Fox a Queer Character.

Henry Stephen Fox, one of the earliest English ministers at Washington, the laughing stock of the whole town. He generally did not arise until other people were almost ready to go to bed. When duty compelled him to rise earlier, he was like an cwl in the daytime. "How strange," said he to Mme. Caldron, one morning at a state "function" -"how strange we look to each other by daylight." His debts compelled him to economy, and he rarely gave dinners. He once invited a large party to his house-Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Webster and all the giants-and when they were all assembled, he said "Gentlemen, now be good enough to put on your hats and follow me." And then he led them to a neighboring cat-

Editor Terry, of the Minden Herald. bors' hens out of his garden. Well. Charley, take a lot of small, stiff cards about 1 by 2 inches, write on them, Please keep your darned old hens at home," tie a short string to each card with a grain of corn at the other end of the string and scatter these where the hens congregate. When the bungry biddy gobbles up the grain that draws the prize, she follows up the string, stowing it away until she comes to the card, then you will see her pull out for lite request. Try it, brother, and let us know how it works .- Brown City

Another Thing. Wife-You saw Mrs. Browser last

Husband-Yes, but not to speak to Wife-What a story! I heard you

two hours. Husband-That's so; but it was she who did the talking .- Un-to-Date.

Most Assuredly. Doctors now say that bolled cow's milk is not good for bables; it is better raw. The doctors are right; a raw cow gives better milk than a boiled one.

A parting gift-A brush and comb.

Prayer and Profanity are all right in their proper places, but if you have Tetter or Exzems, or Sait-Rheum, or Ring worm, better save your breath and buy "Tetter ine." Seemis a box at drug stores, or by mall from J. T. Shupirine, Savannah, Gs.

There is one body that knows more than anybody, and that is everybody, -- Talley and

Catarri Cannot be Cured

With local applications, a stay cannot reach
the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or
constitutional disease. Catarrh is a blood or
constitutional disease, and in order to care
it you must take internal remedler. Hall's
to the season of the local catarrh Care is not a quack medicine. It has
prescribed by one of the best physicians in
bile country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics
known, combined with the best blood purifiers,
acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The
perfect combination of the two lagredlents is
what produces such wonderful results in curing catarri. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Chenwy & Co., Prope, Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggisls, price, 52.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. Catarri Cannot be Cared

A truly elegant taste is generally accompanied with excellency of heart.—Fielding Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds, Mrs. M. G BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1891. Cultured and fine manners are everywher a passport to regard.--Paley.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflamm tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. Mr. a bottl

Better three hours too soon than one min ute too late.—Shakespeare.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Bestorer, St trial bottle and treatise free Dn. R. H. KLINE, Lell, 331 Arch St. [Phile., I'm God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompon's Eye-water. Druggists sell at Zc. per bottle None but the brave deserve the fair - Dry-

SCROFULOUS HUMOR Sores Healed by Hood's Sarsaparilla and

"I was a sufferer with scrofulous humor and had a very large sore under my chin. and despondent, but after taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my sores were healed and have never returned." Mrs. C. N. Rockwell, White's Store, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. Scents.

Watch vs. Locomotive. who carry watches realize to what a wonderful extent lubrication is developed and what an extraordinary num-ler of turns the balance wheel makes with one oiling. A Chestnut street watchmaker, whose knowledge of these wonderful pieces of mechanism is not exceeded by any man in this city, has made up an interesting table of comparison to show the perfection of lubri-

cation in a watch.

A watch will run on one oiling from a year to a year and a half. Every minute the balance wheel turns on its axis 450 times, and 27,000 times in an hour. Accepting the year as the time the ordinary watch will run with one olling he finds that if the driver of a locomotive was as well oiled as the balance wheel of a watch it ought to run sixty miles an hour day and night for 648 days, or well on to two years with one oiling. In that time it would traverse a distance equal to nearly four times the circumference of the earth. In view of the fact that in reality few locomotives will ran one day without reolling, he maintains that the watch maker has developed his art to a far greater degree than the locomotiv builder has yet been able to reach.-Philadelphia Record.





