FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it?

And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more?

Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a youth-renewer.

It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth.

It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also.

It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair.

It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation.

We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,

celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known

Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,

Dorchester, Mass.

RHEUMATISM

New Orleans, April 10, 1897

Dr. Radway & Co.:

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief.

Yours truly, W. C. BAKER.

Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 939 Julia street.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

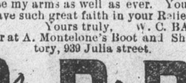
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

SHOOT

WINCHESTER LOADED SHOT GUN SHELLS



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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

100 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS 25¢

are specially prepared to act in harmony with the female system. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache, resulting from causes peculiar to women.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Relieves at once SORE EYES Use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

COMPLEXION OINTMENT CURES Pimples, Blackheads, Greasy, Pasty, Scaly, unhealthy looking complexions when used with our Complexion Tablets. Price $1.00. INDIAN HERB CO., VASHON, WASH.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ONE OF THE UNRECONSTRUCTED

He Did Not Know that the War Was on Again.

"The war with Spain," remarked the handsome drummer from Philadelphia, "may, as our statesmen and orators tell us, be a blessing in that it has brought together once more in fraternal union the two sections of the country split wide open by the civil war, but while their speeches are all right in a general way, they are lacking in some of the particulars. For instance, two weeks ago I was passing along a remote road in Mississippi. At the ford of a small stream I met a man of about thirty years, who was quite as primitive a specimen as I ever saw in my life. I asked him the way to the place I was after, and, as he was going the same way, I asked him to join me, and we enlivened the journey by conversation. Naturally, the first thing I spoke about after the preliminaries was the war, and I said I didn't suppose he had been in the fight.

"'No,' he said, 'but my daddy wuz.'

"'How did it happen that he went in and you didn't?' I asked.

"'I wuzn't born then, mister,' he answered looking at me as if I ought to have known better than to ask such a question.

"'Oh,' I hastened to explain when I caught onto what he was thinking about, 'I don't mean the last war between the North and the South, but the one that has been on this summer.'

"'Geewhillikins,' he exclaimed, 'has ther' been another war?'

"'Of course there has,' I said, laughing at his surprise and his ignorance.

"'Well, I'll be derned,' he said, after giving himself a moment's thought; 'it do seem like ez ef we never would git them dang Yankees licked plumb right; don't it?'

"Then it took me a minute to comprehend clearly what was in the mind of this far-away, unreconstructed Southerner, and when I did I never let on that he was mistaken in his facts and conclusions, but jollied him along for a mile down the road, when he turned off into the woods and left me to pursue my way alone, wondering what there was in the world that we had not yet heard of."

Pith of Indian Corn in War.

The American consul general at St. Petersburg gives this account of a trial of cornstalk pith made by the Russian admiralty board on the proving grounds at Poligon, near St. Petersburg: "A coffer-dam six feet long, siv feet deep and three feet broad was packed with blocks of cellulose made from the pith of Indian corn stalks. The material was supplied by the Marsden Company of Philadelphia. A six-inch solid shot was fired through the dam, striking it about twenty inches from the bottom. The shot passed clear through both the iron walls and the cellulose packing. Less than half a pound of the cellulose was carried out by the projectile. The water compartment of the dam was filled, giving a pressure of nearly five feet of water on the perforated surface. In just half an hour a moist spot began to show on the outer surface of the dam, but it was evident that the moisture had come along the bottom of the packing and not along the path of the shot. In four hours no water had come through the shot's path. The experiment conclusively demonstrated that a ship provided with a coffer dam, packed as was the one used in the experiment, could be perforated five feet below the water line without the least danger of the entrance of water. This demonstration opens up an immense market for American corn-pith, and will prove of great advantage to American agriculture."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

"Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lennon, Mich., "on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain.

"My disease gradually became worse, until I thought that death would be welcome release from my sufferings. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another, but he gave me no encouragement.

On Getting Up from the Table.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured.

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply.

"FRANK LONG."

Robert Understood the Boys.

Teacher—Now, Robert, subtract two from seven.

Robert appears to be very much puzzled.

Teacher—For instance, seven boys wanted to go and play football, but two of them had been told by their parents not to do so. Now, how many played?

