So Hard Worked.

Mrs. A.—I am surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?

Mrs. B.—The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of 1,000 years.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Solving Her Curves.

"True," observed the King of Mwptka as he gazed upon the captive, "she has a well-rounded form, but——"

He stroked his chin.

"That is no reason why she should not make a good square meal."—Exchange.

Vibrating in Tuneful Accord,

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquilizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

The stingy man robs himself every time he puts a dollar in his pocket.

A Final Cure.

"I used it for tetter which had been running for five years. Nothing could give relief until I used your medicine, and one box made a final cure." MRS. S. E. HART, Cross Trails, Ala.

1 box by mail for 50c. in stamps. J. T. SHUPTRINE, Savannah, Ga.

The right kind of martyrdom is never concerned about what will be said on its tombstone.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Some pray: "Lead us not into temptation," while going into it of their own accord.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The Christian should emulate the lark—the higher it flies, the sweeter it sings.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Love is the greatest thing in the world, and yet nine people out of ten are after money.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

People who carry sunshine with them, shine the brightest in the darkest places.

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

The world has learned more from its poor, than it has from its kings.

FITS Stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Now

Is a good time to put your physical system in good order by purifying your blood and building up your health in order to avoid sickness. Take

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

Cotton.

With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilizations, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4%

Actual Potash.

Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE

138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. $7 Revolver, 1 solid nickel 8s stem wind and stem set Watch, elegant rolled gold $1 Vest Chain, triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 75c., 1 im. diamond solid gold $3 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package $6 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $6.97. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

Seidenberg & Co.'s Figaros,

THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL

5ct. Cigars.

Guaranteed all Long Havana Filler.

Seidenberg & Co.'s Solicitor,

At 10ct.

Is a General Favorite with lovers of High Class Goods.

ALBERT MACKIE GROCER CO., Ltd., NEW ORLEANS.

Distributors for Louisiana and Mississippi.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay Till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

V.N.U.....6-97

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

A QUEER TOWN.

England Has One of the Strangest Municipal Freaks on Earth.

Why a General Appearance of Topsy-Turveydom Prevails.

Assuredly the most curious town in England, and the most upside-down-looking place, is Northwich. As a stranger walks up one of the streets he wonders whether he is the victim of a disordered imagination or whether an earthquake has been visiting the locality. Here two houses are leaning one against the other, as if for mutual support; three more are leaning from each other, as if in sullen anger; higher up are dwellings sunken in the center or at the ends; the pavement on one side in certain places is higher than the other, while a little farther on it is lower.

In short, everything has a general appearance of topsy-turveydom in this town of what are described as "drunken houses." The cause of it all is not far to seek. Northwich, as every one knows, or ought to know, is the center of the salt industry, and it is the drawing of brine and rock salt for the manufacture of this very necessary commodity that is the moving factor in the mischief. On nearly all sides of the town are big salt works, with their engines pumping hundreds of thousands of gallons of brine every week, while the extensive mines of rock salt are being cut into in all directions.

At a depth of some 200 or 300 feet are immense submarine lakes of brine, and as the contents of these are pumped and pumped away the upper crust of earth is correspondingly weakened and the result is an occasional subsidence. In some of the mines where the salt is blasted and cut away one can travel a mile in certain directions. As the glistening white or deep red rock is cut away great pillars of it, some eight feet square, with a large thickness all along the roof, are left to support the earth above. Sometimes, however, the mine is flooded, the pillars dissolve in the water and the earth falls in, with all on top of it. Luckily this kind of subsidence generally happens in spots where houses are not numerous, and for this reason no lives have been lost within recent years. One morning a few years ago a horse left in a stable overnight was found to be missing, and a hole filled with water occupying the place where the animal should have been. Near Wincham and Marston, suburbs of Northwich, lakes acres in extent are now seen where green fields used to be, and there is a spot where the highway takes the form of a railway embankment. On either side are big ponds where the earth had subsided and the road goes through like a bridge. This itself is bound to go at some future time, and it is to be hoped at that time no one will be in the immediate neighborhood.

All these subsidences have a "pulling" effect on the nearest buildings, which are drawn "all ways." Such a state of things is amusing as well as interesting. "This desirable property to let" is the sign one may seek cheek by jowl with one at the beginning of a stile road bearing the legend: "This road is dangerous." One has to be aware of such roads at night time in this neighborhood. A part of the path may have sunk 100 feet or more during the preceding hour and an involuntary drop into the water, which rises as fast as the earth falls, is a rapid way out of this world.

