Dog Farms in China In Manchuria and all that part of China adjoining Mongolia there are thousands of farms devoted exclusive o dog raising. At each of these cstablishments several bundred dogs are kept, which are killed by strangula-tion when they are 8 months old, usualtoward the middle of winter. At that time their skin is covered with very fine hair, and from these skins are made winter clothes for the inhabitants of the celestial empire. The dogs furnishing these skins are en-tirely different from the breed of dogs known here or in Europe, and their fur is said-to be so long-haired and close on account of the extreme cold in

that region. These fur dogs constitute the only wealth of this desolate country, and the only dowry given to the daughters of these farmers consists of a number of dogs. The value of the dogs about half a dollar, and as it takes eight fur dogs to make a coat, such an article is rather expensive.

Traffic in dog skins is centered in large cities like Moukden and Foo Chow, where they are tanned. At the first-named place the amount of doz skins handled last year represented half a million dollars.

An Indian girl is playing Puck in Marie Wainwright's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Her name is Ollie Heath, and she was born and raised among the Cheroke tribe. Sussequently she attended a seminary and there gained her first knowledge of

Lazy People. The laziest people on earth live on the Sandwich Islands. None of the natives do any work to speak of. Nature gives them enough to eat without any con siderable labor, and they seem contented with what they thus receive.

To love humanity, a man should not

Quien Sabe-who knows-is a phrase is very common use among the Spaniards, and helps over many, many difficulties. It is expressive. What the weather may be the coming Winter, who knows? It may be snowy, wet, stormy, cold, freezing, and full of stekness and pain, who knows? Some of us to-day, hale and hearty, may lie on beds of torture or hobble about on crutches, who knows. Before the Autumn merges into Winter many may have symptoms of approaching trouble; of the old rheumatism coming on, or of first attacks begun; who knows? Who knows? That's a conundrum. But there is one thing everybody knows, the best thing to do is to be roady for the weather coming and to take hold of what is. Everybody knows what is best. With St. Jacobs Oli In the house, everybody knows they have a sure cure for rheumatism, acute or chronic. It is likewise known that in any stage of it, the great remedy does its work of cure perfectly. If we suffer, we need not ask who knows, when it is so well known what is best. is expressive. What the weather may be

Spain is buying 10,000 American cattle for Cuba.

Prairie fires have destroyed 120,000 ton of hay near Webster City, Iowa. Keep on Scratching.

Dig clear into the bone and the Tetter will only be the worse. There is only one way to treat an irritated, diseased skin. Soothe it: Kill the germs that cause the trouble and heal it up sound and strong. Only one thing in the world will do this—Tetterine. It's 50 cents a box at drug stores or postpad for 50 cents in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannab, Ga.

The tribesmen in India are again gather

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, as.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes eath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will just the sum of ONE BUNDIER DOILALS for each and every case of CATARRIY that cannot be cured by the use of PHALES CATARRIY CHEE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, and the county processes, the first of the county processes. Notary Philic.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs, Winelow's Soothing Syrup for children ething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma on, allays pain, cures wind colic. Sc.a bottle Hard money-The money you try to bor Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kilne's Great Nervo Restorer. Strial bottle and treatise free Dn. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 201 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Never waste your time; waste somebody else's.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmukk-Len, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894. Handled without gloves-Knives and

Body Covered With Eruptions, but Hood's "My body was covered with eruption caused by impure blood. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me. It has done so much for me that I recommend it to anyone troubled with mpure blood." S. J. Turp, Maryland, N. Y. Hood's Sarsa. parilla

Hood's Pills are the only pills to tak

FLASHES OF FUR

Bingo-"I want to exchange this tan iem for two wheels." Agent—"What's the matter?" Bingo-"I find that I am not strong enough to ride it."-Life. The Wife--"What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John." The Husband-"Yes, he's probably dreaming that be's keeping me awake."-Town Toples.

