The Organism of Man.

In the human body there are 263 bones. The muscles are 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages 3) pounds, or fully one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is 6 inc ies in length and 4 inches in diameter, and beats 70 times per minute, 4200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,792,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in three score and ten, and In a conversal aces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, 74 tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. This little organ, by its ceaseless industry, pumps each day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high. The lungs will contain about one gallon of air at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1200 time; per hour, inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very nearly equal to the floor of a room twelve feet square. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds and 8 ounces, of a female 2 pounds and 4 ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute rami leations, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" cutnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshaled. The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourta to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The atmospheric pressure being about 14 pounds to the square inc., a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 49,000 pounds. Each square inc. of skin contains 3500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likene l to a little drain pipe one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile dit; i for draining the body almost 40 miles loag. Man is marvelously ma le. Who is eager to investigate the curious and wonderfu! works of Omnipotent Wiston, let him not wander the wide world around to seek them, but examine himself. -Popular Science News.

Grew Six Inches In a Week.

Bertie Peardon, the ten-year-old daughter of John Peardon and wife, of Smartsville, was taken ill recently and suffered considerable pain. She was confined to her bed for some days, and during that time she grew about six inches. The girl had been quite large for her age, being quite stout and healthy. taken sick she was about five feet in height, and when able to leave her bed she measured five feet six inches and weighed 122 pounds. Her sudden growth has caused much comment.-Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

All Go One War.

In Rio Janeiro, Brazil, there is a novel system of avoiding the blockading of streets. On the busicst thoroughfares all the trucks and vehicles are headed in one direction. In this way the stream of traffic is kept constantly moving. If the current is bound east and a man doing business on the street desires to drivest. he takes the first cross street east goes to a less crowded way before turning westward .- Detroit Fre Press.

Sufferers from Dyspepsia Here's Something for You to Read

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.



Miss Jennie Cunningham South Newcastle, Me.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could eat nothing but very light food, without having terrible d'stress in my stomach. I had tried other medicines, which did meno good. Before I had taken I bottle of Hood's I saw that it was doing me good. I continued to

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla **CURES**

months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appes excellent, and my health is much better than for years." Miss Jen NIE CUNNINGHAM, South Newcastle, Me.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restor

"August Flower"

sia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me-J. W. Smith, P. M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller Lever best 2. Rugh, Droggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa. •

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE, Saraple Sochlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immenso. Univivalled. Only good one ever invented, heath weights. Sales unperfalled \$12 a day. Write quick. BROWARD, Palla, Pa



AN ALMOST EXTINCT TRIBE

THE REMNANT OF THE ALABAMA INDIANS IN TEXAS.

Always the Stanch Friends of the Whites-Their Wild, Irregular

Code of Dueling. EW persons in Texas, and probably nobody outside of the State. are aware of the fact that there still exists within its borders the remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians, even in the darkest days of the infant Republic the stanch friends of the white race. While the Comanches, Kiowas, Lipans and other wild tribes, who in years past left a trail of blood on the unprotected frontiers, have long since been gathered on Government reservations and compelled to pretermit their depredations, the remnant of Alasama and Cosbatta tribes, numbering now about 250 souls, still pursue a peaceful existence on the banks of the Trinity River in Polk, San Jacinto and Liberty Counties.

These Indians are a branch of the Creek Nation, who early in the present century withdrew from the contest with the white race as hopeless, and sought a home on the Trinity River, in Texas, then under Spanish ru'e. When immigration again brought Americans around them they persisted in their peaceful policy, receiving their former foes with cinduces and hospitality, sharing provisions with them, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of settlers in a new country. In the war with Mex co they adhered to the cause of Texas, remaining quietly in their villages. ready to take up arms with the rest of the population in case the Mexican Army

should succeed in reach the Trinity.
Several years ago the State bought a ract of land for the Alabamas and settled them upon it. They have made clearings in the forests, and constructed comfortable log cabins, having good stocks of horses, hogs and cattle, and raising sufficient crops for their support. The crops are cultivated rather for their own use than for sale. Indian corn is the principal one, though many of them plant sweet potatoes, and all of them regetables, and they usually fill their villages with fruit trees. During the cason of cultivation they remain closely at home, working industriously and hunting only at such leisure times as their crops allow them. The interval between the working and the gathering of the crops is usually spent in rest and secial intercourse and occasional hunting parties.