Robert (eagerly)—Seven!—Pearson's Athletic Record.

Seems to Get Ripe.

One complaint seems to get ripe in autumn, and that is Neuralgia. To soothe the pain, strengthen the nerves and rid the system of it, use St. Jacobs Oil, the best known cure.

Something He Could See at Last.

Cobbler Jones—Yas, may son Clem, the blind one, who wuz a fiddler, is all right now!

Farmer Jones—Haow's that?

"Wal, he got a job in the orchestry at a theater in New York whar they hed livin' picters, an' his sight kem back!"—New York Evening Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

To be a gentleman is to be honest, to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise, and, possessing all these qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful outward manner.—Thackeray.

We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end to them.—Seneca.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

HIGH OR LOW PRICES.

The following question was asked of Mr. Owen, fusion candidate for Congress in Minneapolis:

Supposing the present amount of money is doubled and that prices in consequence should increase in the same proportion, where would the benefit come in? For example: A now sells 1,000 bushels of wheat for $500; after the increase in money he gets $1,000 for his wheat, but he can buy no more with his $1,000 than he could with his $500?

Mr. Owen's answer was as follows: "If one is to spend his entire income as he goes along, gives no thought to accumulation, and is out of debt, it would make no difference, providing everything went up or down in exactly the same proportion. But no man is prosperous unless he sells more than he buys. The laborer must sell his labor for more than it costs him to live or he is ever a slave; the farmer must get more for his crops than it costs to produce them or he will be in the same fix; the merchant must sell more than he buys, including cost of doing business, or he will soon be a bankrupt. If a farmer sells 1,000 bushels of wheat for $500 and expends in the operation $400 he has $100 left. If he gets double price for his wheat and pays double expenses his balance is $200. If he is in debt, and that is the condition of most farmers, unfortunately, the difference to him is enormous, for he can pay twice as much debt with the same effort as under low prices. But it is not true that all products will advance exactly alike. Destroy trusts, for instance, and without that no monetary system will afford much relief, and many articles of necessity would not advance because they are already higher priced than they would be if competition obtained in their manufacture and sale. And again, processes of making many things the farmer has to buy are cheapening much faster than the methods of producing farm crops, and while more abundant money would make the price of the first higher they would ever be relative to cost of production. Railroad transportation would not be higher, because it has not decreased locally with the decrease of price of commodities. Taxes would be no higher by reason of more money, for taxes have not decreased by reason of less money. And certain other fixed or arbitrary charges are in the same condition. But better than all figures and theories are the facts of history and experience, and they prove that prosperity is always more general and trade and industry flourishing, the people more contented and happier in periods of high prices. At the close of 1865 Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, reported officially "that the people are now substantially out of debt," and that was after a period of excessively high prices and high taxes. There is no better test of the real prosperity of a people than their freedom from debt. In periods of high prices people can and do buy more, homes are better and better furnished, and their inmates better clothed, deprivations and want are minimized, labor is better employed, merchants are busier, railroads have more to do, factories are crowded with work, and farmers are in their best estate. The world's ages have been dark or light as money has been scarce or abundant, or prices high or low. No theories of those who now want to enslave the world's producers by the bond method can dissipate these facts of history."

Coinage Ratio.

Why should the coinage ratio between silver and gold be fixed at 16 to 1? Because that is the proportion, as near as can be ascertained, in which the metals exist in the earth. It is, therefore, the true ratio.

Although for several years the production of one metal at that ratio exceeds the other, yet in a long series of years the total amount produced is very near sixteen times as much silver as gold, or at coinage value, about equal.

The table of the production of silver and gold from 1741 to the present time shows that there was produced in that period 360,459,124 ounces of gold and 5,727,841,723 ounces of silver. Divide the silver by the gold and you will obtain as the result 15 8-9. That demonstrates that for the period of more than 150 years there was almost exactly 16 times as many ounces of silver produced as of gold, and that the coinage value of the same was about equal.

Our gold friends tell us that the mint is open to the free coinage of silver in Mexico and ask why does not that establish the parity of the metals. They talk of Mexico as if it were a gigantic power. Do you know that the commerce of Mexico is not equal to that of the State of Illinois, and would you expect the State of Illinois, unaided by the rest of the States in the Union, to establish the parity of the metals?