A great many persons whose fowls die from roup attribute the cause to cholera, owing to their inability to diagnose the several diseases. There are two forms of so-called roup, however, which are very contagious, and from them the term roup comes. The first is diphtheria (known as "canker" roup), and it spreads rapidly, owing to the entire flock drinking from the same vessels and eating from the same sources. The other is the well-known scrofula, which is manifested by sores, great lumps on the face, or even as carbuncles. The hoarse breathing and frequent suffocation of birds is due to catarrh or croup, showing all the symptoms thereof. Consumption is a symposis the constant of the spreads, as the germs are deposited pails and throw them into a wagon fowl liable. It may exist for a few birds gradually waste away, dying off

one by one until all are gone. Consumption of the bowels mostly occurs with very young chicks, and it sweeps them away rapidly. The use of remelies is of but little avail, for it is imgive medicines by hand, to say nothng of the labor in so doing. All such emedies, as kerosene in the food, copperas in the drinking water, etc., are about as efficacious for fowls as for iumans. In fact, it is just as difficult one who finds any contagious disease in his flock to resort to heroic remedies at once, and destroy all of his birds. This may be a sacrifice, but it is better to sacrifice them than incur the risk of loss of life of some member of the family. The bodies of the birds should be burnt or deeply buried, and unless every square inch of space formerly occupied by the birds is disinfected (not only once, but cure new birds, as the germ of the dis-

pear again .- Farm and Fireside. About Tomatoes In Bulletin 42 of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station Professor F. W. Rane discusses the development of the tomato. He says that there is probably no plant we have so much literature upon, and that has been studied so thor orughly from the standpoint of plant preeding, as the tomato. This is doubtless due to the fact that it is easly grown, commonly used and offers

The tomato plant is quickly susceptible to careful selection, and it is by his that value is given to cross re In selecting tomato seed it has been demonstrated that the plant as a whole has more hereditary influence Can the character of the individual

Repeated experiments have shown

ment of plants have their effect upon tomato breeding. Poor soils and in-sufficient cultivation tend to revert the

Keeping quality evicently has not diameter. been generally taken into consideration, up to the present time, in breed-ing the tomato. Experiments at the Cornell, New York, station go to show Hybridizing between the larger va-

rieties and the clustered, of current tomatoes, generally results in produc-ing fruit intermediate in size. Crosses between the large or potato-leafed and common-leafed varieties usually result in an intermediate foliage.

The red varieties seem to have the

power to stamp their color on the offspring of crosses with other colors. Varieties of tomatoes mix very read ily when grown in the small field. Pure seed should be selected from solated varieties.

The tomato, as with other crops, needs a rotation. The plants grown on the same land from year to year, although highly fertilized, naturally legenerate in time.

In order to secure results from cross ng the tomato, one cannot be too well acquainted with the parent varieties, nor have too clearly defined plans of procedure. Haphazard crossing is of

When the parents are very different n character, the chances are that the offspring will be weak, while the offspring of closely related species or races is likely to be very vigorous.

Farm and Garden Notes. Oilmeal, sunflower and hemp seed re excellent foods in conditioning owls for exhibition.

It doesn't pay to have to mow off the weeds in the potato field before the potatoes can be dug.

blow with a hoc applied to weeds way with a carrying capacity of 1,605,-often saves nine times nine. 000 tons. When you have a full-grown sow that is a good breeder, keep her as long as she continues to breed.

gather them. The best will be the Orleans are her customers, and during

one good watering which wets the ground clear down, is worth a dozen dribblings. Oats form bone and muscle rather than fat; hence their value as a food for work animals and young stock.

Moreover, they are cheap this fall. Use only new barrels in sending apples to market. If the apples are not worth new barrels, keep home and feed to the stock or work op for vinegar.