But when everything is gathered and housed, and the last crevic; in their granaries closed to exclude light and air, as a guard against the depredations of that South-Texan corn pest known as the weevil, then comes the return to Indian life and Indian employment. They break up into hunting parties, after the Arab fashion, taking with them their wives and children, their horses and tents and household utensils. They seek the forests which settlements have not yet reached, and work their way to the dense caue brakes on the rivers which the white man has not yet penetrated. They soon fill their camps with game, and alone with themselves and nature and safe from the intrusion of a superior and conquering race, enjoy the realization of Indian life as it was before the white man discovered their country. Devoted to the wild and exciting sports of the chase, and reveling in that absolute freedom which is their ruling passion, they find in these hunting excursions their times of greatest enjoyment. When weary of the chase or satisfied with its result, they return to their villages, their horses loaded with dried meat and deer skins, to be dressed for market, and bears' oil and hides for their own use and for sale.

Like all other Indians, they have that atal passion for drink which seems destined to result in their extermination. But it is generally kept within reasonable bounds, and they do not drink habitually. A constitutional depression of spirits to which they are peculiarly subject, or an overflow of social feeling on the reunion of friends returning from their hunting expeditions, usually leads to a beginning. One after another is drawn in, and the revel sometimes extends over three days and nights. When it is over they carefully efface all traces of debauchery, dress themselves handsomely, return to their usual occupations, and for a long time drink nothing intoxicating. They listen with patience and good humor to remonstrances on the subject, and a friend can often dissuade them from drinking, or induce them to close a revel sooner than they otherwise would have done.

They are fond of dress and show considerable taste in the selection and adaptation of the colors which best become them. They are fond of ornaments, especially those made of pure silver, but will not wear jewelry of the baser metals. They have a wild, irregular code of dueling of their cwn, and are always ready to throw life away on a point of henor. They do it with a coolness and indifference which would excite the envy of a white follower of the code. In fact they do not seem to feel that instinctive dread of death which characterizes the white man. They speak of it with as much indifference as any other future event, and meet it apparently without fear or

The Indians all speak English, and in addition converse in three different languages, all evidently dialects of the Creek, and most of them understand the servile Choctaw, which was once the general language among the different tribes and their usual means of communication with the whites. They are fond of festivals, ball play, dances and social assemblages of every kind, all of which are conducted with the best of good feeling and seem to-be sources of unalloyed enjoyment.

When their own crops are worked to point of safety they are always willing to help their white neighbors. At plantations where they are well treated, and where they find it agreeable to stay, they work for low wages. During the cotton-picking season they really render important aid. This is their favorite work. Their small hands and slender fingers are well adapted for it, and their lithe and agile for ns glide through the cotton without hecking or otherwise injuring it. As they pick by weight, and are allowed their own time of work, this leaves them the freedom of action they prize so highly. They pick very neatly and carefully, attend strictly to the in-structions of their employers, and in this, as in all their relations with the whites who treat them kindly, they are

uniformly desirous to please. Many of them have professed Chris-

tianity, and religious services are held among them by the Rev. Thomas Ward White, a minister of the Baptist Church, who has taken great interest in them. It is, however, only a question of a few years when this last remnant of the oncepowerful Alabamas, who gave the name to a State, will have disappeared from Each year their number is becoming smaller, and the time is not distant when they will be extinct .- New York Times.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO KNOW GOOD PLOUR. In buying flour there are certain test of quality. If it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint, it is good. If it is blue-white or has black specks, it is bad. If a little lump thrown against a dry perpendicular surface adheres, it is good. If it falls in powder, it is bad. If a portion squeezed in the hand retains the shape given by the pressure, it is good.—St. Louis Re-

CAN YOU BOIL A HAM?

