, he is either grossly ignorant or grossly dis-

Senator Hoar very earnestly repudiated the idea that he was a "gold monometallist." Well, then, what does he mean by persistently adhering to a monetary system based absolutely upon gold, and which is defended upon the theory that the gold dollar is the only true and honest dollar?

When did he ever propose anything different from what now exists? He denounces Cleveland as a gold monometallist, and yet every vote he has cast upon the monetary question has been directly in line with Mr. Cleveland's wishes. Empty declamation in favor of bimetallism of an imaginary sort is never going to do any good, and when accompanied by adverse votes, it stamps the declaimer as a fraud.

Absolutely the only difference between Sherman and Cleveland is that the latter wants to destroy the greenpublican president. It was not what backs directly, while the former would silver men wanted, but it was better | do it indirectly by locking them up, and making them issuable for gold alone.

While neither Senator Carter nor Senfind an overwhelming majority of the ator Teller made an actual threat of republicans responding to the demand | bolting, their language admits of but of a democratic president, and voting one interpretation. If the republican party does not take a firm stand for The last line of legislation recogniz- genuine bimetallism, there will be a ing silver as a money metal was thus bolt that in all probability will place wiped from the statute books of the it in a minority. It is impossible to draw any other inference from their

At the same time it is equally clear without discrimination against either | that, constituted as the republican paror charge for mintage, and the repub- ty is, with so large a proportion of its lican party pledged to bimetallism and strength in states completely domin- have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight. the use of both metals as "standard ated by the money power, it cannot money," have united and practically possibly take such a stand. Hence a Bring forth the best robe, and put it on fastened the single gold standard upon substantial break in the republican him: and put a ring on his hand, and shoes column seems inevitable.

> Those who have carefully studied this great question of money are firm in the conviction that it completely overshadows the tariff in importance. That while selling our great staples in the foreign market in competition with silver-using nations, no tariff can materially improve existing conditions.

> It is therefore plain that the silver question is to be the great issue in 1896, and those who conscientiously believe that the constitutional money of the country should be restored, must be prepared for independent action.

> Put a Dollar's Worth of Silver Into the Dollar.

This contention is frequently heard, but it shows an absolute ignorance of the entire question.

The very essence of the trouble is that by demonetizing silver the gold dollar has been made too valuable. It, in fact, has grown to be a 200-cent

Now we are told that more silver must be put into the silver dollar, so that it, too, may become a 200-cent dollar. If the gold dollar had stood still and the silver dollar had fallen one-half, the demand would be just. But instead, the silver dollar has stood still (or nearly so) while the gold dollar has doubled.

This doubling has come from increasing the demand for gold. The bimetallist proposes to diminish this demand by transferring a portion of it to silver, thus, as stated elsewhere, lowering the value of gold, raising the value of silver, and bringing them to a common level, somewhere between the present values of gold and silver bullion.

To first lower the value of silver by shutting it out of the mint, and then propose to restore the value of the dollar by putting into it twice as much | had deserted him in his need. silver, is not only illogical but dis-

Reopen the mint to silver just as it was before 1873. Then if the silver enough, and to spare." dollar fail to sustain itself by the side of the gold dollar, the question of changing ratio, that is, putting in more ity and the principles of heaven, against goodsilver, may fairly be considered .-- ness and Providence, and God. He showed National Bimetallist.

The Baring Failure.

For a time the beneficial effects of the Sherman law were quite apparent. asks not rights, but mercies. in Wall street was relieved by the Mr. Sherman's idea seems to be that monthly issues of treasury notes, and 000,000 in gold from the Bank of first robe." "Put a ring on his hand."

Large blocks of American securities on his feet." Shoes were worn only by thrown upon the market, and during Senator Teller, quoting from the re- 1891 about \$68,000,000 of gold were ex-A bimetallic system of currency, to its place, and while financial storms King's Daughters.

sense yourself, a fool is a great bless- ties of New York. This is the definition that in sub- ing.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III, APRIL 19-THE LOST IS FOUND.

