Dairymen who are in the habit of diluting their milk with water have found out an ingenious plan of circumventing the public analysts. Under the act of Parliament they can request that their milk shall be analyzed by the chemists at Somerset House, and this they now do. Their object is to gain a little time, for milk quickly begins to ferment, and it is not possible to test with accuracy a decomposed fluid, and say what it consisted of before decomposition set in. Dr. Wynter Blythe instances a recent case of a dealer who sold milk diluted with at least eight per cent. of water. He appealed to Somerset House, and after a little delay Somerset House declared that there was no evidence of the addition of water, so that the case was dismissed. That he had nevertheless made no mistake in the matter Dr. Blythe is certain, as the milk had been subjected to an independent aualysis by Mr. Colwell, who agreed with him. The only way out of the difficulty would be for each sanitary authority to have a freezing chamber, in which reference samples of milk, etc., could be frozen and preserved. Such a chamber would also be found useful for preserving meat supposed to be diseased until the evidence on both sides could be heard by a court of justice.-London News.

### Food by Chemistry.

Philadelphia has a chemist who believes that meats of all sorts and flavors will ultimately be produced in the laboratories of the chemist. Says he: "Within this century I expect to see synthetic steaks, roasts and chops entered upon the bills of fare at our leading hotels and restaurants, and they will be prepared so artistically as to appeal to the sense of beauty as well as to the appetite. At first, of course, in order to appease the natural prejudices against anything so novel, a choice will be afforded between the real and artificial; but eventually the killing of animals for food will be regarded in all civilized countries as barbarous. That this is not an absurd prediction is well assured to those who have observed what synthetic chemistry has already done in exactly reproducing mustard, sugar, butter, ice, lemon juice and flavoring essences, besdes madder, turpentine and many other compounds used extensively in commerce."

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

ABour the only European monarch whose like is not insured is the Czar of Russia.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infiamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets infiamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the infiammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an infiamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The True Laxative Principle Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleas-

ant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral sol tions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Will check an ugly cough at once and prevent a cold from going to the lungs. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Don't Wheeze and cough when Hale's Boney of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constitution, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve strength is gone and that your nervous system needs building up. The

Hood's Sarsaurest remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. \*\*\* strengthens the nerves

creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.



A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a finnel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

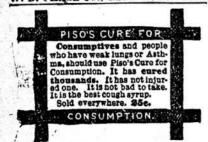
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Voniting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pa.ns.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, billious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PLLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 5) cents her bottle. Sold by all druggists.

WORK OFFERED We want agents
self warranted nurser; stock on
salary; no experience necessary.
W. D. CHASE CO., GENEVA, New York.



## THE DYNAMITE GUN.

WAR'S DEADLIEST WEAPON AND ITS POSSIBILITIES:

It Will Vastly Strengthen Our Coast Defences-A Projectile Capable of Destroying Three Men-of-War.

THE great guns that threw into the air an acre of the Atlantic Ocean last week are perhaps, says the New York Sun, help another cause than that of war, and doing their involuntary share in moving the world along toward that state of friendly quiet in which the Peace Congresses believe we should The knowledge of the power for dreadful destructiveness that each new improvement gives causes even kings to hesitate while the name of war grows more hateful to the people. Improvements in explosives and in small and big arms have done this much for the peace of the world, and now a quarter of a ton of dynamite



thrown a mile and a half out to sea, and placed with an accuracy that has varied only slightly throughout the tests, has come to aid in the work of abolishing war.

There comes out of these tests the conclusion for New Yorkers that a hostile ship is not likely to enter their harbor. If the guns at Sandy Hook were not equal to keeping out a foreign vessel, then a battery of the guns stationed at Coney Island and at Rockaway could add strength that should prove invincible. The owners and promoters of the new guns maintain that one of the projectiles is capable of destroying three men-of-war. Seven years ago an experiment in the lower bay gave a measured indication of the destructiveness of one of these projectiles when it was discharged at a An old wooden schooner which had been used in the coast survey was anchored about 1864 yards from Fort Lafayette. An eight-inch pneumatic gun was mounted and loaded with a projectile containing fifty-five pounds of nitro-gelatine, which is somewhat more than onetenth of the strength of the projectiles used in the tests last week. The gun. moreover, had not been brought to its present state of completion, although these experiments attracted public attention to the use of dynamite.