Because there is a prospect of apples bringing good prices, do not ne-glect to assort them well when send-ing to market. A few seconds in the barrel will pull the price down.

box and then take them out with a barn shovel. This method will give weeks or last for several months. The you a chance of picking over apples all winter. The Massachusetts Experiment Sta-

tion has made careful experiments in thinning fruits, keeping account of cost and of gain over trees not thinned, which showed an average of over \$1 ossible to treat such disease in the profit per tree for thinning apples, ood (many birds having no appetite); and sixty-one cents per tree for thin-and it is also dangerous and useless to ning plums.

Every farmer should set apart small piece of ground for currents, as a few bushes properly cared for will supply a large family. They are easily propagated and can be grown by merely sticking a cutting into the to cure consumption in a fowl as in a moist soil, where they can remain un-human, which should prompt every til well rooted, and then be transplanted.

A week before calving remove the cow to a roomy, comfortable, quiet box stall, preferably within hearing of the herd, if not in sight. Be sure the howels are quite loose and moving freely for two days before calving. Watch for the event, but do not disturb the cow or interfere, unless something goes wrong or assistance is nanifestly necessary.

A good compost may be made by alternate layers of leaves and rich earth, but the heap should lie for a year or more undistarbed, then stirred everal times before using. must be given the leaves to become thoroughly decayed. The heap should be prepared, out doors, where it will get the benefit of rains, and become

and remain moist, to promote decay. The largest telescope in the world the one at the Yerkes Observatory, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It has lenses 40 inches in diameter-4 inches ptionally good opportunity for larger than those of the Lick teleand a focal length of 61 feet, with its attachments, the Yerkes telescope has an extreme length of 74 feet—that is,6 feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle, on the Thames Embankment. The tube is of wrought steel, 4 feet 2 inches in diameter at the middle, and weighs six tons. There are seventyfive tons of metal in the Yerkes telescope and its: pedestal. This is to be Repeated experiments have shown displaced by a still larger telescope, to that nothing is gained by selecting be completed for the Paris Exhibition seeds from first ripe fruit, regardless of the character of the plant from which they come.

When new varieties are desired through crossing, the foregoing appleted at Wandsworth, in Surrey, near pnes equally to each parent. The more uniform and persistent the parent, the greater is the chance that its characteristics will be transmitted.

When the desired variety is presented at Wandsworth, in Surrey, near London, by the Rev. John Craig in 1852. At the Castle, Parsonstown, Kings County, Ireland, William Parsons, third Earl of Rosse When the desired variety is once realized, it is kept only by constant attention to the selection that our varieties of tomatoes as a whole are so 54 feet in length, could be moved with comparatively short-lived.

Tillage, fertilization and other treatby Sir William Herschell, in his

ong, and had an operture 4 feet in

grounds at Slough, in Bucks, with which he discovered the two inner-

nost satellites of Saturn, was 43 feet

When Bees Fight. The battles of the bees are interesting. Two bees from the bive are sent to kill one intruder, and the latter always tries to force an entrance, even at the risk of its life. Once inside, it makes room for others of its companions to enter, and then, gathering up its abdomen in as small a space as ossible, it assumes the defensive. Two of the hive bees pounce upon i and, collaring it fiercely, they seek to find a vulnerable point between the rings of its body to sting it to death. The attacking bee just as determinedstruggles to cover every unprotected spot. If sufficient time can be gained and the attacking swarm is large enough to force an entrance the badly mauled bees that have not been stung to death will suddenly assume the offensive. The contortions and evolutions of the various fighters are interesting to the observer.

Should the battle go against the attacking body, the balance of the swarm flies away to seek safety, and the dead carcasses of their companions are thrown contemptuously out of the hive. But in the event of an opposite termination of the struggle the poor inhabitants are slaughtered.