Golden Text: "Likewise I Say Unto You, There Is Joy in the Presence of the Angels of God Over One Sinner That

Repenteth," Luke xv, 10.



HE LESSON for today includes verses 11 to 24 in the fifteenth chapter of Luke. The parable is on the return of the wanderer, the crown and the pearl of parables. It is a world of wisdom, and hope, and love condensed into a few words, as a whole landscape is painted on the retina of the eye. It is a vision of the heart of God.

of this chapter should be studied together, as each one is completed by the others. The misunderstandings which might arise from the presentation of one view are corrected by the others. There is no one view of man's sin and loss, nor of God's love to sinful man, which can possibly present the truth on all sides and in all lights. Place in the Life of Christ .- The last part

of the third year of his public ministry. During the Perean ministry. Time-December, A. D. 29, or early January, A. D. 30.

Place-Somewhere in Perea.

The full text of today's lesson is as follows: 11. And he said, A certain man had two 12. And the younger of them said to his

father, Father, give me the portion of goods

that falleth to me. And he divided unto them 13. And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his

substance with riotous living. 14. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want. 15. And he went and joined himself to a citi-

zen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine 16. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat; and

no man gave unto him. 17. And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with

will say unto him. Father, I have sinned

20. And he arose, and came to his father. father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck and kissed him. 21. And the son said unto him, Father, I

thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants.

But the father said to his servants 23. And bring hither the fatted calf, and

kill it: and let us eat, and be merry: 24. For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they Some explanations to certain passages in

oday's lesson are as follows.

11. Here we have a picture of what God meant the world to be. The householder is our heavenly Father, full of love for his children. This beautiful world is the home fitted up with every comfort for them. The two sons represent different characters and classes among

ing to Jewish law, inherited a double portion (Deut. xxi, 17). The younger would thus naturally inherit at his father's death one-third of his property. But he desired his father to anticipate the future and give him his share now in money or jewels, "which is a common form of investing wealth to this day in the East."-Tristram. His father was rich. so that he could do it without suffering from poverty. "And he divided unto them his liv-His property viewed as the means of

13. "Not many days after," his thoughts soon took form in action. "Took his journey into a far country." Perhaps Rome, or Corinth, where were gathered every luxury and

"Wasted his substance with riotous living." The down grades of life are generally steep describe this descensus Averni, down which

14. "And when he had spent all," which did not take long, "there arose a mighty famine in that land." It was a famine of the soul, "as it pines for the father's presence and for the father's smile, longing for the lost Eden."

15. "And he went and joined himself." "Literally, glued himself to," fastened himworldly, or, perhaps, the powers of evil.-Cambride Bible. "He sent him into the fields to feed swine," the basest, most degrading work a Jew could do

16. "He would fain." He ardently desired, so hungry was he. "The husks that the swine did eat." "These husks are the pods and siliqua), a common evergreen tree bearing an abundant crop of fruit.

17. "And when he came to himself," one awakening out of an evil dream. "How many hired servants," those least connected with the family; even these "have bread

18. "I will arise and go." I will put my resolves into action immediately. "I have sinned against heaven." Against the authorhis understanding of the true nature of sin by putting this first. "And before thee." He had wronged his father, ill-treated his overflowing goodness.

19. "I am no more worthy." He makes no excuses. He humbly confesses his sins, and 20. "And he arose and came to his father." Toward, not to. He did not come to his father;

his father came out to him.

21. "And the son said." He began to con-22. "But the father said." When the fargiving of the ring restores him not only to freedom, but to dignity and power. "Shoes

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

An "emergency cupboard" is a frewas exported, the Sherman notes took quent feature of the Circles of the

The Silver Cross Hospital at Joliet, view of those who advocate it, include far Australia, in America all was Ill., owes its inception and a large part serene. And so matters stood until Mr. of the funds required for its building, to

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Neuralgia

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