The schooner was ninety feet long and was anchored bows on. The first shot from the gun at Fort Lafayette fell short, and the second exploded about ten yards from the vessel, broke off the mainmast and blew up a part of the deck. The third projectile exploded under the schooner and lifted her out of the water. She seemed to rise slowly into the air and then broke into two parts directly amidships. Two more projectiles completed her demolition and left only a mass of sult of the experiments made when the gun was incomplete, and the explosive in the projectile only a small proportion of the amount used now. But it indicated something of what might be expected when one of these projectiles and a vessel should come

into close quarters. The news comes from Washington that the results obtained by these last tests, and more especially, the great accuracy with which projectiles have been placed, have attracted the admiration of the ordnance experts in adoption for purposes of coast defence, and the protection ci those coastwise cities for which the Fortification Board has recommended a general policy of defence against attacks from foreign fleets. The army ordnance officers believe that these tests have proved beyond doubt the dynamite gun will be a most significant factor in the harbor defence of our cities, and that, howeverstrong fortifications may be, they will not prove 500 pounds. completely adequate without one of these guns.

There was for several years in Washington a prejudice against the gun among naval experts, and the failure of the guns on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius to work satisfactorily in the exhaustive tests which have been given since the cruiser has been completed has increased the lack of confidence in them. The army has always con-tended that one of these guns, scientifically manipulated, was capable of greater destructive power than three and for that reason greater accuracy of the heaviest pieces of ordnance manufactured for coast defense. General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has maintained that while sult. In addition to these adthere was great development yet to be secured in perfecting the dynamite | them, there is, of course, no dirt or gun, sufficient progress had already been made to guarantee its adoption the gun after it has been used. with other ordnance in the protection of great cities. Captain Sampson, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, has always been in some doubt named Meffort, who had made a study as to the expediency of adopting the of explosives. The pneumatic gun of gun for use in the navy, but he believes that the disadvantages which an idea suggested to Meffort by arhave been encountered, mounting one rangement of a piece of gas pipe and of the guns on a war ship, can be roughly made dynamite torpedo. He



readily removed with a stationary platform on shore, and that all the difficulties which prevent its effective | the present gun was devised, and less shock to the explosive. The fuse use can readily be reduced to a minimum. The recent results obtained latest tests have suggested possible in the point of the projectile, where at Sandy Hook are regarded by crd- improvements in the details of the nance officers here as indicating that | gun. the use of dynamite in modern warfare has become practically indis- aggregate fifty-two tons, but the gun pensable to the proper protection of can be moved by the turn of a wheel barbors, and they now admit that or aimed in any direction. A tele-whatever doubt was formerly held scope stands by the gun, and through as to the impossibility of securing this the gunrer places his aim. The range and accuracy has been removed gun is moved by electricity. The by the apparent facility with which compressed air is conveyed from the the projectiles were discharged by the

fifteen-inch gun last week.

the question of using dynamite expelled from tubes by compressed air air is conducted by means of large for the destruction of a ship. Early in pipes up through the carriage to the 1886 the department ordered the construction of a vessel which was to be fitted with three dynamite tubes mounted forward stationary and aimed by the ship's rudder. The vessel was to have great speed, and it was believed that she would "revolutionize warfare." A favorable report on the system had been made by the Pneumatic Gun Board, and the vessel was built by the Cramps at a cost of nearly \$400,000. The first trial with the guns occurred in 1889. Three shots were fired for range, and fifteen for endurance. The report of the Board says that no attempt was made to secure accuracy of practice. The trials being simply to meet the contract requirements as to the rapidity of fire, and the capacity of the system to maintain that rapidity for a given time. After considering the report, the department ordered a second trial, the projectile to be used being a sub-calibre containing a 204-pound charge of gun cotton and fitted with mechanical fuses. The result showed that a shell containing 200 pounds of gun cotton or other high explosive could be thrown at least one mile by each of the dynamite guns constituting the vessel's armament. After considering maturely all the tests on the Vesuvius, the Chief of Ordnance reports on the value of dynamite guns on war ships as follows: "Each time the conclusion has been

more or less favorable. Each report, however, has stated that the accuracy of the guns leaves much to be desired. It is manifest that the accuracy of a gun is its most important quality, and without a satisfactory degree of accuracy all other advantages are of minor importance. The difficulty in the pneumatic guns appears to centre in the main valve which admits the air to the gun. At all ranges except the maximum the successful working of the gun demands that this valve should open and close in an exceed-