"I never stirred from my room on Sunday until five o'clock in the after-"What on earth were you dong?" "Oh! I was just glancing over the Sunday papers."-Puck. Eihel-"And when he sald he was

willing to die for you, what did you do?" Penelope-"Why, I nearly fainted!-the idea of the only man at a sum mer resort talking of dying!"-Puck. Senator Rich (inculcating economy) 'It isn't what a man makes that makes him rich, you know." His Grandson-"Ob, I know that, grandpa-it's getting

prohibitive tariff put on it."-Puck. Little Miss Muffet-"I don't thuppothe I ought to go awound all alone with a gentleman like you, Mr. Donkey Boy, but I gueth it's all right. The donkey is as good as most chaperons. -Bazar

Mrs. Tenspot-"I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Wiloughby. Was it a long courtable?" Miss Skid-"Not very. My cyclometer reg-Istered about one hundred miles."-Judge.

Pease-"Well, there's the church bell. Castleton will be around in a minute. Hubbard-"What, are you going to church?" Pease-"Oh, ro; but that was to be the signal for our century

Miss Howler (who sings)-"That gentleman you just introduced me to said he would give anything if he had my roice. By the way, what business does he follow?" Friend-"He's an auc-

Professor-"Margaret, please take the cat out of the room. I cannot have It making such a noise while I am at Where is k?" Margaret-"Why, sir, you are sitting on it."-Filegende Blatter.

"What makes Bumply so down on the long-distance telephone?" called up a man in Toledo who owes him two dollars and a half. wrangled till it cost Dumply thirteen dollars."-Detroit Free Press.

Sunday school superintendent (severely)-"Bobble, I didn't see you in Sunday school yesterday." Bobble (deflantly)-"No, sir. I was out on my wheel." Sunday school superintendent -"How were the roads?"-Life.

Askins—"That Miss Summerflirt seems to be very fond of outdoor sports?" May Cutting-"Yes, indeed! All the morning she lies on the beach in her bathing-suit, and all the afternoon she sits on the plazza in her bicycle-sult."-Puck. "What's the matter now?" asked the

leading actor, as the manager tore a letter to shreds and stamped his feet. "pintter? That performance of yours is so infernally bad that this person demands that his name be stricken from the free list."-Detroit Free Press. He-"Do you believe that money has a personality?" She-"I don't know.

Why?" He-"Here's a telegram I just got from my wife at the seashere, addressed to 'One Hundred Dollars,' in my care." She-"What does it say?" He-"It says 'come at once." -Life. First tramp-"Haw! haw! I've won.

het I made wid me frien', Beery Bill. He gev me odds of two to o wouldn't do ten days' work inside of a year." Second tramp-"What's he been doin'?" First tramp-"It says here he's been sent up fer six mont's at hard

The Champion in Frugality. London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. A good story illustrative of this is told of him in connection with John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins on account of his rapaciou mode of acquiring his immense wealth. On one occasion he paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, on being asked the object of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir. are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than any man living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told you excel me,"

came to talk about, we can discuss the matter in the dark," and thereupon he blew out the candle. Struck with this example of economy, Hopkins acknowledged that he had met his superior in thrift.-Medical Record. The injection of morphine is a habit that is, unfortunately, on the increase In France, especially among the mid-

"Oh," replied Guy, "12 that is all you

die classes. On statistics furnished by the pharmacists it is estimated that there are in Paris at least 50,000 victics of the morphipe habit, the majority of whom are women.

Courting after marriage Applying for a divorce.

pills stand without a rival as a reliable family medicine. They cure sick headache, biliousness, constipation, and keep the body in perfect health. In many homes no medicine is used except Dr. J. C. Ayer's



Making an Asparagus Bed. Asparagus roots may be planted spring, or fall, provided the ground is moderately dry, otherwise it is better to plant in the spring. The land must be well prepared and can hardly be thoroughbred fowl, selects his breedtoo rich. Good strong one-year-old ing stock in this way, he will probably plantz are by many preferred to older have as many fertile eggs and as

four feet of space is given each way. The easiest way of planting is to make furrows with the plow, ten or twelve inches deep. Level and mellow the bottom of these and if the ground is not already very rich, spade in some decomposed mauure, filling up the trenches so that the bottom is about six inches below the surface of the land. Plant the roots in these, covering them with three inches of soil, and as the shoots grow, fill in the trench gradually until it is level. The ground is to be kept mellow and clear of weeds throughout the season. After two years a few stalks may be cut off each