The World's Merchant Marin According to the latest tabulated tatements of the Lloyds the capacity of the merchant ships of the entire world is 22,820,000 tons. The aggre gate capacity of the merchant navy of the British empire, including about 1,500,000 of tonnage in the colonies, is 10,503,000 tons. The American flag floats over vessels with a total capacity of 4,700,000 tons, and third on the If "a stitch in time saves nine," a list of merchant navies is that of Nor-

Lives by Raising Mint.

A Louisiana woman supports her-self comfortably by raising mint. All When the vegetable seeds are ripe the large hotels and restaurants in New HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Vien to Beware of Hot Water Do not put hot water or any kind of ater upon woolens that have had iquid grease spilled upon them. First sprinkle buckwheat or rye flour over he place and let it absorb the grease, rush off the flour, and apply then resh flour until all the grease is ab-

Bags For Silverware. In making bags or cases for silver-ware an unbleached material should o employed. Sulphur is generally sed in the bleaching processes and it ends to blacken and tarnish silver. Rubber in any form is another thing that should never be kept near silver. vare. Silver is best wrapped in blue white or pink soft tissue paper, and inbleached cotton or flannel bags.

To remove creases from velvet is uite easy when one knows the secret. Take a very hot iron, perferably one with a removable handle, and set it on a table with the smoothing surface up. Wring out in cold water a double thickness of soft muslin and the pile will rise gradually as the steam pene-trates the material. This treatment s also useful to give a new and fresh

appearance to slightly worn velvet. Effective Dish Washer. A whisk broom is a more effective lish washer than the mop made of ords and sold by house furnishers. In every kitchen there should be two ooms of different sizes, kept perfectly clean by rinsing them under runing water after every using, hauging them over the sink to drain and dry. Once or twice a week they should be dipped in a hot solution of washing oda and water, and they will last long

and keep clean and sweet.

School Lunches. See to it that the lunch basket is made attractive and that its contents are bountiful. This means much to the sensitive boy or girl who must open the basket or pail, with dozens of curious eyes watching the opera-Use paper napking, which very cheap, if you do not want to risk

nen ones.
Wrap bread, meat and cake in paraffin paper to keep moist. The same paper may be used two or three times. Put in plenty of bread and butter, cut neatly, the buttered sides together. Sponge cake, graham wafers, cream gingerbread, oatmeal crackers, ligs, apples, dates and oranges are much to be preferred to rich pastry.

pickles, confectionery, etc.

Put in a small cup of jully occasion ally. Apple and sago jelly may be substituted for a fruit jelly, or a baked apple plentifully sweetened. For a give the child a bit of smoke halibut, salmon or herring, once in il

Left-over meat or fish, minced fine nd moistened with salad dressing

makes appetizing saudwiches.

Apple Fritters, -- One pint son nilk, two teaspoonfals soda, salt. two eggs and flour for a not too stiff batter. Pare and core six large apples, chor them very fine and mix in batter. Fry

n lard, and serve with sirap or sauce. Ponched Eggs With Tomato Sauce -Peach six eggs in usual manner place on buttered toast and pour or tomato sauce. This makes a most delightful and savory breakfast dish. Half a pint of the sauce will be required for six eggs.

Chicken a la Marenco-Cut the chicken up in joints and roll well in flour. Fry the pieces in encount butter, season while cooking, and as soon as done place in a hot dish in the shape of a pyramid. Make a thick pan with the remaining Border with parsley.

Economy Pudding. -Take one quart of bread crumbs, one egg, one tea-spoonful of baking powder, two cup-fuls of sugar, and one teaspoonful each of ground cloves, ginger and nutmeg. Soak the crusts and stale bits of bread n cold water until soft, squeeze out, and beat up with the other ingredients If desired, one tablespoonful of dripping or butter and any kind of drie fruit may be added, first chopping and flouring the fruit. Put in a two-quart bucket well greased, and boil in a kettle two and one-half or three hours.