The reason Mexico does not establish the parity of the metals is because it is not sufficiently powerful in commerce to do so, but when you compare Mexico with the United States you compare a pigmy to a giant. You must remember that this great nation is composed of forty-five great States, and that an act of Congress is simply an international agreement in itself among those forty-five great States.

In determining what a powerful effect such a nation as the United States would have in establishing the parity of the metals, you must take into consideration the pivotal position that it occupies as to the monetary systems of the world. The silver standard nations, which make their demands upon silver alone for currency, constitute one-fourth of the nations of the world in commercial importance.

Gold—Silver—Prosperity.

A City of Mexico special to the Boston Herald says:

"The general rise in real estate value is noteworthy. Many large industrial concerns are being established here, and large tracts of land near the railway have, in six months, quadrupled in price, while suburban lots show a continual upward tendency. The city is growing as never before in its history, and electric traction street car lines are now being definitely assured, and all material bought. People are beginning to buy lands outside of city limits. The suburbs are all showing a healthy growth, and in the heart of the city the tearing down of old buildings and replacing them with modern ones goes on without cessation. And this seems to be an example of conditions throughout the republic."

How is it possible that a gold standard paper, in gold standard New England, can give publicity and credence to such reports about a silver standard country, a country of 50-cent dollars? How about that other country, composed largely of the same kind of people that inhabit Mexico, that gold standard country, Spain? A written answer is not necessary, everybody knows it. Only a little over a year ago the foregoing description would have applied to Japan as well as Mexico. Japan was a silver, or bimetallic, country, and was developing and prospering in a marvelous manner. She was buncoed into adopting the gold standard, and is now in the market as a heavy borrower of gold to relieve the severe business depression she is experiencing! War may distract attention from it for a time, scarcity of products may for a few months seem to disprove it, but the passing years proclaim with doleful emphasis that the gold standard is a blight that withers wherever it strikes.

Silver Remonetization.

Republicans who are extremely anxious to convince the people that silver sentiment is dead are saying that "events have changed the conditions since 1896." In what direction have the conditions been changed? Is the oppression of the people because of the gold standard relaxed in any degree? Are the prices of real estate advanced? Has the farmer experienced any benefits not brought about by foreign causes, such as the famine in India and the short crop of wheat abroad? As a matter of fact, the necessity of bringing about the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is more apparent today than ever. And as another matter of fact, there are more people to-day in the United States who favor such a change than there were in 1896.

In the south the silver question is very much alive, but not more so than in the west and northwest. So far as labor is concerned, the conditions are such as to demand the remonetization of silver. In this connection the Atlanta Constitution says:

"In certain classes of labor—the cotton operatives of New England—wages are in some instances below the pauper labor of Europe. A gold standard advocate will either not admit this or he will say that it is not a serious matter; but it is a very serious matter, indeed. By cutting off a part of our money supply we have suffocated demand in our home markets. To remedy this we have reduced wages to the European pauper level in order that we may compete with the products of this pauper labor in its own natural markets. Can that which gives the whip hand to misery, poverty, distress and degradation in this country be called a great victory for American trade?"

No, indeed; silver sentiment is not dead, nor have events changed the conditions since 1896. The monetary question is the great issue of to-day and will continue to be the great issue until it is settled and settled right.

Sixteen to One or Bust.

In response to a letter of inquiry written to Secretary Gage, the treasurer of the department at Washington states the total cost of the Spanish war from the beginning until August 31st after the close at $105,000,000. This is less than half the amount of the gold the McKinley administration is now hoarding in the treasury, yet it has had the hardihood to force an issue of $200,000,000 in bonds to draw interest from the scanty earnings of American labor! This money was not borrowed for war purposes, but to prevent the circulation of other money—of the $200,000,000 in Mr. McKinley's Wall street "war chest." The Wall street plutocracy compels the producers of the country to pay interest on one bond issue after another in order "to maintain the gold reserve"—that is, to keep over $200,000,000 in gold locked up out of circulation in order to increase the demand for and interest on national bank notes. A national bank note represents the extreme of inflation. It is 100 cents less than nothing. To demonetize silver and lock up gold in order to force the inflated and valueless paper of private corporations into circulation on the public credit is not only to invite but to compel panic after panic. For the business of the country—not less than for the Democratic party—it is 16 to 1 or bust! —St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Japan Was Buncoed.