A Plea for the Private Dairy.

nebec County, Maine, writes: Private dairymen should not be made to bear all the odium coming from the first state of the all the edium coming from the filthy practices of unwashed cow keeper who make something on their own who make something on their than their dirty milk and the butter fat in the some one cats the filth, while the farmer gets little or nothing for the

The place to make thoroughly good butter is in the private dairy, where every detail from the selection and care of the herd to the packing of the product is directly under the eye and control of the proprietor. It is true that dairy butter is not quoted as high in market as creamery butter, but it is also true that the best farm or prirate dairy butter is never quoted at all in the market. It either goes direct to consumers or to retail dealers who ell it to consumers and in many cases t is engaged before it reaches the dealers. Such butter is sold on its merit and not on the reputation given farm dairy butter by market quota-tions and a certain class of writers. It pays to make such butter and it can oe made on any farm by any intelli gent and painstaking person who has a good butter-making outfit. The istance and final but a few hours. making is largely made of painstaking, without which there can be no skill or

success in any branch of dairying .-Orange Judd Farmer.

Poulter Points. "The the combined dickens are not as hardy as the crossbred sur mongrels that can be found in the yards of the ordinary farmer," says a writer upon poultry subjects. This is

Yet it has an air of plausibility to it which makes many people readily be lieve it. The thoroughbred fowl has specific purposes; first, with many breeders, perfection of certain marking of form and feather, and next, with maturing young.
Thus it has chanced many times

that the point of constitutional vigor has been overlooked, or set aside for other qualifications. In the care of experienced fanciers, chickens, both while young if they had possessed no value but what they would bring on the poulterer's beach. The male, chosen for the head of the flock, has not been "the cock of the walk," in the old meaning of the term. If he could bent the others at the scoring of points in the exhibition hall, he might be besten by every daughill covkerel around the barnyard.

It was a "survival of the fittest,"

for certain purposes, but not the fittest to live, to endure hardships and to perpetuate strength and en-durance in his offspring. Too often, also, was his vitality weakened by fattening instead of strengthening food, by forcing too early maturity and by exposure in draughty exhibi-tion halls, or during transportation to and from them,

It is for this reason that the Culti-

vator has often suggested that the favorable to plants from latitu birds which scored the greatest number in the high as forly or fifty degrees. ber of points at the poultry shows were often not the best birds to breed from, but a good bird from a good flock, though, perhaps, individually falling behind its mates in the score of roints, not being exhibited at all, would prove more vigorous, a surer the desired characteristics of the plant, is not s

And this is equally true of the fe strong chicks.

them. If they have no other quali ties to transmit to their descendants

ones. For garden culture the rows strong, healthy chickens to grow to should be not less than three feet apart maturity in his flock as can be found should be not less than three teet apart and the roots planted two feet apart in any scrub flock that are cared for as in the rows. In field culture, where horse cultivation is practiced, three to four feet of space is given each way. mongrel flock cannot do.

Those who want thoroughbred fow to improve their flock, but do not expect or desire to breed show birds, can often find at this season or a little later, culls from the fancier yards that are not quite true to feather markings or in shape of comb, that are from the same parents as the best scoring, prize-winning stock, and equally goo for crossing with other breeds, or even to mate with their own breed, that can be bought very cheap, even at but lit tle more than they are worth to slaugh years a few stalks may be cut off each year but a full crop should not be cut before the third year.—American Agriculturist.

They must be sold and out of the yards before winter, usually before Thanksgiving time, and the shrowd farmer will look out for such chances.