Boiling a ham is not the simple thing it seems. It should be scraped and washed carefully and left in water overnight. In the morning when the water -enough to cover the ham-is nearly boiling, lay the ham in and keep the water in a simmer. When it has boile ! about an hour throw in two carrots, four onions, two heads of celery, a sprig of paraley, two or three blades of mace and four cloves. If the ham is very salt, it is well to change the water before putting in the seasoning, but if you do, be sure to change to boiling water. obtain tenderness and mellowness the ham must not be allowed to boil hard, only simmer. When the ham is done, set it off in its own water and let it coo in it; by this means it will retain its When cool take it out, skin it and dredge bread crumbs and pepper over it and set it in the oven until it browns New York World.

HOW TO CLEAN DRESSES.

Get five cents' worth of soapbark from the druggist (about a teacupful). For one dress take half of it and steep in about one quart of boiling water for bout half an hour or more, then strain hrough a cloth.

For a silk dress, while the liquid is varm, take a piece of white flunel and dip into it at intervals, and rub the silk. or satin, with it till it seems cleansed. When done, pull the material straight, and hang it to dry. Do not iron either the silk or satin. If the dress is very much soiled, use clean liquor to rinse it; out do not use clear water for silk, or it will not stiffen up well.

For a woolen dress dip the part to be cleaused, or the whole of it, if needel, into the liquor. This can be rinsed in the same after washing, or in clean warm water. If very dirty put the dress to soak in a tub in the liquor with more water added before cleaning or washing, The woolen goods should be pressed until

t is quite dry.

Water in whic's potatoes have been poiled will cleanse delicate colore l woolen or worsted goods. The dress should be wet all over. Use no soap. Rinse in clear warm water. Press while still damp. This will not injure the most delicate colors. - Boston Cultivator.

SOME RECIPES FOR SOUPS.

Salsify Soup-Scrape two dozen salsify or oyster-plant roots, cut into slices, put n a saucepan, and cover with boiling vater. Let boil until ten ler. Add hree pluts of new milk, six whole allspice, six pepper-corns and a blade of mace. Rub two ounces of butter and two tablespoons of flour together, and stir into the boiling soup. Season with salt and a dash of cayenne, and serve.

Celery Soup-Take four roots of celash and cut in small pieces. Cover t with water, add a teaspoonful of salt, and boil half an hour; then pass through colander. Put two quarts of milk on to boil; ald the water in which the celery was boiled, with a slice of onion and two or three chopped stalks of celery. Rub a tablespoonful each of butter and flour together, and stir in the boiling soup. Season with salt and pepper and erve immediately.

Halibut Soup -Put two pounds of fresh halibut in a soup-kettle, with a bunch of parsley an lone slice lonion. Cover with boiling water, and let simmer for twenty minutes. Take the fish up, pick it free of bone and skin, and mash the flesh fine. Put three pints of milk on to boil; rub an ounce of butter and two ounces of flour together, add to the boiling milk, stir until thick, put in the fish with salt and pepper, let come to a boil, and serve. Any fresh fish may be used instead of halibut.

Bisque of Lobster-Prepare, boil and open two her lobsters; cut the meatinto small pieces. Break the shells and small claws; put in a saucepan with a quart of boiling water. Pound and mix the spawn, the fat, part of the coral, two ounces of the lobster meat, an ounce of butter, and two of flour until reduced to a pulp. Strain the liquor from the saucepan over the pulp, gradually mixing it; season with a little salt and cayenne, add the remainder of the meat, and the coral rubbed fine, and serve im mediately.

Potato Soup-Take half a dozen medium-sized potatoes, pare, and put on to boil in a quart of cold water. When half done, drain, and cover with a pint of fresh boiling water. Add a sprig of pursley, a stalk of celery, a slice of onion, and let boil until the potatoes are Put three pints of new milk on to boil. Press the potatoes through a sieve. Rub tablespoonful each of flour and butter together, and stir into the boiling milk. Pour over the potatoes, stir until smooth, season with salt and pepper, and serve immediately. -- Har-per's Bazar.

Tallest Structures in the United States.

The tallest structure now existing in the United States is the Washington Monument, the memorial shaft erected at the National capital in honor of the memory of the "Father of His Country." It is 550 feet in height. Next after the Washington monument, the tallest structure is the tower on the Madison Square Garden, near Madison square, New York City. The lookout gallery at the summit of this tower is the highest point of vantage in New York City, and with the exception of the summit of the Washington monument the highest in the country. From the pavement to the electric lights on the forehead of the gilded Diana, which until recently crowned the structure, there was an interval of 341 feat.—New York Press.