There was no country in the world more prosperous than Japan, until she was induced to adopt the gold standard. When the usurers got their clutch on her throat, strangulation speedily ensued. "War indemnity" is not the trouble. Germany was prosperous until she fell under the gold standard. She conquered Austria and France and created the German Empire under the silver standard. Her troubles began when the usurers induced Bismarck to accept the gold standard. That great man bitterly repented what he called a great mistake, claiming that he had been misled by the "financiers."—Cleveland Recorder.

To Whitewash Alger.

It is quite just to call the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the war "McKinley's committee." McKinley appointed the members of this committee to investigate the proceedings of Alger, who was also appointed by McKinley, and it looks as though the whole thing would be strictly a family affair. The whitewashing job has begun. The Chicago Democrat feels justified in calling it a whitewashing job from the fact that a large working majority of the members of this committee is made up of strong administration partisans, and from the conduct of the committee since it arrived in Washington. It is alleged that all of the members of the committee seem to be "very friendly to the administration." This is significant of the kind of verdict that will be rendered. Should the committee continue to work in secret it will demonstrate its inability to understand the temper of the people, and its findings will have little or no weight when they are made public.

Too Bad About the Incentive.

Under a system in which all could have plenty they tell me there would be no incentive to work, says J. A. Wayland. A tenant who gets all the crop could have no incentive—he must give some rent lord half he raises for an incentive! Or a man working for a dollar a day would have no incentive if he got $10.50. People who live in shanties would have no incentive to live if they were furnished good houses with all conveniences of science! There would be no incentive to board a train at one-fourth to one-half cent a mile, instead of paying the railroad kings 3 cents more. It is too bad about the incentive business.

Reform Needed in Army Affairs.

The only way in which we can avoid a repetition of the misconduct of our armies in case we again become involved in war is a reorganization of our military system on the latest and most approved lines of the science of warfare, and to absolutely eschew politics in its administration. We do not require a large standing army, but we do need a thoroughly modernized, unified system capable of standing any strain that may be put upon it.—Detroit Free Press.

Just So.

McKinley was elected President because he was powerless to do aught but the will of his masters. Of a quiet disposition, orderly and well disposed, he takes care of his family, goes to church, and leaves Lombard and Wall streets to take care of the state.

An Incredible Report.

Washington dispatches state that Mr. McKinley is "considering an order changing the civil service rules so as to permit a large number of appointments without competitive examinations to offices now under the civil service rule." We shall not believe it unless we are compelled to. Such a change would be in direct violation to the party platform and of his own still more explicit voluntary public pledges.—New York Times.

He Drew on Him.

It is not safe to presume too much on a stranger's knowledge of commercial and legal terms. J. E. Watrous, Deputy United States Marshal of Southern Kansas, narrates an incident which occurred when Kansas was not the cultivated commonwealth it has since become.

Mart Hoover, a resident of one of our rural towns, sent a consignment of corn to a commission merchant in Kansas City. In due time the merchant telegraphed, "Your credit is $27.40. Draw on me at sight."

But Hoover was angry. He had expected his money, not a telegram. He felt that he had been duped, and treasured up the grievance. About six weeks afterward the commission man went to Hoover's town, got out of the omnibus, and started to walk down the street. Hoover saw him, and instantly drew his revolver and fired. His eye was fairly good. The bullet cut away the merchant's necktie and unfastened his collar. Then Hoover put up his revolver.

"That's expensive shootin'," said he, "but I reckon you're as sorry as I am."

"What do you mean?" demanded the town constable, who came up at the moment.

"He told me to," said Hoover, surprised.

"Told you to?" demanded the white-cheeked city man. "I never did anything of the kind."

"You did," said Hoover; and drawing out the telegram, re read, "'Draw on me at sight.' I done it," he said.—Youth's Companion.

About Love—They Tell Us

That it is terrible to be obliged to love by contract.