There are some poultry fanciers who particularly not strict if they know the bird is to be used in crossing upon other breeds or in a mongrel flock, and such males well selected will get half-blooded chickens from a mixed flock

If a poultry grower has a place where he can keep his chickens in warm and dry quarters, he may do well in hatching out September chickens, to be sold as broilers about Christmas or New Year's time, when they are usually in good demand, and at fair prices, but not quite as high as are

nid for spring broilers.
But it is of little use unless the quar ters are warm and dry, and the food is good and given in liberal amounts. It is also important to feed early in the morning, at early daylight and at regular intervals through the day to oree them along rapidly. Grov broiler chickens is often profitable usiness, and there is no secret about doing it. It requires care and atten-tion, that is all.—Boston Cultivator.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

There are insects which pass several ars in the preparatory states of existence and finally, when perfect, live

Professor D. G. Brinton, an authority on anthropology, says "there is not a single zoologically specific difference to be found between the races of men " With the latest improved apparatus

for greating the Roentgen rays a room can be more and objects made feet from the apparatus. An automobile postal train rau ex-

an assertion easily made but not easily proven. To test the matter fairly, it would be necessary to give both the same care, the same feed and the game from twenty-two to thirty-six miles an freedom of range, and watch the result that of the usual postal trains. It is reported, says Science, that the Secretary of Agriculture will ask Con-

gress, at its next session, to authorize been for generations bred for certain the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in Alaska. Suitable scientific experiments would be of great value in showing what agricultural view to attaining size at maturity or products and domestic animals could e introduced to advantage. The largest land tortoise now living

is supposed to be one lately acquired by the London Zoological Society, this being about four feet seven inches long, two feet ten inches broad, and weighing about five hundred pounds. male and female, have been preserved weighing about five hundred pounds. that would have died, or been killed It is a native of the Aldabra Islands in the Indian Ocean, but is said to have lived elsewhere for 150 years.

It is probably impossible to esti-mate how many injured limbs have been sacrificed to the professional pride or fallible judgment of the sur-geon. Dr. Reclas, at the recent Freuch Congress of Surgery, described a substitute for the operation, or a kind of natural amputation, in which the dead issue is embalmed and allowed to become separated from the living without violent interference. Of the two hundred or more botanic

gardens of the world, none is of greater scientific interest than that of Buitenzorg, in Java. The average tem-perature of eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit and the annual rainfall of twelve feet insure great luxuriance of tropical vegetation, while the elevations are favorable to plants from latitudes as area covered is 1100 acres. Of this 173 acres are devoted to experiments with cultivated plants, 148 to the botanic garden proper, seventy-five to a mountain garden at 7000 feet, and the remainder to a mountain forest. The establishment includes well equipped breeder of strong, healthy chicks, and laboratories, a very complete library even more likely to transmit to them With this example in mind, it breed than a better marked compan-ion, weakened by penning and show-ing under conditions unfavorable to health.

Cleopatra's Bones. males as well as the males. And it might be applied to other live stock as well, were it not that the conditions under which they are exhibited are not as foreign to their nature as are if not very exalted loves, Cleopatra's body rest? Scarcely a layman who would not answer. "Why, in Egypt." After her cajoleries, her wiles, her life of intense if not very exalted loves, Cleopatra's body rest? Where does Cleopatra's body rest? the conditions in the heated hall in was laid in one of the loveliest tombs winter or the pen on the fair grounds that have ever been fashioned by the n autumn to the birds shown there, hand of man. But what a change 2000 With the fermer's mongrel flock the years have brought about. To-day an onditions are more favorable to ugly muning, with an emblematic rong chicks. The hen that lays the bunch of decayed wheat and a coarse most eggs, and therefore apt to be at the time the most rigorous hen and not overfat, is the mother of the greatest number of chickens. The cock Museum. It is Cleopatra, the once that is able to whip all others in the great Queen, a venus in charm, beauty hire of the barrel organ, and in three yard is apt to be the father of most of and love.

OUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

otatoes as Cleausers A new use for the humble tuber has been discovered. It will clean fabrics without changing their color. Raw otatoes are grated over clear water in he proportion of two fair-sized pota toes to a pint of water. Grate till the last bit of fine pulp has dropped into the water, then strain the mixture through a coarse sieve into anothe vessel holding the same amount of clear water, and let the second liquid stand until it is thoroughly settled. Pour on the clearer part of the liquid nd keep it for use. The soiled mate rials are rubbed or sponged with the potato water, then washed in clear vater, dried and ironed. The thick kept and used to clean thick fabrics ike carpets and heavy cloths.

