The Chinese Almanac.

There is no work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. It predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, for marrying, burying, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all these disorders.

Preposterous.

He—Did you tell that other fellow you were engaged to that you loved me more?

She—Yes, and the horrid thing! he wanted me to return the ring.—Detroit Free Press.

The Census of 1900.

A booklet giving the population of all cities of the United States of 25,000 and over according to the census of 1900, has just been issued by the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and a copy of it may be obtained by sending your address, with two-cent stamp to pay postage, to the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Resourcefulness.

Among the funny things which women do is to spread an old red shawl over the sofa and put a candle with a red shade on a table near by, and call it an oriental corner.—Atchison Globe.

HORSES NEED HAIR RENEWER

Uncle Reuben Thought There Wasn't Much to Brag About in the Show.

"City folks is easily pleased," remarked Uncle Reuben, who has a farm down in Egypt, relates the Chicago Chronicle. "I went in to see that there horse show, and there wasn't a single critter there that had more than a stump of a tail. What they need is a hair renewer for those prize animals. A stiff young man that kept looking at nothing and holding his arms out as if he das'n't let his coat sleeves touch his coat says to me when I asked him about those poor tailless, stuck-up looking animals that they were that way on purpose because it's the fashion. Queer what will come in for style. I looked round and most of the big men they said was millionaires didn't have any hair on their heads. The bald spots was about as numerous as the bob-tailed hosses. The young dudes that I see promenading about with big flowers in their buttonholes didn't one of them have a sign of mustache or even a prospect of any whiskers. It was queer—horses without hardly any tails, men without any hair on their heads, and boys without any mustaches. It do beat all."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Men are seldom charitable on an empty stomach.—Chicago Daily News.

"Oh! Dear I'm so Tired."

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work.

How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch —it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism.

Mrs. Gooden wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe that your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries. I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then, after nearly two months, the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and medicines alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and a package of Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. I have gained twelve pounds during the last two months and am better in every way. Thanking you for your kind advice and attention, I remain, Yours gratefully,

"MRS. E. J. GOODEN, Ackley, Iowa."

MRS. E. J. GOODEN.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

WALTHAM WATCHES

It is not alone the value of the jewels that makes a first-class watch---it is the brains that have planned its construction. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made Waltham Watches the best in the world.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

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In Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass, Umbrellas, NOVELTIES, ETC.,

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GUN CATALOGUE FREE

Tells all about Winchester Rifles, Shotguns, and Ammunition

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WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

AVENUE . . . . NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

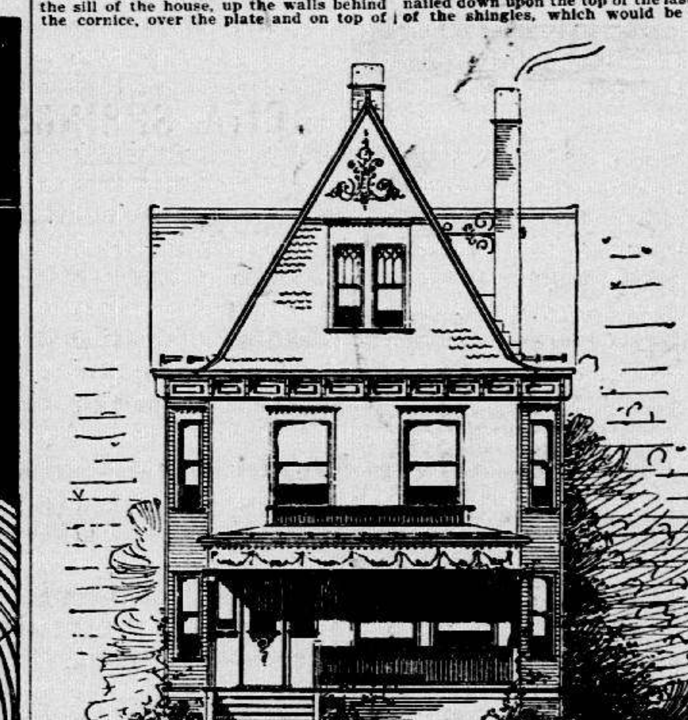
DESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

THIS ten-room residence will cost $2,800. The foundation is rubble stone, and the construction is of the very best. The height of the first story is 9½ feet; second story, nine feet; basement, seven feet. All material and details used in the erection of this home will be in keeping with the standard specifications, and the following is the best method telling how this work should be executed:

Roof Boarding—Roof boarding is generally eight or ten-inch boards, laid about one inch apart. A much warmer house, however, can be obtained with matched lumber, the same as for the outside walls. Over this roof and wall boarding should always be laid good building paper. This may be a rosin-sized and tarred building paper, or a felt lining paper. On general principles, the thicker the paper the better and warmer the house will be, for really the sheathing boards and this paper lining are to keep out the wind which might enter through crevices in the wood work. This paper should be, whenever possible, continued from the sill of the house, up the walls behind the cornice, over the plate and on top of

obtain "dimension" shingles for such work, as a more regular appearance is secured by their use. They are generally laid about five inches to the weather, and should have at least two nails to each shingle. Special care should be used against all window frames that a clean, true joint is made on the edges of the shingle against the frame—if necessary, planing or sawing the shingle that comes against the frame, so that it will lay close. In case the corners of the house are to be shingled, it is by all means preferable to tin the corners, bending the tin under the butt of the shingles, otherwise the shingles on the corners will be apt to split off or curl, thus making a very bad-looking job indeed. The shingles as well as siding should lay into the sills and all members of cornices.

Roof Shingling—The shingles should start in a double course at the gutter or lower edge of the eaves, projecting about one-half inch; and the next and following course should be laid at not to exceed five inches to the weather, carefully breaking joints and splitting shingles over eight inches in width and nailing each shingle firmly with two nails. All hips and ridges should either have a ridge roll or the hips should be tinned, with the tin bent under the butt of each shingle, carefully nailed. The ridge should have a ridge board well nailed down upon the top of the last course of the shingles, which would be cut off



MODERN TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLAR RESIDENCE.

the roof to the ridge, the cornice being put on after the paper, so that protection against the cold is obtained from the sill of the house to the ridge pole. This paper should also be placed under all casings around openings and doubled over corners. It should be carefully fastened to keep it from tearing in the wind until siding or outer wall cover has been applied.

Cornices—In framing for the cornice, furring blocks should be used, so as to provide a solid nailing for all members of the cornice. If gutters are specified or shown in the plans, they should have a pitch, so as to carry the water to conductors or openings, at points shown on plans. The gutter should have good, solid sides and bottom with an even pitch, to receive the tin work. On the finish work or cornice all joints should be made close and tight, and each member should be well and securely nailed to the furring, so that no buckling or shrinking will occur, and when the cornice is finished all members will be perfectly straight and true. All lumber for the cornice should be perfectly dry, and under no circumstances should green lumber be used, as it bends up and leaves openings through which the cold enters.

Outside Finish—Siding, or clapboards, may be used of pine, cedar or spruce. It generally comes in two sizes, which are known as six-inch and four-inch, the six-inch generally being laid 4½ inches to the weather, and the four-inch 2½ inches to the weather. Cedar siding is not quite so good as pine or spruce, as it splits very easily; and of the three kinds, good, soft, white pine may be said to make the best. Siding, by rights, should be free from all knots,

In the valleys the tin should run at least eight inches under the shingles at each side, and should be opened not less than two inches at the top and three inches at the bottom.

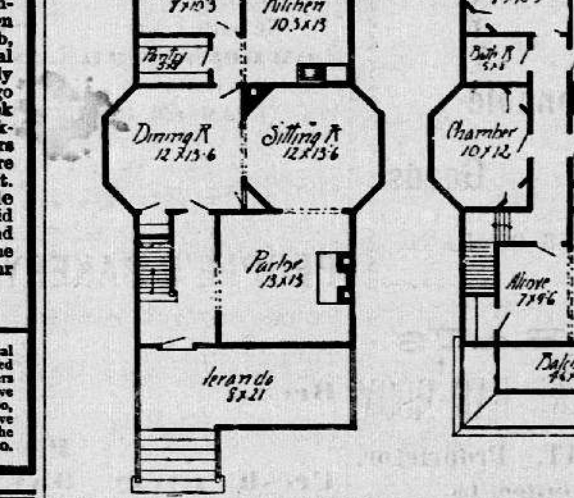
Where the shingles come in contact with the chimneys there should be lead flashings let into the brick work and tin counter flashing shingles into each course, with the lead flashing let down over the tin counter flashing.

