I Coughed

"I had a most severe cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. M. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. It's cure is in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Keene as a Humorist.

James R. Keen was asked the other day by a lady for a "point" on a certain stock that he is reported to be manipulating in his own peculiar way of a bull into a bear. Change from the bear to the bull side.

"There are times," he said, gallantly "when one must keep his plans to himself. When I tell you to buy, you buy, and you'll make some money. And the time when I tell you to sell."

"But I want to know what you know," persisted, adding, "and get in before the rise."

"I think you are just mean," she continued petulantly with flashing eyes at the mighty warrior of so Wall street battles.

"Now, see here," retorted Mr. Keene, continuing, "I know what I am going to do.

"Yes—and you might tell me!"

"And then, I am I—and now you know—"

"It would be another 1—now two rather make 11, and 11 could never keep a secret—especially when No. 2 is not it is a woman!"

"Do you are too mean for anything!"

"I," added Mr. Keene, gallantly, "give a check for the amount you risk—and I'll promise you that you will not be a loss."

"Well, I will; I'll trust you with my money," she replied, "even if you won't trust me with your secret!"

For Sweet Charity.

Mrs. Styles—"I was at the donation party last evening. Mr. Allarton gave a splendid collation. I was awfully hungry and the things tasted so good that I ate and ate until I was almost ashamed of myself."

Uncle George—"And your supper cost you how much?"

Mrs. Styles—"For the land's sakes, what in the world are you talking about?"

Uncle George—"I mean how much did you contribute toward the donation?"

Mrs. Styles—"O, I gave a 5-cent piece. I should have given a dime, only I didn't have the change."

Horrors of Navigation.

All this time the doomed vessel was dragging its anchors and drifting helplessly toward the breakers.

A knot of affrighted passengers had huddled together in the cabin.

Suddenly some one began to sing "Nearer to the Shore!"

The others joined in.

"Tell them they needn't do that," roared the captain. "We'll be there in about five minutes!"

We'll mail 10c. for every package of PERSIAN PADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

The Japanese earthquake of 1703 was the most destructive on record. It killed 190,000 people.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some naturalists say that no insect except the silk worm feed upon the leaves of the mulberry.

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity, and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong.

PRINCESS VIROQUA,
Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women.

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement. —Fraternally yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

W. C. HOLMES Improved Farm Level "Eclipse." Best up-to-date level made. Price $4.50 with rod. Write for descriptive circular. 12 North Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

RISCH'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Topping For a Bodice.

Among the ready-to-clap-on things is a yoke and stock all complete. It is of crimson broadcloth, with bands of white nearly three-fourths of an inch in width. Between these bands are strewn daintily-done French knots, also in white. It was not enough to buy whole dresses, so now we may have them piecemeal. And, indeed, a woman who is not clever at making a yoke and stock might do worse than to buy one, and then buy enough cloth for the remainder of a dress. No doubt, though, these things are intended more for the refurbishing of dresses somewhat passe.

Hat Pins Are Elaborate.

As the craze for decoration increases hatpins are brought in to share it. The carved hatpin is not uncommon, but the pin of intricate silver, with jewels set in, is showier. The most unusual forms are seen, and in some of the new pins the heads are so elaborate that they form a part of the hat trimming. They protrude far out at the side of the hat instead of lying in close, next to the crown, as the old-fashioned hatpin was wont to lie, and they are rich with semi-precious stones and heavy with the gold or the silver of which they are composed. More and more elegant do they become until the purchase of a hatpin form a large part of the expense of a hat, for, of course, the hatpin must match the millinery of the hat.

A Great Traveler.

Among the women who have become famous as travelers the Russian Princes Demidoff is conspicuous. Her husband was educated in England, and there acquired a taste for athletic sports and hunting and has shot "big game" in Europe and Asia. In his travels he has been accompanied by his wife, who has stalked the chamois in the Caucasus, caught 150 trout in a single day in the Big Laba, journeyed across Asia to Japan and thence to Kamchatka and shared in perilous adventures of every kind.

The Princess is a daughter of Count Warnskoff Daschkoff, who once was at the head of the Czar's household, and she is said to be extremely pretty and charming. Her accomplishments include cooking, and she has been known on her travels to make fresh rolls to accompany the trout she had caught!

The Contrariness of Woman.