Removal of Stains. The removal of stains from fine line comes within the province of the wait-ress who should attend to it before ending to the laundress. The follow ng specific directions for variou tains, as recently given in the valuable "Waitress Course," at Pratt Institute Brooklyn, might with advantage by brooklyn, might with available of pasted in every housekeeper's scrap-book, while copies clearly written should be hung up in the kitchen of laundry for weekly reference:

For fresh tea and coffee stains us oiling water. Place the linen stained over a large bowl, and pour through i coiling water from the teakettle, held at a height to insure force.

old ten and coffee stains, which have become "set," should be sonked in cold water first, then boiling.

For chocolate stains use cold water first, then boiling water from the tea

Fruit stains will usually yield t may be used, allowing three ounces of the crystal to one pint of water. We the stain with the solution, place ove a kettle of hot water in the steam of in the sunshine. The instant the stain disappears, rinso well; wet the stain with ammonia to counteract th seid remaining. Then ringe thoroughly again. This will many times save the linen, which is apt to be injured by the oxalic acid. Javele water is cellent for almost any white goods. I can be made at home or bought at any draggist's. For wine stains sprinkle well with salt, moisten with boiling water, and then pour boiling water through until the stain disappears For blood stains, use cold water first, then scap and water. Hot water sets

For scorch, hang or spread the article in the sunshine.

For mildew, lemon juice and sunshine, or if obstinate, dissolve one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts cold water, and soak the article until mildew disappears. Rinse very thoroughly to avoid any chemical action upon the lineu.

For peach stains a weak solution of chloride of lime combined with infinite patience. Long soaking is an essential.

Grass stains may be removed by cream tartar and water. After stains are removed, to keep table linen at its best, soak in cold water until the dirt is loosened, wring out and put in cold water with shaved soap and bring slowly to a boil. Boil twice rather than rub, as the rubbing wears the fabric. Rinse out the soap very carefully, and be careful about the bluing, as much of the bluing in use contains iron. If a little stiffness is needed. add a little thin starch to the bluing gives a fine gloss, which

Macipes.

Thickened Cream-Blend one tablespoonful of flour with one of butter. Pour on two cupfuls of rich milk, boi ing hot, and stir over the fire until creamy. Season with a half-teaspoonful of salt and a dash of nutweg.

Chicken Hash on Rice Teast-Boil a cupful of rice the night before, not forgetting the salt; put it is a parrow square pan and set in ice-box. Nex morning cut it in half-inch slices, dip in melted butter and broil on wire broiler to a delicate brown. Arrange the toast on a platter and pour over the whole a chicken hash made from the remains of cold fowl.

Eye Shortcake, with Thickened Cresm-One cupful of rice flour, one cupful of white flour, two terrspoonfuls of laking powder, a half-terspoonful of salt. Sift all together; add a half-cupful of molasses and a cupful of milk. Make into a stiff dough, roll out half an inch thick and bake in a hot oven twenty-five minutes. open and butter and eat with thickened cream poured over.

Cassolettes of Shrimps-Stamp out some rounds of bread, marking them to three-quarters of their depth with a smaller cutter, and fry a golden brown. Lift out the inner part, scrape away all the soft crumbs and use the small round as a lid. Have ready a cupful shelled shrimps (the canned will answer), and toss them over the fire with a tablespoonful of butter, a tenspoonful of lemon juice. two tablespoonfuls of aweet cream, a dash of cayenne and a small blade of mace. Let this get very hot, and fill the little bread cassolette with the mixture.

Pinard Sandwiches -Procure fluge rolls; split and remove most of the crumb and butter the inside of the shells. Then lift and fill lightly the lower half of each roll with the follo ing mixture, replacing the upper half in position. Filling-Mix the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs to a paste with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Season with a teaspoonful of mixed mustard and half that amount of salt and a saltspoonful of black pepper. Stir thoroughly and then add a half pound of common cheese grated and two tablespoorfuls of lemon juice. Stir tendily for ten minutes, or until the ingredients are thoroughly blended.