Inside Finish—Before any finish is delivered at the house, the building should be thoroughly cleaned and plastering absolutely dry, as kiln-dried finish will take in moisture like a sponge. If, after the finish has been delivered, there comes a wet day, with damp wind blowing, it will take in moisture from the damp air, and, of course, afterward shrink, so that too great care cannot be taken in seeing that the house is first absolutely dry, before any finish is delivered, and, in the second place, after it has been delivered, in protecting it from the circulation of damp air, or rainy days in closing up the building, covering with tarpaulins, or something of that sort.

If possible, it is a very good plan to have the furnace or heating apparatus connected up, so that on cold, damp or foggy days a little heat can be introduced into the building to offset the effects of the outside atmosphere.

These are important matters; so important that I would prefer to overlook almost anything else. If the finish is ever so good and the work ever so well done, a little carelessness in this respect will offset it all.

Setting Frames—The first thing general-



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS

saps, or pitch. This is sometimes hard to obtain, and where strictly insisted on will cause, perhaps, a difference of eight or ten dollars per thousand feet in expense. Grades of lumber differ very generally in various sections of the country. The grading in Minneapolis yards is acknowledged to rank higher than that of any other section. From Minneapolis yards what is known as "C" siding will give very satisfactory results, and is amply good for a house of reasonable cost. "D" Siding is very frequently used on very fair work. In other sections this grade would not answer for the reason that many yards, buying their lumber in a large market like Minneapolis, regrade, calling what would be second grade in Minneapolis their No. 1. I mention this simply to call attention to the fact that what would be a poor grade to use in one section would be amply sufficient in another. Nothing less than the grades established by the rules of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's association should be accepted, as these are minimum. This applies also to all framing and finished lumber.

The sills of all windows and the bottom members of all cornices should be grooved three-eighths of an inch to receive the siding on the under side; and the stool and sill should fit into each other so as to be weather proof in a driving rainstorm.

The siding should be fitted up close to all casings, and corner boards should be free from all hammer marks. This applies to cornice work as well.

In case shingles are used for the outer finish, they should be laid as called for by the plans, and it is generally desirable to

ly advisable is to set the frames on the interior of the building, and in this connection it might be said that the doors should not be delivered at the building, if it is possible to be so arranged, until all the finish is in place—that is, the house "cased up."

The frames should first be set around the building at the openings where they will be required, care being taken to see that no mistakes are made in this respect. Special care should also be taken that the sash be fitted closely on to the sills, so that the meeting rails will come directly opposite, as any unevenness here would not only look bad, but cause trouble in fitting the sash locks. The frames should be level on the top and on a line with each other, and the sides should be straightened up with a straight-edge and thoroughly nailed to the studs. Special pains should be taken to see that they are "out of wind" with each other, and are parallel in width from top to bottom. At this point it is also desirable to fit the sash in all the windows so that the house may be closed in. At this stage it is important to see that the sash are closely fitted into the frames and special pains taken to fit them to the sill. Carpenters are apt to plane them very liberally, so as not to be given the trouble of trimming them over again if they commence to stick. When sash are so trimmed, they will afterward rattle, and in the winter may cause the house to be cold on account of fitting so closely in the frame.

Hanging Sash—The sash should be carefully balanced with iron or lead weights and hung with the best of sash cord.

GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Driving of an Electric Motor 153 Miles from the Generator Accomplished at Seattle.

The Snoqualmie Falls Power company of Seattle, Wash., has performed a novel feat in the driving of an electric motor 153 miles distant from the generator. All the transmission lines of the company were connected up in one continuous circuit, commencing at Snoqualmie Falls, running to Seattle back to the falls, then to Tacoma, and back again to the falls. The regular transmission is 32 miles to Seattle and 44 miles to Tacoma.

The tests were conducted for experimental purposes only, and to show that electric transmission of power can be made commercially practical at much greater distances than has heretofore been contemplated.

Suits That Don't Suit.

Some men have never had a suit of clothes that suited them.—Atchison Globe.

Big Job in Reglazing.

The Crystal palace in London has been reglazed at immense cost and on a new principle, which does away with the usual wood frames and putty joints. In the new work the panes of glass are much larger in size and are held in lead frames, which are so arranged that the metal can be worked down on the glass in an absolutely water-tight joint. The cost of the work is estimated at $100,000 and is now almost complete.

A Wail from Experience.

Carter—I'll tell you what it is, old man, wife-beating is an awful thing

Marter—May be, but I don't think it's half as bad as having a wife you know you can't beat.—Boston Courier.

Apaches at Work.