That you can trust your dog to the end; a woman—until her first opportunity.

That of all heavenly bodies, the heaviest is the woman that we have ceased to love.

That it is about as hard to hide your love as it is to hide a sneeze; neither of them can be repressed.

That before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or see only her.

That love pleases more than marriage, for the reason that roman is more pleasant than history.

That a woman who pretends to laugh at love is like the child who sings at night when he is afraid.

That the highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship, and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.

That love-making is dreadfully tame beside a hot-air register or a steam elevator. That may be one reason why so many remain single nowadays. In "ye olden time," when lovers toasted their shins before a log fire, the cracking of the wood filled up all awkward gaps, and things went on so smoothly that one had said "will you?" and the other "yes," before they knew what they were doing.

SPREADING IT ON.

Vindication of St. Alger (?)—Chicago Democrat.

Only One Man.

"Extra! extra!" ring the shrill voices of the newsboys. "'Nother victory! Extra! extra!"

A young girl, hurrying through the darkening street, pauses a moment to catch the glad tidings; then, choosing the smallest of the ragged urchins who instantly gather about her, she slips her pennies into his grimy hand and eagerly seizes a paper.

Ten minutes more and she is flinging open the door of a quiet room where a grave-eyed woman sits by the window, gazing out into the autumn twilight.

"Quick, mother, a light!" rings the impetuous young voice. "I have news from the war. Another victory, and only one man lost!"

A glad cry falls from the mother's lips as she hurries to the table, and with trembling hand lights the small lamp. Both faces are eager, strained, as the younger woman reads rapidly the joyful news.

"Only one man lost——" she pauses, and the other exclaims, "Thank God!" but the paper has slipped from the daughter's hand, the joy has faded from her eyes, the color from her lips. Another instant and the sheet is in the mother's hands. The sudden fears that clutched at her heart tell her the truth before her eyes fasten upon the fatal words—the name of the lost man.

The clock ticks relentlessly in the corner, the fire dies out and the ruddy embers turn gray; the light of the little lamp sinks lower and lower, flickers, and is gone. Still the two women cling to one another in the darkness; the silence is unbroken.

Only one man?

Only their whole world!—Kate Whiting Patch.

Why He Quit the Stage.

There is in Philadelphia a man who abandoned the theatrical profession because he could not lift Fanny Davenport. He was a member of one of the local stock companies about twenty years ago, when Miss Davenport came to Philadelphia with one of the men of her company sick. She applied to the manager of the theater in which the young man referred to was employed for some one to take the sick man's place, and as the young actor was not in the cast of the play then running his services were loaned to Miss Davenport. He was cast for the part of Caius Lucius in "Cymbelline," and the business of the part required that he should take Miss Davenport in his arms and carry her off the stage. The lady weighed considerably more than he did, and when he attempted to pick her up he found that his strength was not equal to the task. His struggles caused the audience to laugh, and that spoiled a good scene. He was so humiliated that he left the profession after that engagement.

Regular Sleep.

"I find," said the middle-aged man, "two things: That I need just about so much sleep, and that I need it at just such hours. What suits me best is to go to bed at 10 o'clock and get up at 6. If I go to bed at 12 I am likely to wake up in the morning at 6 anyway, or soon after, and then I get a short night's sleep, which is bad for me; and even if I sleep over, until 7 or even 8 o'clock, so that I get my full amount of sleep, it does not refresh me as the same amount does taken at my accustomed hours. I don't feel the same.

"Here is another thing that I observe: If I get a short night's sleep I seem to have to make this up. That is, one night's full sleep after a short night does not bring me back to feeling quite like myself again. It takes me two or three nights of sleep to get back to normal.

"All of which means that I find I can work to the best advantage on regular sleep at regular hours, and I don't believe I am alone in this."—New York Sun.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.
St. Jacobs Oil " Neuralgia.
St. Jacobs Oil " Lumbago.
St. Jacobs Oil " Sciatica.
St. Jacobs Oil " Sprains.
St. Jacobs Oil " Bruises.
St. Jacobs Oil " Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil " Stiffness.
St. Jacobs Oil " Backache.
St. Jacobs Oil " Muscular Aches.