A Japanese woman of rank has come to America to study dress reform. It is rather odd that women in the far East should wish to copy our modes, just as the Western women are coming to the conclusion that the Japanese have solved the problem of truly artistic and comfortable female habiliments. It is a pity for the almond-eyed beauties of the Flowery Kingdom to vulgarize themselves by wearing Parisian clothes. Can no one stop the sacrilege, for sacrilege it really seems to be, by convincing the court women of Japan that they would make the mistake of their lives if they should allow their beautiful and picturesque national costume to go out of existence? Perhaps if we had continued to insist that our mode of dress was the best one the ladies of the chrysanthemum country would never have wished to change it.

How to Care For Gloves.

There are many important details included in the make-up of a well-dressed woman, but none of more consequence than to be well-gloved. Many women are poorly gloved either because they are poor buyers or from a mistaken notion of economy.

Never buy a cheap glove. It is false economy, as a pair of good ones easily outlast two pairs of cheap ones. In buying gloves see that they are elastic in texture, as they will fit much better so. Select a size which fits snugly—neither too tight nor too loose—as the one impedes proper circulation and the other gives the wearer a look of extreme shabbiness.

If every button can be fastened without too much effort it is a good indication of correct size.

The glove should be carefully tried on. Too much patience cannot be expended in this process. Many a good glove has been ruined by being too hurriedly tried on.

If you do not care to send your gloves to the cleaner, buy ten cents' worth of naphtha—this quantity is sufficient for six pairs of gloves—pour the same into a hand bowl and wash the gloves as you would a small tidy or handkerchief, rubbing the soiled parts well. When washed, wring them out thoroughly, blow into them until they have assumed as nearly as possible their proper shape, then hang them in the sun until well dried.

In repairing gloves when the seams give way use cotton, as silk is more likely to cut the kid. In case of a split work the ragged edges with button-hole stitch, then sew the looped edges together. But this advice may never be necessary if proper care is taken in putting on and taking off the gloves.

Voice Culture.

In the Woman's Home Companion Irma T. Jones makes a strong plea for a more careful cultivation of that delicate instrument, the human voice. She talks as follows:

"That so little effort is directed to the improvement of the quality of the speaking voice is an unsolved enigma. The average parent or educator rarely considers the value of voice culture or the relation of the tones in daily use to the child's moral, physical and material welfare.

"No gift of the Creator is so universally ignored as that instrument of most exquisite and delicate mechanism, the voice organ of human beings. Ignorance of the unlimited possibilities of its correct use is everywhere manifest.

"Suitable training will render many indifferent voices pleasing, even musical, in their intonation. Professor Corson makes it very clear that the education of the soul is a part of the education necessary for the perfection of the voice. It is this subtle quality of spiritual development that is the effectual quality in all work.

"The school should share with the home the responsibility of securing better habits of speaking. The drawl sometimes tolerated in recitation proclaims a teacher's shortcomings as well as her pupil's indolence. Educators would do the world great service by inaugurating a movement against faults of the speaking voice, and for the correct use of this sadly neglected instrument. The open-mouthed children of to-day would soon be taught to guard their throats from dust and germ-poisoned air by breathing only through noses. Purer air would be supplied over-crowded schoolrooms. Simple, health-keeping rules of personal hygiene would be inculcated daily. Exercises in vocalization, giving exactness and flexibility of enunciation, would become a part of school routine never to be omitted. All this would surely result in healthier, happier, more useful lives for the rising generation, and the voice beautiful no longer be so rarely heard in the land."

There are 400 women pharmacists in the United States.

A granddaughter of John Brown, the abolitionist, is engaged in Salvation Army work at Astoria, Ore.

Mrs. E. S. French, of Helena, Mont., enjoys the distinction of being chief deputy collector of internal revenue.

An artistic bookbinder is Elizabeth Geary, of Cleveland, Ohio. She studied with Miss Birkenruth, of London, and does expert designing and illuminating.

Miss Florence A. Burnett, of Syracuse, has been called to take charge of the department of elocution and physical culture at Leland Stanford University.

The first woman to hold the office of Regent of the Wisconsin State University has just been appointed by Governor La Follette. She is Dr. Alma J. Frisbie, of Milwaukee.

Miss Louisa C. Danforth, of Weathersfield, Vt., seventy years of age, has resigned her position as postmaster after a continuous service of half a century. The salary is $139 a year.