The Indians of Colorado are becoming civilized. The once savage Apaches are now working in fields and on railroads.

Watch Wheels.

By the aid of modern machinery one man can cut 10,000 watch wheels a day.

SCIENCE IN FEEDING.

Nitrogen and Carbon the Two Principal Substances Desired in Food for Poultry.

Many farmers do not fully understand the terms used by those who give directions for feeding, although some farmers have made such matters a study. A farmer may not know the relative proportions of the several substances in foods, but he should endeavor to learn by experience what to give his flocks, what to avoid, and how often. The two principal substances in food desired for poultry are nitrogen (for flesh, albumen, etc.) and carbon (for fat). The nitrogenous foods are meat, beans, clover, and to a certain extent grains. The carbonaceous foods are corn, fat meat, grease, rice, etc. If a hen is fat she needs no food excelling in fat. Hence, finely cut clover hay scalded in the morning, with a tablespoonful of linseed meal at night, is better for egg production than grains. If the hen is poor, give grains at night. All foods, however, contain fat and also some nitrogen. It should be borne in mind that the more quiet and sluggish the disposition the less corn or heating food is required. A laying hen should never be very fat, for the accumulation of fat is very injurious to reproduction. If too fat the hen may not lay; she becomes egg-bound, breaks down, and soon proves unproductive. Any fowls that are active foragers and are laying may be fed all they will eat; but if the hens are apparently in good health, but do not lay, feed no corn, give plenty of meat and allow bulky food, or they will fatten quickly. If fed heavily, a hen will either lay or fatten in a short time, and if the hens are Asiatics and cease to lay the feeding must be done cautiously. It is even better to get them down to a poor condition rather than permit them to become too fat. An excellent mode of feeding is to allow plenty of bulky food, and to give each hen an ounce of raw chopped meat in the morning and whole oats at night. A few grains of wheat or corn may be scattered in litter, in order to induce them to scratch, which will be beneficial; but grass may be fed freely. There is no advantage in breaking an Asiatic from setting; but the best way to break her is to place her on a grass-plot in a yard and compel her to hunt for her food. A box may be allowed her at night, which should be removed the next day, unless in damp weather. The object should be to get her to work and reduce her in flesh. If food is scarce in the yard a few oats at night may be given. If all breeds are kept together some of the hens will lay, while others will not, for the reason given above. Therefore, it is best to keep only one breed, so as to give all the hens the same management.—Farm and Fireside.

TEN-DOLLAR HENHOUSE.

It Does Well for Summer and in Sheltered Location Will Answer During Winter Use.

This coop costs ten dollars and is large enough for 12 fowls. It is built 7x10 feet in size of boards costing six dollars per thousand feet. Sides are 2½

TEN-DOLLAR HENHOUSE.

feet high and roof boards, cut five feet long, are covered with tarred paper. The doorway in front on the south side is 20 inches wide and five feet high. This kind of coops does well for summer and will answer during winter use. There is one great objection to it; snows blow in during winter and fowls with large combs, like Leghorns or Minorcas, freeze them and will not lay.—C. H. Chester, in Farm and Home.

Crops Not to Turn Under.

There are a few crops that pay well if turned under and a good many that it does not pay to turn under. Among the latter are such crops as rape. Every once in awhile some person asks the value of this for a green manure. It is practically nothing. The reason is that it adds nothing to the soil, for it has built itself up entirely from the soil. As a general proposition we should turn under only those plants that have gained something from the air, and those plants are the legumes. Fortunately the number of the legumes is large and some of them will do well on most any soil. If we can't grow one of the clovers we may yet be able to grow cow peas or soja beans, or even the sand vetch. We have even seen the ground sown to white beans and the crop turned under when the growth had become rank.—Farmers' Review.

Agriculture in the Schools.

The teaching of agriculture in the country schools is receiving attention. It is believed that if the children of farmers are taught regarding some things done on farms, and especially where mistakes are made, they will have a desire to learn more and will take more interest in literature relating to farming. The study of agriculture in the schools will not greatly interfere with other courses and can be made more interesting if lectures are given and practical demonstrations made in botany, also showing the textures of soils and the growing of crops, etc. It is possible that some method of instruction may be devised that will induce the young men to take more interest in farming.

Black Breeds Are Unpopular.