Sweet Potato Salad .- Bail and pare three large sweet potatoes, cut into half-inch dice, mix with two stalks of chopped celery and pour over it a French dressing made as follows: Put into a soup plate one saltspoonful of salt, and one of popper. Add three tablespoonfuls of dive oil and stir until the salt is all dissolved, then add the vinegar, two tablespoonfuls, by degrees, and a teaspoorful of onion juic Mix well with the salad and let it stand in a cold plane for two hours Serve on lettuce leaves, or with a garnish of pickled onions and parsley.

Iced Stuffed Tomatoes.—Scald and peel six small tomatoes. Cut off the stem end in a slice and scoop out the seeds hefore standing the tomatoes on ice for two hours. When ready to serve, chop one small new enion, a bunch of cress, and a small bit of parsley rather fine. Pour over this mixture a dressing made from half : teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful pepper and three tablespoonfuls olive oil beaten together with one table-spoonful vinegar, and fill it in the tonato shells. Serve each on a lettue leaf heaped round with finely-cracked

A Word Curiosity. If your tongue be in good condition for doing a little acrobatic work, try reading the following word curiosity bloud. It may be familiar to some of you, for it is one of the treasures that we dug out of an old scrap-book: If you stick a stick across a stick,

Orstick a crossed stick neross Or cross a crossed stick across a cross, Or cross a crossed stick across a stick, Or cross a crossed stick across a crossed would that be an acrostic?

There is no better time to remove the old wood from raspberry and blackberry plantations than now.

There is no better time to remove to keep her during the winter. Her farm is said to be the only one in the country devoted entirely to mint.

There is no better time to remove to keep her during the winter. Her farm is said to be the only one in the country devoted entirely to mint. Fifteen years ago the Diamond mine.



Julius Hines & Son.

Woman and the Camera. Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston the photographic artist, writes, in the Ladles' Home Journal, on "What a Woman Can Do With a Camera," telling the requisites for artistic and floanial success in the pusuits of photography as a profession. "It is a profesion," she strongly contends, should appeal particularly to women, and in it there are great opportunities for a good-paying business-but only under very well-defined conditions. The prime requisites—as summed up in my mind after long experience and thought-are these: The woman who makes photography profitable have, as to personal qualities, good common sense, unlimited patience to carry her through endless failures, equally unlimited tact, good taste, a quick eye, a talent for genius for hard work. In addition, she needs training, experience, some capital, and a field to exploit. This may scem, at first glance, an appailing list gerated; although to an energetic, amblilous woman, with even ordinary op

and hard, intelligent and conscientious work seldom fails to develop small be ginnings into large results. "Good work should command good prices, and the wise woman will place paying value upon her best efforts is a mistaken business policy to try and build up trade by doing something badly cheaper than somebody else. As to your personal attitude, be business like in all your methods; cultivate tact an affable manner, and an unfalling courtesy. It costs nothing but a little self-control and determination to be patient and good-natured under most circumstances. A pleasant, ob-

portualties, success is always possible

often prove the most important part of

Some elephants are said to be good climbers. They make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mule would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over seven thou sand feet high. In these journeys au elephant is often compelled to descend bills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done. The elephant's first manocuvre is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cau tlously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. If the elephant is now sure of a good foot hold, the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he perform the same work over again with his feet, bringing both foreigns a little in advance of the first footbold. This leaves good places already made for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself up by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, earefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the fore feet. This is the way the bace animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag kneeling every time with the two hind legs while he makes footboles with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved, and the huge beast pre vented from toppling over on his nose

It is estimated that there are 1,000 000 blind people in the world, or one to every 1,500 Inhabitants, says an ex change. Latest reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 fo. each million inhabitants. Blind infants of less than five years, 100 for each billion; between five and fifteen, 288; be-tween twenty and twenty-five, 422; between forty-five and sixty, 1,025, and above sixty-five years, 7,000 for each million. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blim constitute the largest proportionate number of total population.