In order to make all buildings last a fairly decent length of time all new erections are built in frames of wood, this style holding the bricks together a longer length of time than if the building was on the ordinary principles. Even under those conditions, and taking into consideration the fact that in the town itself the subsidences are gradual and give some warning, living must be rather exciting in certain portions of Northwich.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Metals More Precious Than Gold.

We commonly think of gold as the most valuable of metals, because it is the most precious of metals that are produced in sufficient quantity to be in common use. There are, however, several rare metals that are much more valuable than gold. Gallium, for example, is quoted in the market at $3,000 an ounce avoirdupois. Traces of it occur in some zinc-ores, tons of which must be worked over in order to obtain a trifling quantity. Gallium is a very remarkable substance. At the ordinary summer temperature of eighty-six degrees Fahr. it becomes liquid like mercury. The latter becomes solid at thirty-eight degrees below zero. Most costly of all metals save only gallium is germanium, which is quoted at $1.25 per ounce. Rhodium is worth $112.50 an ounce; ruthenium, $90 an ounce; osmium, $26 an ounce; and palladium, $24 an ounce. The last is about equal in value to gold. These metals are of no great commercial importance. Most of them are mere curiosities of the laboratory, having been discovered originally by accident incidental to the analysis of ores. It has been suggested that some of them might be coined, but the supply of them is too uncertain. That was the difficulty with platinum, which the Russian Government minted in the first half of the present century. Iridium is utilized to some extent for making instruments of delicacy, which must have the property of not corroding. It is obtained from 'iridosmin,' a natural alloy of iridium, osmium, rhodium, platinum and ruthenium. This extraordinary mixture of rare metals is white. Much of it is found in washing for gold in the beach sands of Oregon. It resists the action of all single acids. Its only important use is for tipping gold pens. For this purpose the grains of it, which are flat like gold dust, are picked out with magnifying glasses. At the mints it makes a good deal of trouble, the difficulty being found in separating it from gold bullion.—American Journal Photography.

Electrical Rat-Killing.

A Kansas City electrical supply shop was bothered by rats until one of the employes hit upon a device to rid the place of the pests. The Kansas City Star says that at this electrical establishment it takes 35,000 ohms of electricity and at least three men to despatch a rat. This is the manner of their death: When a cellar rat is caught by the paws in a steel trap the trap is brought up stairs, carefully carried by the chain at arm's length, for a cellar rat will fight and its bite is unwholesome. The electrician then comes forward with a magnetic-bell machine, a sort of young dynamo, with a resistance of 35,000 ohms. To the machine are attached two long insulated wires.

The rat is laid on an iron plate. A man takes one wire and applies the uncovered end to the iron plate. The man who is looking after the rat takes the other wire and pokes the rat with the bare end of it. The man with the machine grinds industriously until the bell rings, which it does when a resistance of 35,000 ohms is reached. The exasperated rat bites at the wire, and quicker than you can say "Jack Robinson," he is dead. But his taking off has amounted to almost a function.

They also have an electrical method of catching rats in the electrician's cellar. A large square of plated iron is placed on the floor, and above it another plate, not so large, and separated from the other, at the distance of an inch or so by porcelain insulators. To each plate is attached a wire connected with a dynamo having a 1,000 volt alternating currant. On the upper iron plate is scattered a seductive luncheon of bacon rinds, old cheese and tallow.

When a rat steps on the lower plate the current has no effect on him; but the instant he puts his paws on the upper plate to reach for the cheese the full force of the electricity reaches every part of his sinewy body, and, contracting it suddenly shoots him into the air in somersaults. The other rats, observing this, think he is jumping for joy and hasten to the feast. One after the other they are shot into the air and fall to the floor stunned, when they are easily captured and killed. Thus it is that science lends itself to even so humble an occupation as rat-killing.

Where the Duck Found Gold.

News comes from Ainslie, Lewis County, Wash., that Mrs. N. Henderson last week found several pieces "punkin seed" gold in the craw of a duck she had purchased of a local butcher, says the San Francisco Call. The pieces were larger than a flat seed and looked as though they had been in the duck's storage department for some time.

Male members of the Henderson family began an immediate investigation. The found the duck had been secured from a Winlock firm, which in turn had purchased it of settlers living in the Cowlitz Valley, east of Winlock.