Paris reports gowns of paper.

Lace frills for the neck are quite in

Queen Victoria during her youth, Stylish gloves will be embroidered on the backs to match suits.

A good sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women.

The study of astronomy is the newes and adopted by English women. Among the choicest fabrics are the

ine repped, light weight velours.

Mrs. Henry M. Stapley, although at artist, has absolutely no taste in dress Women not only buy comfortable boots for their c'ildren, but wear them themselves.

Queen Anne detested the smell of roses, and became sick when they were in the room.

A laundry in England, owned by wonen and employing only females, earned \$25,000 last year.

Mrs. Reginald de, Koven, wife of the musical composer, is her husband's chief adviser and critic. Mrs. Amelia Berr is said to make from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year from

her literary work. Mary, Queen of Ecots, hal a lap dog that followed her to the scaffold and soon after died of grief.

Italian women and Oriental women bring with them to this country the arts of knitting and ombroidery. Miss Wanamaker is heiress to at least

\$2,000,000. She is so pretty that she would be a catch if she hadn't a cent. "Chopped Chat" is the name given to a series of evening talks to be given by a Pailadelphia society lady during Lent.

At a recent luncheon the ices were served in china cups of rose-leaf design, each cup encircled with a wreath of

Walter Besant's sister, Mabel, is au enthusiastic tricyclist and regards a 'spin" of thirty or forty miles as a mere payatelle.

There are believed to be a score of women in New Yor Dity whose collections of lace vary in value from \$2),000 to \$50,000. George Eliot wrote for eight years

with the same peu, and when she lost it bewailed her misfortune as almost too hard to bear. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt gives so

muc's in charity, that she has less money to spend on her own adornment than nany of her relatives. Hats have wide brims and low crowns,

are bent and pinched into many shapes, and trimmed in front, at the side, or back, as is most becoming. A New York dealer is making an ef-

fort to introduce them under the name of dress extenders. A hoop skirt by any other name would waste space. The Daughters of the American Revo-lution are raising a fund to secure a life size portrait of Mrs. Caroline Scott Har-

rison, late President of the society. A new hair ornament is of filigree silver in the shape of a butterfly, with the

delicate wings studded with pearls." The butterfly is so mounted that its wings flutter. The Empress of Austria has made so

much progress in the study of modern Greek that she is about to translate two of Shakespeare's plays into that lau-One of the oldest war pensioners of

the United States is Mrs. Semons, of Sodaville, Oregon, who draws a pension from the war fund of 1812. She is over 100 years old. Lady Haberton in her zeal for dress reform is organizing a league, every member of which will be pledged to

wear skirts clearing the ground by at least five inches. Ohio's capital rejoices in the posses-sion of the only fourfold string quartet in the world played by women. Four first violins, four secon 1 violins, four

violes and four 'cellos complete the ensemble. M. Felix, the well known Parisian man-milliner, has always condemned crinolines in any stape. He takes some credit to himself for having brought in-

to vogue the infinitely more graceful style that has reigned of late. Miss Eleanor Hewitt, daughter of New York's ex-Mayor, can play the piano, violin and banjo, drive a four-in-hand or tandem, ride a thoroughbre I and row

and sail a boat, and speaks Frenc's, Ger-man and Italian like a native. Blac's stockings are, like black kid gloves, very expensive. Cheip gools are abominable, as the dye soils the under wear and the shoe lining: a fast black stocking warranted is a luxury that the rich weining alone can al-

The newest Paris gowns are being made with the new full skirt, and the silk under petticoat is quite separate from the outer skirt. This is a return to the style of three or four years ago, and is much less ciumsy an I more com fortable.

A fashionable welding gift just now te a "loving cup" of silver or gold, beautifully engraved, and with its four handles in graceful attachment. On one side is the united monogram of the letters of the family names of the bride and groom.

A new deep crimson shade has appeared among handsome London-made house gowns. It is style i Virginia creeper, from frost-tinted leaves of that vine. It combines handsomely with black, chamois color or with cortain shades of green in velvet.