That the black varieties are not more generally popular is due principally to the prejudice against them as dressed poultry. Consumers of poultry object to dark legs, to white skin and to dark pin feathers in the carcass. Now, a prejudice of this kind has to be reckoned with and considered by the poultryman, and it must be taken at its face value. There is no way of discounting it. Furthermore, a poultryman is safe in taking it at its present value, for there is not the least likelihood of its changing within a generation.—Farm Poultry.

Poet (to colleague)—"So you are going to have your beard shaved off?" Colleague—"Yes; it couldn't be reproduced in marble."—Fliegende Blaetter.

It is hard to do, of course; still, you can be fooled.—Atchison Globe.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An eminent Italian doctor has been experimenting with the inhalation of petroleum fumes in cases of whooping cough, and has obtained good results.

A firm in Lyons, France, takes advantage of the shortening of cotton fibers under nonmercerized treatment by caustic potash to produce in silk webs certain peculiar and very rich embossed effects. The silken webs have cotton threads at fixed distances which, when the chemical solution is applied, shrink, while the silk, keeping its original length, is gathered in tiny folds. In this way the most diversified patterns are produced.

An attempt will soon be made by California merchants to put fresh asparagus on the market in London and other places in Great Britain. The California navel oranges are growing in favor in England and are being much appreciated. It is expected that California asparagus will compete with French asparagus which is sent to England in large quantities. Great Britain is now importing considerable quantities of prunes from California.

It requires about four pounds of fresh leaves to make one pound of dried tea. The teas of India and Ceylon are mainly dark, or "black" tea, though green teas are made from the same plant. If the process of drying is completed as rapidly as possible after picking, the tea remains green; but for the black tea the process is prolonged and repeated with intervals of exposure, sometimes for several hours, in order that a kind of fermentation may take place.

Molten wood is a new invention by Mr. De Gall, inspector of forests at Lemur, France. By means of dry distillation and high pressure the escape of developing gases is prevented, thereby reducing the wood to a molten condition. After cooling off the mass assumes the character of coal, yet without showing a trace of the oragnic structure of that material. This new body is hard, but can be shaped and polished at will; is impervious to water and acids and is a perfect electrical nonconductor.

A curious case has occurred in one of the Paris hospitals, which is exciting much comment in medical circles. Some time ago a woman named Legros, 55 years of age, was found lying in the road in a state of insensibility and absolutely rigid. She was removed by the police to the hospital, where for three weeks she remained in the same state. The doctors then decided that she was dead, and had been so since she was found, the preservation of her body being due to the amount of alcohol she had imbibed.

NOT PLEASED WITH ROME.

A Kansas Man Who Was There Smashes the Idols of the Eternal City.

Here is a Missouri idol smasher who has the courage of his convictions in the matter of "speaking his mind," at any rate, says the Kansas City Journal. A Grundy county man, who is making a tour of Europe, "did Rome" one afternoon a few weeks ago with the following disastrous result, as described in his latest letter home:

"St. Peter's disappointed me. It is large enough, but too light and bare. The inside is of gray marble, and there is no stained glass. So it looks like an unfitted art gallery. The famous bronze statue of St. Peter, sitting in a chair, from which the toe has been kissed, would not catch your eye if it were not for the guide book. The great vatican palace is about as pretty as the brick row. It is very old, very irregular, and the pictures by Raphael and Michael Angelo were an utter disappointment to all of us. The Sistine chapel, in which M. Angelo's greatest paintings cover the walls and ceilings, is a large plain room. The pictures are all in a dark, purplish gray color, hard to make out and absurd when you do make them out. They remind me of rather plain and faded circus bills with the actors performing on the trapeze. Raphael's greatest pictures are rich in colors, but are not more interesting. He and Angelo never saw a naked woman or child, I guess, nor were ever even at Atlantic City. They give the children the muscles of a Roman gladiator or a Barnum strong man. The ruins of ancient Rome are also a great disappointment as a rule. With the exception of the wonderful Coliseum and a few more things all the rest are nothing but stone piles, so far as they appear to the common spectator."

Time Changes.

This is a baby. It is a girl baby. How sloppy its chin is! How red its eyes. What horrid contortions it makes with its face. See how savagely it kicks. How like a demon it yells!

Yet in a few short years some man will be half crazed with wild suspense, worshiping the very air this being breathes, devoutly kneeling at her feet and frantically begging for one word, one pressure of the hand. even a look, which will give him hope—N. Y. World.

Citicus—"Has Daub made a success as an artist?" Cynicus—"Yes, indeed. He belongs to five clubs."—Town Topics.