Near their ranch a range of hills rises up from the valley. It was decided to do some prospecting among these hills and an expedition was organized. Late last week the prospectors' search was rewarded by the finding of several quartz seams near together at a point about seven miles from Winlock. Charles Johnson and one of Mrs. Henderson's sons are reported to have made the lucky discovery. They staked out claims and then returned home for provisions and tools with which to do development work.

Since then snow has covered the hills, but if it does not get too deep a shaft will be sunk this winter. The quartz found appears to be rich in gold, and assays are now being made. From the way the seams run it is believed that they will form into one wide vein a short distance below the surface.

The find has caused considerable excitement at Winlock. Several ducks and geese in the valley have subsequently been killed to prove the Henderson story from Ainslie. In one of these coarse gold, identical in character with that first found, was discovered.

AGE OF SPEED.

Unparalleled Swiftness of a New "Electric Express."

People May Soon Travel at the Rate of 120 Miles an Hour.

A few years ago any man who talked of "100 miles an hour" trains was placed in the "crank" class. Locomotive engineers, even while their iron horses were galloping over the steel roadway with the drivers spinning out a mile a minute, smiled knowingly when "100 miles an hour" was mentioned, and said something to the firemen about "dreamers." But engineers have changed their minds lately, all because one of the largest locomotive builders in the world has turned out an electric locomotive which, his experts say, can and will make two miles a minute—120 miles an hour. When the men of the throttle learned of this they gasped, but accepted the statement as true, and now they are waiting for the steel-clad comet to eat up 120 miles of distance every sixty minutes.

This "electric express" was built by the Baldwin Locomotive works and the Westinghouse Electrical company jointly. It is being tried on the Turtle creek branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and every railroad company in the world has its eye on it. Its builders say that if it is a success, it means "good-by" to the steam locomotive, grade crossings, firemen, boiler explosions on railroads and a general rearrangement of block signals.

The electric locomotive looks more like a baggage car fitted up with a pilot and headlight than it does like a locomotive, and there is nothing in its outward appearance to indicate the enormous power it is said to possess. The engine is a remarkably stiff specimen of car construction. The frame is made of ten-inch rolled channels, decked with one-half inch rolled steel plates. This method of construction gives great strength to resist blows in collision and the wrenches and strains which will be incident to the high speed for which the engine is intended.

To further increase the stiffness and to add weight to provide the necessary traction the entire framework is covered with half-inch steel plates, and cast-iron plates are bolted to the floor.

Two trucks carry the frame, and these trucks have all the easy-riding features of the sleeping-car trucks. The trucks are four-wheel, and as they must withstand the heavy strains and thrusts from powerful motors they are built entirely different from car trucks. The trucks are of a swiveling type, so that the electric locomotive can easily make short curves. The motors, which are iron-clad, are carried directly beneath the car-bed, between the two trucks. They are entirely incased by thin steel shells, so that they are protected from dust, water and accidents from flying roadbed ballast.

The rotary motion of the motors is communicated to the axles of the trucks by gearing, which permits the use of any gear ratio, making the engine suitable for high speed or slow pulling, and this feature gives a possible flexibility to the electric locomotive which its steam brother does not possess.

Instead of a starting-bar or reversing lever, the electric locomotive has a "controller," of which the visible parts consist of a brass handle, somewhat similar in appearance to the handle of a three-way valve, and a half-round box about three feet high. With this controller the "motorneer" starts his electric engine, regulates his speed, reverses and helps the air brake out in cases of emergency.

The pump for compressing air for the air brakes has an electric motor of its own, independent of the other mechanism. This electric-pneumatic combination has one advantage over the conventional automatic air brake, for when the air is used the current is automatically cut off from the propelling motors. In other respects the system is identical with that used on every passenger train in the country.

The driving wheels of the electric locomotive are so arranged that they may be coupled with parallel rods when the haul is heavy, as such loads will not permit one pair of wheels to slip without slipping the other. The weight of the locomotive is 150,000 pounds, and it is thirty-seven feet long. The speed shown in the experimental runs has demonstrated, it is claimed, that the electric locomotive will be able to make 120 miles an hour ("provided a suitable track is laid"). This track will have to be elevated so as to do away with grade crossings, but it is claimed that the electric engine can climb grades as well as a mountain steam mogul.—Chicago Record.

It Fitted the Place.