Terrible Night Blindness. Night blindness is a peculiar affec-tion of the eye in which the patient uses very well during the day, but becomes blind as night approaches. It is mostly met with in warm climates, and usually gives way to mild treat-

Organ-grinding has been taken up by a Felixstowe (England) curate to obtain money for his church building He pays \$10 a month for the fund.

Only a "Yooman," brawny Swede visited the Chicago city hall the other day to procure marriage license, and a couple of clerks to whom he innocently stated his wishes directed him to the department

where the dog licenses are issued. He approached the license windo diffidently, gave his name and address and asked what the document would

"It will cost you \$1 a year for every

dog you keep," replied the clerk.
"Dog?" echoed the Swede.
"Why, certainly," continued the
clerk, "don't you want a dog license?"
"Hal, no," cried the would-be benedict. "Av knint affoord to buy dog dees yar. Ay vant to get only a vooman

An Odd Scraper. A curious instrument possessed by everyone in China above the extremely poor is the tongue-scraper. The people may or may not have brushes, bu they are sure to bave a tougue-scraper. This scraper is a ribbon of silver or gold with a ring at one end by which it is suspended when desired. The cheap est are of plain metal, more expensive ones are engraved, while a few are jewelled at either end. Like hairpins they are sold by weight, plus a small charge of workmanship.

Things Worth Learning. Remember that it is a mark of good eding to thank a person for a zift he day it arrives.

Acknowledge an invitation for dinner or luncheon the day it arrives.

Thank your hostess for your visit the lay you return home.

Either leave your card or write & ote to a friend as soon as you hear that friend is ill. Keep rufficient paper and envelopes on hand, so your notes can be written it once, and remember that a dainty,

note is the hall-mark of good breedlug.

Big Bridges, The following table gives the lengths of the principal bridges in various countries: Tay, Great Britain, 9,696 feet; Forth, Great Britain, 5,552 feet; Moerdyck, Holland, 4,820 feet; Volga, Russia, 4,715 feet; Welchsel, Germany, 4,346 feet; Theon, Germany, 4,172 feet; Grandez (Elbe) States, 3,580 feet. The greatest single span of the Forth bridge is 1,725 feet; and of the Fast River (Brooklyn) bridge, 1,601 feet be-

ween the towers. Tough on the Doctor. Doctor-I'm surprised to see you out

Patient-Yes; the dog upset the medicine you left for me.

MRS. LYNESS ESCAPES

The Hospital and a Fearful Operation.

Hospitalsingreatcities are sad places to visit. Threefourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds, are women and girls. Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves! Women as a rule attach too little importance to first symp-toms of a certain kind. If they have toothache, they will try to save the tooth, though many leave late. They comfort themselves with the thought that they can replace their teeth; but

they cannot replace their internal organs!

Every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warnings in the form of bearing-down feelings, pain at the right or the left of the womb, nervous dyspepsia, pain in the small of the back, the blues, or some other unnatural symptom, but they did not heed them.

Don't drag along at home or in the shop until you are finally obliged to go to the hospital and submit to horrible examinations and operations! Build up the female organs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will save you from the hospital. It will put new life into you. The following letter shows how Mrs. Lyness escaped the hospital and a fearful operation. Her experience should encourage

other women to follow her example. She says

"I thank you very much for what you have done for me, for I had given up in despair.

Last February, I had a miscarriage caused by overwork. It affected my heart, caused me to have sinking spells three to four a day, lasting sometimes half a day. I could not be left alone. I flowed constantly. The doctor called twice a day for a week, and once a day for four weeks, then three or four times a week for four months. Finally he said I would have to un-

dergonn operation. Then I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after one week I began to recover and steadily improved until I was cured completely. By taking the Pinkham medicine, I avoided an operation which the dector said I would certainly have to undergo. I am gaining every day and will cheerfully tell anyone what you have done for me."—Mrs. Thos. Lyness, 10 Frederick St., Rochester, N. Y.

Dont Mind the Wind-Bicycling in windy autumn weather makes your cheeks burn with the warm ruddy



glow of health, it hardens you for the hardships of winter life and gives you the stimulation you need—the kind that is best. And all this for a

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