SOMETHING OF A TRAVELER.

A Busy City Man Who Still Finds a Little Time to Cover a Few Thousand Miles.

"I traveled 5,000 miles last year," said the mild clerk of the ribbon counter, "and had no idea we had so extensive a country."

He looked around with conscious pride and a swelling bosom. A veteran in the shoe department took him up, says the New York Sun.

"Five thousand miles!" said he, with scorn. "Only 5,000 miles? Why, bless your innocent young heart, I traveled 18,720 miles last year, and will do it again this year, and all I know about the extent of our great and glorious country is gleaned from the map. How did I do it? Easy enough. Twenty-five years ago I married, and for the benefit of future generations I bought a little place 30 miles in the country. Twice a day for six days in a week I have been going up and down to that little place for 25 years, not counting side trips. That is to say I have traveled 300 miles a week, which, multiplied by 52, makes 468,000 miles. Nearly 20 times around the world, that is, and almost from here to the moon and back. Oh, my boy, you don't know what traveling is until you live in the suburbs and become a commuter. Five thousand miles? My soul and body, that's hardly a constitutional."

And the ribbon clerk shrunk into himself and wished he hadn't mentioned his journey.

It's the Other Fellow's Worry.

Bingham—Yes, this is a fine establishment, and one might suppose you are very happy in it. But don't you sometimes worry about the heavy rent?

Stilson—Oh, dear, no. I suspect, however, the landlord has qualms in regard to that matter.—Boston Transcript.

For the Looks of the Thing.

Seeker—Is there really any literary advantage in the possession of a de luxe edition of any author's works?

Sageman—Not that I am aware of.

"Then why is it that so many people are willing to pay an extravagant price for one?"

"Just for de luxe of the thing, I suppose." —Boston Courier.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Discerning Woman.

"Oh, yes," said young Mr. Blackstone, "I have been admitted to the bar, but I am not practicing regularly at it."

"Indeed!" murmured Miss Gooph, "I thought you practiced very often."

And the young man wished that he had not placed so much reliance in those cloves. —Baltimore American.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache 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 10 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.

Rather Unusual.

Bowers—Here's an account of a strange happening—a child almost choked to death by a pin.

Sowers—What is there strange about it? "Because it was a safety-pin."—Judge.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. Price, 50c.

Art and Nature.

"Was the country lovely, Marie?"

"Oh, just lovely; it looked for all the world like a landscape painted by somebody."—Indianapolis Journal.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

"Yer no thrue an' pathriotic Amurican!" "No more are you!" "Thot Oi am! I got me papers jest befure iliction an' voted loike a mon."—Indianapolis News.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with Putnam Fadeless Dyes. Sold by all druggists.

A Real Patriot.—Friend—"Do you love your country?" Politician—"You bet I do. I've held a government job for 12 years."—Syracuse Herald.

It is said that an artist at work on a Biblical history undertook to make a sketch of "Rebecca at the well," but he couldn't draw the water.—Chicago Daily News.

Wiggles—"Can you speak French?" Waggles—"A little. That is, I can shrug my shoulders."—Somerville Journal.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

You are foolish to pry into your neighbor's affairs when a little finesse will discover the combination and let you in without prying.—Detroit Journal.

The person who doesn't know much, but knows enough not to let others know that he doesn't know, knows more than some of the knowing ones know.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.

Mr. Isaac Brock, the Oldest Man in the United States.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., has attained the great age of 111 years, having been born in 1788. He is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms:

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but I have learned from Dr. Hartman's books that these affections are the same and are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for these affections.

"Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements.

"I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people." Isaac Brock.

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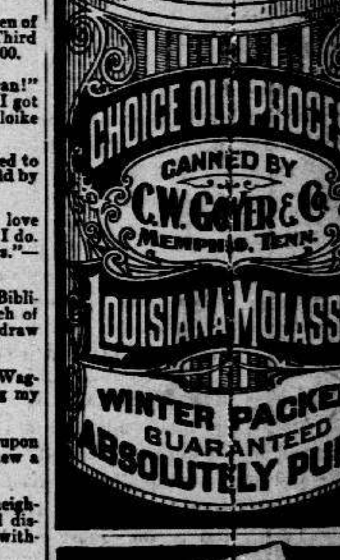

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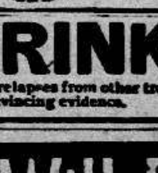

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