In Toronto, Dr. Margaret Macallum is the first woman in all Canada to hold a hospital position. She is now on the resident staff of the Hospital for Sick Children. There are, however, many women physicians in Canada.

In Honesville, Penn., a village society of women built a retaining wall along the river, constructed a river boulevard, a bridge, a fountain and a park where once a dump of refuse and a frog pond threatened the public health.

In the United States there are only some 4200 women altogether engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of these 325 own greenhouses, and 1511 are employed on seed farms. Of the remainder the majority are employed as servants in farmhouses.

Rev. Mary Safford, secretary of the Iowa Unitarian Association, has preached and lectured 128 times and attended 131 conferences during the past year. She has traveled 12,103 miles, and averaged more than two sermons a Sunday, besides class teaching.

Maize and cream is a favorite combination for evening wraps.

Low, broad, flat crowns, with medium brims, are the prevailing shapes.

The military coque plume of last year has been superseded by fluffy ball-shaped ones.

Although the correct shape of the very popular Gainsborough is not overly large, its flare is quite decided.

In embroidered handkerchiefs an excellent design is a little basket of flowers, and inside the handle is embroidered the initial.

Strappings and stitchings still hold their own for tailor made gowns, but for dressier wear garniture of a separate kind is preferred.

Liberty panne velvet and metal-adorned velvet are two new materials in the millinery world. The latter has tiny polka dots sunk in its pile.

White panne velvet, printed in small mixtures of squares of coral, black, parrot-greens, and dull blue, is used for scarf trimmings on the murky-white felts.

A novel boa is of white ostrich, with loops of black velvet baby ribbon scattered through at intervals of eight or ten inches. The same idea has been seen in the yellow ostrich feather boa and the effect is charming.

A new bodice model for general use has surplice fronts that may be made with a high or low cut neck, with or without a guimpe. The back is whole and smooth, with slight fullness at the waist line. The sleeves are a two-seam style, finished in bell effect at the wrist. This model will serve well for flannel blouses.

FUEL ECONOMY.

A Plan For Catching Some of the Heat Which Goes Up a Chimney.

A number of methods have been proposed for saving the heat which is now wasted in generating power with steam. One of the most recent and most promising is to run a separate engine with the heat of the exhaust steam. In this auxiliary engine a chemical compound known as sulphur dioxide is employed in place of water vapor. This gasifies at low temperature and develops great expansive power.

Another plan is proposed by Jabez Staunton, of Greenville, Greene County, N. Y. He would drop sand down a chimney and let it absorb the heat of the rising fumes. Then he would find a way to carry the sand to the boiler, where it would impart its heat, he thinks, to the water. Thereafter the same sand could be dropped down the chimney again. Mr. Staunton does not describe any experiments made by himself, nor supply drawings of the apparatus required to manipulate the sand. Neither has the exact method of applying the latter to the boiler been worked out, apparently. In fact, he would like to find some one else who is willing and able to "work out the details." All that he pretends to do is to supply the "basic principle." Capital to develop the invention is also desired.

Possibly Mr. Stanton underrates the difficulty of reducing his idea to practice, and he may be too confident concerning the economy to be effected by the means here described. And there can be no doubt that if the scheme were successful it would work a great revolution in industry. It might be applicable to metallurgical processes, as well as steam generation.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

Nice Way to Serve Eggplant.

As a variety in serving eggplant, try boiling it. Boil it whole for ten minutes, and then cut it into halves lengthwise. Take out the meat, chop it rather fine, season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped onion. To this add an equal quantity of finely chopped cooked chicken or lamb. The mixture is then put back into the shells, spread with bread crumbs, or cracker dust and bits of butter before being put into a moderate oven to bake for an hour. The dish should be basted frequently to prevent becoming too dry.

A Small Boy's Birthday Cake.

A small boy, whose birthday was recently celebrated, was particularly delighted with the decoration of his birthday cake. It was first iced with a frosting colored a pale green with a harmless vegetable coloring. On this were strewn a dozen or more tiny turtles. These were made of large plump raisins, in which had been inserted slivers of almonds for legs, with a pin head bit for the head of the turtle. The almonds, of which only two or three were needed, were first blanched and the skin pulled off, then the little strips cut lengthwise.

How to Cook Mushrooms.