Lean women who desire to accumulate a plump covering on their bones are advised to avoid worry, to cultivate calmness, to sleep eight hours every day, to take moderate exercise, to eat fatten ing foods, suc's as soup, butter, cream, fat and juicy meats, olive oil and farina-ceous articles, and to take warm baths

According to the President of the Kansas State Dairy Association it costs more to grow a pound of wheat than to make a pound of milk in that State, and the wheat sells for three-quarters of a cent a pound and the milk for a cent a

Acid Used to Wash Cheese Rinds.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a family has just been poisoned by cucese. The cheese was examined by a Food Inspector and was found to contain the poisonous alkaloin tyretoxicon that is often found in milk. The Inspector also discovered that the rind had been washed with a composition of sulphate of copper and arsenious acid. This, it was said, was done by manufacturers to prevent cheese mites from forming and to preserve the cheese from mice and rats, and for that reason the rind should never be eaten. Several prominent commission mer chants and cheese manufacturers in this city were seen yesterday, and were asked

to what extent such composition was

used to wash cheese in this State and Stephen Underhill said that he had never heard of any such preparation being used in this State to wash cheese. A member of the firm of John S. Martin & Company said that some kind of preperation was used in Chicago and other citics out west to wash cheese and give the rind a bright color, but he could not tell what the preparation was. In this State ammonia and hot water were some times used to wash cheese when the rind became mouldy, but he had never heard of any other wash used in New York. At the office of W. E. Smith it was also said that some kind of preparation was used to wash cheese in the west. Of late years, however, comparatively small quantities of cheese came from the west, is most of the cheese made there was

Deputy State Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburgh had never heard of any such preparation to wash cheese as that said to have been used in Cleveland .-New York Times.

also consumed there.

There are many stone bridges in Ching dating bick from 1000 B. C.

Royal Baking Powder

Is Absolutely Pure

WHILE there are so many alum baking pow-

physicians decide render the food unwholesome

and liable to produce dyspepsia and other

ailments, housekeepers should exercise the ut-

most care to prevent any powder but the Royal

In the use of Royal there is an absolute

The official State Chemists report: The

Royal Baking Powder does not contain am-

monia, alum, lime, nor any injurious ingre-

dients. It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

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In the use of any baking powder but Royal

It is unwise to take changes in matters of

from being brought into their kitchens.

certainty of pure and wholesome food.

baking powders to contain impurities.

there is uncertainty if not actual danger.

ders in the market, the use of which all

The settlers on the Quillayute prairies, in Washington, are afforded fine sport in thousands of wild geese that come there in the fall and make the region their

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach dis-orders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and deblitated persons.

shoulders only.

There are some epicures in rabbit eat-ing who never touch any part but the hind quarters. Others will eat the

For Coughs and Throat Troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly." — U. Falch, Miamicille, Ohio.

The coast line of California is about 1100 miles from north to south and a'most 200 miles from the ocean to the eastern line.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Mala-ria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

A tax on street organ grinders is pro posed by two London vestries.

An Idaho Golfah.

Olie Larsen, a blacksmith in the Last Chance mine, can compare streagh with Goliah. He is six feet two inches in height, his chest measurement is fortytwo inches, waist forty-six, he turns the scales at 256 pounds and is forty years old. Anvils are toys for his strength. boilers and immense fly wheels he han dles with apparent case and he is contemplating a journey on foot to the World's Fair, carrying as baggage a sample of ore from the mine in which he works weighing 3353 pounds. On arrival he proposes, if he succeeds in securing space for his special and exclusive use, to display his chunk of galena on his shoulders eight hours each day .- Wardner (Idaho) Barbarian.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bettles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. X



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Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn. Factorice.—Taunton, Mass. Pairhaven, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass. **ඊංගංගංගංගංගංගංගංගංගංග**ර

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No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive an it inch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the bather nor burr for the Rivets. They are atrems, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All enoths, uniformer asserted, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for thems, or send 40s. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'id by JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,



BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.



Worth Reading.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 13, 1889.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:-I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75 cents.

We offer

PISO'S CURE FOR The Best Cough Syrup.
Tastes Good. Use in time,
Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION you a ready

made medicine for Coughs Bronchitis and other discases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption,

though at first it was com-pounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprie-tary medicine. But after compounding that prescrip-tion over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is

It is now a "Nostrum,"

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?