Quite Different. there are fine distinctions, though usually with a difference. In the days when Scotland was even stricter in its observances than it is now, a visitor to Edinburgh was whistling in the street on Sunday. "Mon," said another, reprovingly, "ye

naunna whustle." "I am whistling to my dog," was the conciliatory answer. "Oh," was the concession, "ye may whustle to the doagle, but ye mauma whustle."-Youth's Companion.

Remember this sign whereby it Conquers Pain.

Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Stiffness, and Burns.

The Musical Blacksmith. street in Redwood City the other day remarked a tourist, "when I stopped to rest in the shade of the village smithy. The smith was a giant in stature, and, with the sleeves of his red dannel shirt rolled up to his brawny shoulder and his big leather apron on, he was as pleturesque a son of Vulcan as I ever saw.
"I watched him blowing his wheezy old bellows, and then as he com fashioning a horseshoe he broke out into song. It was 'The Armorer's Song, from Robin Hood, that made the sooty

rafters ring. "Let hammer on anvil ring, ring ing,' he sang, as he struck the whiteof fron blow after blow that made the dery sparks fly. Then followed the fa-miliar 'Cling, clang, cling, clang.'

"I have heard Cowles sing that a doz-en times, and I have heard ambitious mateurs sing it all over the world, but hat song never stirred me as it did then I heard that blacksmith's mighty oice singing it over his anvil. I will ever forget it as long as I live.

The singer was big Bill McDonald he second bass in Grace Church choir.

San Francisco Post. Largest Dry Dock. There is now in process of construc-Spanish Government, for the port of Dlougapo, in the Philippine Islands, tile argest floating dock of its kind in the vorld. It is over 450 feet long, 117 eet wide, and 38% feet deep. This lock, the sides of which are of steel, will test on six fron pontoons, each fourteen feet deep. Powerful pump-ing engines will lift a vessel weighing 12,000 tons in two hours. The dock will accommodate a vessel 500 feet long.—

All Important Aristocracies in different places and ages have prided themselves on many different things. One of the queerest, perhaps, is the aristocracy according to cheeses, which which prevails among the patricians of Zermatt. The aristocracy of families is valued by the number and age of the cheeses they pos-sess. When a child is born, a cheese is manufactured, which is then called by eaten when its namesake gets married The cheese is then put away again, and inally cut into and finished at the funeral of the person whose name it bears. When a young man woos a malden, he begs to be allowed to dine with her family on a Sunday. His offer eing accepted, the lovers wait anxiously to see whether the girl's father rill cause the cheese to be set on the table. At the end of the long meal, If all goes well, the master of the house solemnly fetches the cheese bearing the would-be bride's name, sets it on the table, cuts it and gives a piece to the young couple. When they have eaten it, they are a betrothed pair.

Glass Bangles. Both Hindoo and Mussulman women wear glass bangles, and in the Northwest Provinces they are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pleces must be gathered together and kissed three times. Every Hindoo woman wears these ornaments until her husband lies, when she breaks them with a brick or a stone, and substitute gold or silver ones, the sign in the north of India that the wearer is a widow.

bangles is never-falling.

A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM

weak spot in women is somewhere in the uter-

About the Cause of Anemia. Everybody comes into this world with a prelisposition to disease of some particular tissue; in other words, everybody has a weak spot. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the

ine system. The uterine organs have less resistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest.

Not more than one woman in a hundred—
nay, in five hundred—has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points

to the stern necessity of helping one's self just as soon as the life powers seem Excessive menstruction is a sign of physical weakness and want of tone

in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your cyclids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build

up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's Mas. EDWIN Eng. 0, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., ays: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured. "Doctors did not help me any. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your e. It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with excessive menstruction, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed fer six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and,

after using it a short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)

If you are going to bicycle, bicycle now—don't put off healthful pleasure—'tis a long time to spring months of the best of riding days-Columbia riders wheel on certainty.

1897 Columbias, \$75 TO ALIKE.

Hartford Bicycles, \$50, \$45, \$40.

Il Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

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