Many foods are simply mediums for added flavors. Not so the mushroom; it has a decided, exquisite flavor of its own. It should not be made in cooking to taste like something else. Put the mushrooms in a stew-pan with a little water, cover them and stew slowly for twenty minutes, adding butter, salt and pepper to taste. Cream or milk may be added. Another very good way is to butter well a medium hot pan; cut the mushrooms into equal sized pieces, put them in it, cover and fry. Stir them from time to time, and when quite done season with salt and pepper. A good gravy is made for them by using water, milk or cream. Now if you must have a meat of some sort put the meat on one dish and the mushrooms on another. By doing this you spoil the taste of neither.—Woman's Home Companion.

Glass and China.

Just how much glass and china a housekeeper needs is a problem. There are few more complete satisfactions in a matron's life, and, too, in the life of young girls, than those of presiding at a well-appointed table. The woman who does not care, is satisfied to have the service put on "every which way," and breakfast, lunch and dinner look monotonously the same day following day, is a woman who has missed much. Change in table arrangements, as in food itself, is one of the marks of refinement. While the depth of the purse signifies much, this is not all. On little means and on a small stock a great deal can be done. The china and glass closet should have its corner of appropriation in the family purse, for however modest an amount. The clever housekeeper picks up bits now and again. Her wants are constant, for by means of slight changes, a little purchase here, another there, she can reach if not the ideal, at least a high standard.—Woman's Home Companion.

Stained brass may be cleaned with whiting and ammonia.

To make a cake flavored with coffee, use strong coffee in place of milk in mixing the batter.

Always strain a custard to take out the spiral spring which balances the yolk in the white.

Cold boiled potatoes are more appetizing if a little flour is sprinkled over them while frying.

In cleaning papier mache articles use a sponge moistened with cold water. They may be polished with flour and a flannel cloth.

New triple dressing mirrors come in oval shapes, instead of the square style so long in vogue. These in black are extremely effective.

A new idea in serving poached eggs is to pour brown butter over the toast before putting the eggs on it, and then sprinkle the whole with finely chopped pickle.

An excellent salad may be made with a foundation of string beans. Cut them in short lengths, sprinkle them with chopped chives, season with salt and pepper and cover with French dressing.

A chamois skin dyed in any of the rich dark tints, red, green or a certain deep peacock blue, makes the best sort of lamp mat for a polished table. If the lamp is of some Egyptian or Indian design the piece of colored leather suits it particularly well.

To protect the work-table from hot kettles and pans make a mat or rack with lath. Cut pieces the length of the table, then cross-pieces and nail together about an inch apart. This secures a circulation of air underneath and protects the table from the heat.

Every kitchen sink should have an additional, a movable strainer, to catch the innumerable particles of food and fat that would otherwise go down the pipes and clog them or else make their way to the cesspool, there to decay and send back their poisonous gases to the kitchen.

What Lord Roberts Saw.

Lord Roberts had a curious experience when fighting as a subaltern in the suppression of the Indian mutiny. Roberts and a fellow officer named Watson were out riding, when Roberts' greyhound started an antelope, and the next moment hound and horse were in hot pursuit. Suddenly, as if out of the earth, rose at some distance a band of Sepoy troopers riding toward them. Checking and turning their panting steeds, the two young officers retraced their steps, quite convinced of the utter hopelessness of now outstripping their foes. Glancing back, they saw the troop actually widen out to ride them down, and bidding one another what they deemed would be a last good-by, they were about to part company when a final look over the shoulder revealed the astonishing fact that the troop had utterly vanished. It was a mirage.

Wooden Pavements For Chicago.

Chicago is to follow Boston's lead in the use of creosoted wooden pavements in the city. The first order for this kind of pavement will aggregate about fifteen miles of streets.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSIONS

ALWAYS SO MYSTERIOUS THAT THE ENGINEERS ARE FATALISTS.

Their Mighty Charges Cut Some Queer Capers—When One Blows Up the Explanation is That "She Just Busted"—Some Memorable Cases.

Locomotive engineers, like all men who are called upon to direct the great applied forces of nature, are fatalists. When their mighty charges cut queer capers they shake their heads solemnly, if they escape with enough left to shake, and call it Kismet, like the veriest Arab of the desert. But of all the terrors that the huge, lumbering, hissing, roaring creatures of steel and fire and steam possess for their puny masters, none are feared more than the explosion of a boiler. When the flyer meets the freight and death and destruction smear four tracks, somebody is generally to blame; when the fast express kicks over the traces and buries her nose in a ditch, a loose fishbolt or a flat wheel will tell the reason why; but when 100 tons of metal, traveling truly over level rails, turns a somersault in midair and lands on the baggage car, twisted up like a pounded tomato can, first causes are lacking, and old railroad men shake their heads and say "she just busted," which apparently covers everything within the bounds of human comprehension.