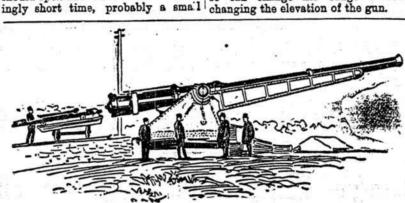
platform. From these reservoirs the



THE PROJECTILE STARTS ON ITS WAY.

trunnions, and from the trunnions through a large casing surrounding the barrel to the breech. Rotary joints are provided in this pipe at the pintle and at the trunnions, which alow the gun to be moved with freedom without breaking the continuity of the pipes and allowing any escape of air. A large valve near the breech controls the admission of air into the barrel. The opening and closing of this valve are automatic and completely under the control of the gunner.

A feature of the pneumatic system is the ability of the gunner to change the range without changing the elevation of the gun by controlling the amount of compressed air that escapes at each discharge. When the discharging lever is pulled the large valve at the breech opens and remains open a sufficient time to allow a certain quantity of air to escape into the barrel; then the valve closes before the projectile leaves the muzzle, cutting off the escape of the air and retaining in the reservoir all that was not needed in propelling the projectile. The length of time the valve remains open is under control of the gunner, and by regulating the amount of air that enters the barrel he regulates the energy imparted to the projectile, and so can change his range without



SIDE VIEW OF THE BIG PNEUMATIC GUN.

fraction of a second. The difficulties encountered in accomplishing this have not been overcome. The department has already expended \$30,000 upon experiments with these guns without any decided improvement. Without entering further, at this time, into the merits of the system, the bureau recommends that further experiments be deferred until after the installation at Sandy Hook of the fifteen-inch guns now in course of construction for the War Department. In these guns the company promises to overcome the difficulties which exist in those of the Vesuvius."

this establishment of the effectiveness which the company uses. cent tests is to be drawn from the use of compressed air in the guns. The would detonate so sensitive an explosive as dynamite. The 36,000 pounds pressure to the superficial inch, which is about the average force of powder, would cause the projectile to explode before it left the gan. Another necessity which renders the use of powder impossible is the importance of success of the gun will lead to its heat it to such an extent that the dynamite would explode. As it is, the pneumatic gun is made cooler by every introduction of compressed air. If powder were used the shell of the projectile would have to be very much heavier than it is now, and there would be less space for the explosive. The largest projectile now weighs 1120 pounds, and about forty-five per cent.

> The projectile must, moreover, be expelled at a uniform rate. The first shock of the explosion of powder, diminishing until its force ceases, would cause the projectile to explode, while an explosion is prevented by the unvarying pressure of compressed air, which maintains the same rate -about 1000 to the inch-throughout the gun. Another reason given by the company for the use of compressed air is that the force of powder is likely to be variable. It is not always uniform, is obtained by the use of compressed air, which they say they can be certain will always produce an exact re-

> of this weight is in the explosive,

which in these large projectiles weighs

vantages, as the company regards smoke or necessity for scrubbing out The idea of using compressed air as-

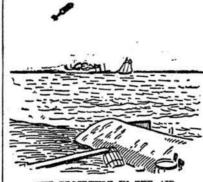
by means of an improvished mortar, than once or twice in a half dozen efhis fuses were not adequate. Since that time Meffort's idea has been improved upon from time to time until

The gun and carriage weigh in the engine rooms by means of pipes to of 5200 yards. The fuse used in this wrought iron and steel reservoirs, projectile is somewhat more than The navy was the first to take up which are in chambers under the gun twelve inches long and 31 inches in