Spiteful Thing.

Miss Buddnit—Jack paid me quite a compliment—he said I had a face like the rising sun.

Miss A. Teen—How mean of him! As if you could help its being yellow!—Puck.

DEAR EDITOR: If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address

AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago.

Valuable Amber.

Valuable discoveries of amber have been made in British Columbia, which, it is claimed, will be able to supply the pipe-makers of the world with amber for 100 years.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Narrow Chinese Streets.

Streets of Chinese cities are usually only eight feet wide.

Charles Darwin was so weak in health that but for the wife and children who saved him from trouble and gave him the leisure of a peaceful home, he would probably never have made his great discoveries.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

The Hamburg and Bremen steamship lines together forward about 1,300,000 passengers annually.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Leaden bullets came into use shortly before the end of the sixteenth century.

Fall Medicine

Is Fully as Important and Beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to keep the blood rich and pure, create an appetite, give good digestion and tone and strengthen the great vital organs. It wards off malaria, fevers and other forms of illness which so readily overcome a weak and debilitated system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

And He Did.

Tom—Do you know that your lips are red, your teeth are white and your eyes are heaven's own blue?

Madge—Well, what of it?

Tom—Those are the national colors, and I must salute them.—New York Evening Journal.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never has there been so successful a medicine for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation.

Not Even That.

Norton—"Capt. Boyton has changed his mind about going to Spain."

Coney—"Very wise of him. No Spaniard would be able to shoot the chutes."—New York Evening Journal.

Truthful.

Artist—How do you like the portrait?

Sister—Well, I don't exactly like the nose.

Artist—Neither do I, but it's yours.—Tit-Bits.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

No Sunday Work Allowed.

Swinemunde, on the Baltic, has strict Sunday laws. Shipmasters who enter the port are fined heavily by the town authorities if they have their ships washed or painted on Sunday or church holidays. As foreigners are not acquainted with the German church calendar they are frequently caught.

Follow It Up.

Sit down and cool off suddenly, and then regret it, for stiffness and soreness is bound to follow. Follow them up with St. Jacobs Oil and you will have nothing to regret from a prompt cure.

The Main Thing.

American—Was it Sampson or Schley who sunk your fleet?

Don—Give it up. But I know we were sunk.—Philadelphia North American.

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS ABOUT OVARITIS.

Letter from Mrs. Carrie F. Tremper that all Suffering Women Should Read.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation with all its terrors may easily result from neglect.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and asking for her advice. Your letter will be confidential and seen by women only.

MRS. CARRIE F. TREMPER, Lake, Ind., whose letter we print, is only one of many that have been cured of ovarian troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was suffering from congestion of the ovaries, misplacement of the womb, irregular, scanty, and painful menstruation, also kidney trouble. I had let it go on until I could not sit up, and could not straighten my left leg. My physician gave me relief, but failed to cure me. Reading the testimonials of different women, telling what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for them, I decided to give it a trial. I had almost given up hopes, as I had suffered untold agony. The first dose helped me. And now, after using eight bottles of Vegetable Compound, one bottle of Blood Purifier, one box of Liver Pills, I am proud to say I am as well as I ever was. I might have saved a large doctor's bill and much suffering, had I tried your precious medicine in the beginning of my sickness. All in the village know I was not expected to live, when I had the first and second attacks. In fact, I had no hope until I began taking your Vegetable Compound. It has saved my life."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

To the Rescue.

If Battle Ax PLUG was in danger there would be an army of men (who chew it) ready to rescue it:—large enough to shovel Spain off the map of Europe. No other chewing tobacco in the world has ever had so many friends.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"Brevity Is the Soul of Wit."

Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

West Indian Land Crabs.

It is said that land crabs of the West Indies once every year leave their native home in multitudes, and in regular order march down to the sea. When in the water they frequently fasten seaweeds on their backs to hide themselves, and the growths selected are always in perfect harmony with the surroundings.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Highest Chimney in America.

The highest chimney in America is that of the Grant smelter, Denver, Colo. It is 325 feet in height and cost $50,000.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

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WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

BIG G. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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C. N. U. No 42-98

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