An accident like this occurred on October 21 on the Wabash Railroad, near Decatur, Ill. The fireman and a brakeman were crushed into the gravel, and the engineer, by one of those strange freaks which make the fatalists, was only bruised. Six freight cars were distributed about the scenery, and the front end of the boiler was found reposing heavily at the foot of a tree 500 feet away. This gave a clew to the cause for the accident. "She had busted."

This locomotive weighed 100 tons. It was the latest style, with the cab over the middle of the boiler. After the explosion the huge machine was unrecognizable as a locomotive. Examination discovered that the crown-sheet had blown out from the boiler. This is a heavy steel plate which forms the lower half of the boiler over the fires. The force of the explosion was downward, which threw the engine upward and to one side. It landed in the ditch.

When the question was asked, What caused the explosion? silence alone was the answer. F. M. Donnelly, the engineer, is one of the most trusted on the Wabash system. He said he was sitting in his cab with the fireman. Everything was running true ("steering well" is the technical phrase), and the steam gauge showed the usual amount of pressure. Without a moment's warning came a shattering roar, and the whole engine seemed to be jerked right off its feet. That was all.

Such terrific accidents are, fortunately, so rare that they should be ranked as curiosities of railroading. The last previous explosion on the Wabash, and, as far as can be learned, in this country, occurred twenty years ago. A passenger engine hauling a fast express was blown into a lump of iron without a wink of warning. The engineer, fireman and two rail clerks were killed. No cause was ever found.

The most noted explosion of a locomotive happened in the first year of the Civil War, and, strange to relate, near the scene of this last catastrophe. A train of passenger cars loaded with a militia regiment bound for the front was just pulling out of the Decatur station when, with a roar like a battleship with her thirteen-inch batteries in action, the engine went up in steam. The engineer and fireman were killed and the colonel of the regiment was frightfully scalded. The strange thing about it was that the engine was facing west when the explosion occurred. When it landed it was pointing due east. It had been blown over end for end. A large piece of the boiler plunged through the station, and the lockup door was picked up 1200 feet down the track.

An old locomotive engineer, who has served the New York Central since the days when his fireman pitched in wood instead of coal, said that he never understood the mystery of an explosion.

"I have heard of them busting," he said, "but, fortunately, I never went through one. I've talked with men who have, though, and they tell facts which make things all the queerer. One engineer told me that he believed they were caused by a gas which forms in the flues from the steam. Once, he said, he was lying on a siding with the usual amount of steam on, when suddenly his gauge hand began to run up like mad to the very top of the scale. The safety valve popped off with a hoot, but not a sign of steam blew from it. He was scared breathless, and believes to this day that the boiler was just right for an explosion when the gas or whatever it was had a chance to escape."

Another engineer of wide experience agreed with this view. He was even more emphatic in saying that the cause for the terrible force of the explosions was to be sought in some gas as quick and powerful as nitro-glycerine. "No boiler," he said, "has yet been built strong enough to resist it, I believe."—New York Tribune.

Some Aged Animals.

In the vicinity of Paris a home for old domestic animals was established some time ago, and among the present inmates are a mule seventy-two years old, a cow thirty-six and a pig twenty-five years old.

It is declared that domestic animals which lead an easy life are likely to live far beyond the average age, if properly cared for. Many birds certainly attain an extraordinary age. Eagles, ravens and parrots frequently live a hundred years, and pelicans probably live as long, for it is recorded that one of these birds was placed in the Amsterdam Zoological Garden some time before 1792 and was still there in 1870. This pelican, too, was at least four or five years old when it was placed in the garden.

Eels are also long lived. Professor Buchner tells of one which was kept for twenty-six years in a pond at Thiengen, in which it was placed at the age of eight years. It attained a length of nearly five feet, and its favorite haunt was in the current that flowed into the pond.

All authorities agree that domestic animals which are obliged to do good deal of work do not live as long as those which lead a placid life.

The Lactoreal Hero.