The system of keeping the reservoir always stocked with compressed air is simple one. At each discharge of the gun the air pressure in the reservoir falls according to the adjustment of the valve. If the standard pressure in the reservoir is 1000 pounds to the square inch, one shot may reduce this pressure to 900 or 850 pounds, or any pressure not usually less than 800 pounds. By drawing from a storage reservoir beside the engine rooms which contains air at a pressure of more than 1000 pounds to the square inch, the pressure in the gun reservoir may be speedily restored. This Next to the interest that attaches to is, in brief, the compressed air system

floating wreckage. This was the re- of dynamite as an ammunition, prob- The system of loading the gun has ably as interesting a lesson of the re- been arranged so that there is no danger to be feared from the rapid handling of the projectiles. The projecofficers say that for many reasons it tiles are brought from the magazines would be impossible to use powder. in trays, which are run onto a loading Perhaps the most important is that it carriage. This carriage runs on a circular track around the gun and brings the projectile into position for loading. A windlass is used for foroing the projectile into the bore of the gun. It requires four men to load the gun with a sub-calibra projectile, while the full calibre projectiles, which weigh as much as 1120 pounds, both services. The believe that the keeping the gun cool. Powder would require six men. The company's managers say they have never had an

accident.
Captain Rapieff, the designer of the gun tested as recently, says that the projectiles can easily be thrown upon the deck of a vessel. There are two kinds of projectiles used in the gunone, termed a full calibre, fits the bore closely; the other, a sub-calibre, is considerably smaller than the bore, and is made to fit snugly at the ends by a system of circular blocks, which are loose and which fall into the water a few hundred feet from the mouth of



THE PROJECTILE IN THE AIR.

the gun after the discharge. All of the projectiles have ogival heads and long bodies. The gun being a smooth bore, rotation is given to the torpea substitute for powder is said to have does as they move through the air by originated with a Toledo mechanic means of spiral vanes, something on the plan of a ship's propeller, which are attached to the rear. The fullto-day is said to have developed from calibre projectile is eleven feet in length and has a capacity for 500 pounds of high explosive. The point is made of bronze and the body of succeeded in throwing his projectile steel three-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The explosive charge is but could not make it explode more divided into two parts by a diaphragm across the interior of the projectile, forts. This was due to the fact that about at its middle, the object being to distribute equally the strain caused by the setting back of the charge at the instant of discharge, thus causing members of the company say that the | which causes the explosion is situated it is inserted just before the loading. The range of this projectile is 2600 vards.

Two sizes of sub-calibre projectiles are used; one ten inches in diameter, which carries a charge of 200 pounds of high explosive and has a range of more than 4000 yards, and the other eight inches in diameter, carrying 100 pounds of dynamite and having a range

diameter and weighs twenty pounds. To the end of it is attached a brass case, containing a priming charge of 21 pounds of dry gun cotton. About thirty-seven grains of fulminate of mercury are used to explode the gun cotton. All of the more important parts of the fuse are in duplicate, in order to insure certainty of action. The hammers are locked until the projectile is well out of the muzzle of the gun, when they are automatically unlocked.

The fuses may be set to explode the instant the projectile strikes the water, or two or three seconds later. The projectile flies through the air always in view until it strikes the water. Tons of water burst into the air and then settle down into great stretches of white foam. The force of the shots is felt at Sandy Hook, and one on Friday was distinctly noticeable at Atlantic Highlands, four miles from the spot where the projectile exploded.

### Photograph of a Kicking Horse,

Captain J. B. Dumas, now in Tunis, and who is one of the most remarks ble horsemen of our army, sends us what we consider a most wonderful instantaneous photograph, which we re-



produce herewith. It represents a horse in the act of kicking. The attitude is real, since it is registered by photography; but what an extraordinary attitude it is! No painter would dare to reproduce it. The kick represented herewith was obtained with a three and a half-year old horse-an Anglo-Syria-Barbary one, sixteen hands high, possessing great talent and a remarkable conformation. His character is restive, and he uses with the greatest energy all the warnings to keep out of the way that his intelligence can suggest to him.-Paris La