The starched and ironed shirt of conventionality is a nuisance at its best. No hero is more deserving of praise than the man who starts a dress reform in the interests of comfort and common sense.—Denver Republican.

The Care of the Hands in Cold Weather.

Any extreme temperature or either very hot or very cold water is not good for the hands. Warm water is more cleansing than cold water. A dozen drops of the tincture of benzoin added to a basin of warm water is beneficial to the hands. Castile or one of the fine toilet soaps should be used. A generous lather should be made and the hands thoroughly rubbed with it. A rubber flesh-brush is a great comfort. A little bran or oatmeal if put in the water has a softening effect, and makes the skin velvety and pliable. Almond meal is also excellent for this purpose. Care in drying the hands is essential to their good condition, especially in winter. A soft towel will gather up all the moisture and should be used in between the fingers of each hand so that every part may be thoroughly dried. After drying the hands it is a good plan to rub in a little cold cream or almond oil, after which, if they are particularly sensitive, powder may be dusted over them.

His Fatal Error.

"Dear little hand," said the dry goods clerk as he reached for the fair damsel's hash mixer. Then a thread of absentmindedness got tangled in his wheels, and he continued in a far-away tone, "I wonder if it will wash."

"Mr. Counterjumper," exclaimed the fair one, angrily, "I may as well inform you here and now that it will not wash, neither will it cook or sew on buttons. Good evening, sir, and a safe journey home to your mamma."

Agrees with Seth.

"I see dat Mayor Low says he won't go to no public dinners. Weary."

"I look upon it de same way he does, Limpy."

Unable to Stand For Months Because of Sprained Ankles.

CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL.

(From the Cardiff Times.)

Among the thousands of voluntary endorsements of the great value of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, stiffness, and soreness, is that of Mr. G. Thomas, 4 Alexandra Road, Gelli, Ystrad, near Pontypridd, South Wales, who says:—

"It is with great pleasure that I add my willing testimony to the invaluable excellence of your celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, as experienced in my own case. I sprained both my ankles in walking down some steps so severely that I was unable to stand for several months. The pain I suffered was most severe, and nothing that I used helped me until I applied St. Jacobs Oil, when they immediately became better daily, and in a short time I was able to go about, and soon after I was quite cured. I am now determined to advise all persons suffering from pains to use this wonderful remedy, which did so much for me."

Mrs. Thomas does not enlighten us as to what treatment she pursued during the months she was unable to stand, and during which time she was suffering so much, but we venture to suggest that had she called in any well known medical man he would have at once have prescribed St. Jacobs Oil, for it has conquered pain upwards of fifty years, and doctors know there is nothing so good. The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have been awarded twelve gold medals by different international exhibitions as the premier pain-killing remedy of the world. The committees who made the awards were in each instance composed largely of the most eminent medical men obtainable. Mrs. Thomas evidently did not know the high opinion in which St. Jacobs Oil is held by almost every progressive medical man.

When one woman makes a formal call on another woman she seldom stays more than fifteen minutes, ten of which she consumes in saying good-bye.

A Doctor's Testimonial.

Dr. C. L. S. Cawthon, of Andalusia, Ala., writes: "Tetterine is superior to any remedy known to me for Eczema and eighteen skin diseases." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist doesn't keep it.

Justice often pursues with a leaden heel, but smites with an iron toe.

Fest For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, if suffering to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 12 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Men as well as clocks are known by their works.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Some people never attempt to do anything for fear they might do it wrong.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The worst thing about life insurance is that we never live to enjoy it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It's the dull fellow who is generally the greatest bore.

Poor Soils

are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

Potash.

Write for our books—sent *free*—which give all details.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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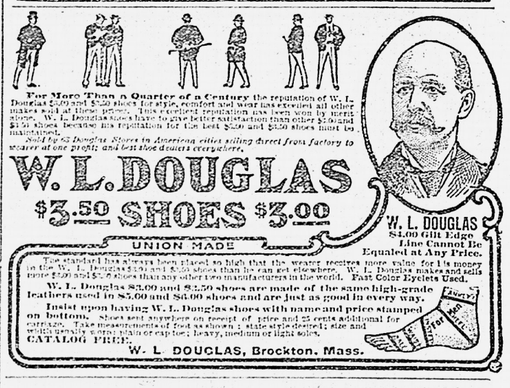

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