#### A Youthful Glant.

A boy of gigantic proportions, such as has never before been equaled by similar objects of curiosity, is being exhibited in Berlin, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. His name is Carl Ullrich, and he was born in September, 1880. His father is a man of small stature, and his mother and their seven other offsprings show no unusual proportions. Up to his third year Charles grew normally; from that time on he took a spurt to ward an unusually rapid development. He is now nearly six feet tall and weighs 830 pounds. His head measures in circumference twenty-seven inches. Hands and feet are enormously developed, the middle finger of each



THE GIANT BOY.

hand being in diameter the size of a silver dollar. Professor Virchow, who has closely examined this juvenile monstrosity, states that all the bodily organs perform their functions normally, and that in all probability the giant youngster will surpass all giant men when he reaches his majority. Carl was a bright and active pupil at school, and converses in-telligently with his audience, although he has been in the museum but a very short time.

The Generations of the Adams Family. John Quincy Adams, who died recently of apoplexy, at Quincy, Mass., was the oldest son of Charles Francis Adams, the United States Minister to Great Britain during the war. The generation of the Adams family is as follows: John Adams, second President of the United States, born 1735, died 1826; John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, son of the preceding, born 1767, died 1848; Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England in 1861-'68, son of J. Q. Adams, born 1807, died 1886; John O. Adams, eldest son of C. F. Adams, born 1833, died August 14th, 1894.-New York Independent.

The snipe has nerves down to the tip of his bill, because he digs for his living, and not being able to see his food has these nerves provided to enable him to ascertain its presence.

These New Bicycle Suits.



Portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Puzzle: Which is which?-Judge. THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 105 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

Passing of the Compass.

The compass may yet disappear from the sea, says the Philadelphia Record. The little needle, by the aid of which intrepid mariners have for centuries charted the vast ocean developed a sudden fickleness to the pole as soon as the compass was placed aboard the iron and steel ships of this age. So erratic have been the needle's deviatious that, without frequent comparison with some known standard, the helmsman would have been afraid to trust the instrument as a nautical guide over the trackless waters. For the first time in the history of navigation an appliance has been invented which seems to be absolutely accurate and trustworthy in the determination of the course of ships at sea. Lieutenant W. H. Beecher, of the United States navy, appears to have achieved this triumph in his delicate and beautiful solarometer, the telescope of which is so floated upon successive layers of quicksilver, in a vessel hung upon gimbals, that the heaviest sea will evidently be unable to disturb its dead level. The authorized Government deep sea trial of the first model on the North German Lloyd steamer Weimar will decide the fate of the old style compass.

#### The Pepsin Habit.

A New York physician of prominence remarked the other day to a newspaper man that he was not surprised to find that the pepsin habit is raging just as furious to-day as the quinine habit did not long ago, as it seems to be human nature for people to make continual experiments on themselves with medicine, with a blind faith that a popular panacea will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Said he: "I have noticed that in all the penny-in-the-slot machines devoted to confections the pepsin-gum boxes are nearly always empty. I am told that it is necessary to refill them several times a day. Boys hawk it everywhere-in the streets, at the races, at baseball games. It cannot do very much harm to a dyspeptic, but it certainly does him no good. The amount of pure pepsin in a package of this gum is infinitesimal."—New Orleans

It is difficult nowadays to imagine how the Japanese managed to live without tea; everybody drinks it at all hours of the day, and the poorest people rarely get a chance of drinking anything stronger, and yet it is, as things went in old Japan, a comparatively recent introduction. Tea was introduced with Buddhism from China, and though some plants were brought as early as the ninth century, it was not much grown until the end of the twelfth. Darums, an Indian saint of the sixth century, often represented in Japanese art either crossing the ocean on a reed or sitting a monument of patience with his hands in his sleeves, was the father of the tea-plant. After years of sleepless watching and prayer he suddenly got drowsy, and at last his eyelids closed and he peacefully slept. When he awoke he was so ashamed of this pardonable weakness that he cut off the offending eyelids and threw them on the ground, where they instantly took root and sprouted into the shrub which has ever since had power to keep the world awake .-- Harper's

Charles II. was the Mutton Eating King, from his fondness for spring

Magazine.



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indigestion bad taste in the mouth loss of appetite

sallow skin pimples depression of spirits

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