There is a little restaurant over on the West Side that was opened only a week or so ago, and the proprietor has not yet had time to select a name for it. He is a professional genial, is the proprietor, and he has bothered his patrons considerably by coming around while they were eating and consulting with them about the name for the place.

Last night two men dropped in there for a bite. The food was none too good, and they grumbled quite a bit. As they were at the desk paying the check, the proprietor began at them.

"Everything satisfactory, gentlemen?" he inquired in his blandest tones.

"Oh, I guess so," said the older man; "I guess so. How much is that check?"

"Ninety cents. I am glad you are pleased. By the way, I am in a quandary as to what name I shall give this restaurant. What would you suggest?"

"Want a name, eh?" said the older man.

"Yes, I do, and I would be very glad if you would make a suggestion."

"I suppose a name for a restaurant ought to be, in a measure, descriptive of the place?" said the younger man.

"That would be my idea," replied the proprietor.

"Well, then, I would suggest that you call it The Paradox."

"The Paradox?" said the proprietor. "Why, that would be a queer name. How is that name applicable to a restaurant?"

"There are quite a number of reasons, but the one most vividly impressed on me this evening is that your milk is sour and your pickles are sweet."—Buffalo Express.

"Heeltaps" of Soup.

Five bowls of soup is not too much for some of the poor little girls who are fed gratuitously at some of the industrial schools on the East and West Sides. When the little boys and girls who have been bidden to the feast have satisfied themselves, they take what is left over in the bowls and empty it into buckets, to be taken home to the starving mothers at home.

The mothers are glad to get these buckets of soup, even though it has been collected from a hundred bowls that have been used by the children at school. The little girls take turns in collecting these heeltaps of soup. The privilege is a blessed one to starving families, and the children soon learn, in the bitter school of poverty, how to make the most of any unconsidered trifle that may come in their way.

It might be thought that an extra gallon of soup could be made for the sake of the mother were it not known that the supply of soup to equal the demand would be an impossibility. The officials make a great quantity of soups of various kinds. There is bean soup, pea soup, vegetable soup and plain soup, and it is all enjoyed. The most popular kind seems to be bean soup. There are great quantities of this soup consumed, and the children always seem to be hungry for it. The soup collected in the buckets is necessarily mixed, but the poor women at home do not mind that. They warm it up, when they have a fire, and enjoy it all the more, perhaps, because it is unlike any soup made by the ordinary cook.—New York Journal.

Sneezed His Eye Out.

One of the most peculiar incidents ever recorded occurred the other day to Charles Doran, a resident of a Cincinnati suburb. Doran was nursing a severe cold, and, meeting a friend at the railway station, he accepted a proffered pinch of snuff. The membrane of his nasal passage was very delicate and sensitive, and he sneezed violently. So severe was the paroxysm that the inferior oblique muscle of the left eye was ruptured, and, as he continued to sneeze, the exertion forced the eye completely out of the socket. A physician succeeded in replacing the eye in the socket.

Doran said, in describing the sensation, that the pain was not intense when the eye was forced out. He felt as though something was bursting in his head, but did not realize what had happened until he saw with his right eye that his left optic was dangling on his cheek. The pain of repairing the injury was much more severe than the injury itself.

Structure of Coral Reefs.

In order to prove, or disprove, the accuracy of the generally accepted subsidence, or "Darwinian," theory of coral formations, it has been considered necessary to know more thoroughly one element in the construction of three peculiar formations—namely, the thickness of the coral-made rock. With a grant of $4,500 made by the Royal Society of London, Professor Lollas was commissioned to execute borings in the coral reefs of the Funi-Futi atoll of the South Pacific. News has recently been received that the borings have proved unsuccessful, a quicksand, by clogging the borehole, preventing more than a superficial penetration into the rock. It is now urged that a second effort be made in the Bermuda islands, where greater facilities are afforded for such operations, and where the general conditions for success appear much more favorable.

It is said that a ton of steel will make 1,500,000 pens.

George Meredith, it is said, presents a copy of his novels to every servant in his employ.

Prof. Franklin G. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, has invented a disinfecting lamp which is attracting attention.

William Alvord has just been elected president of the Bank of California at San Francisco for the nineteenth time.

Lloyd Osborne, who has been appointed United States consul at Samoa, is a stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

Ranjitsinhji, the Indian prince now being educated in England, is an expert bicyclist. He has made forty-three century runs.

The Sultan of Turkey of late has been given quite a number of nicknames. The last to come to the surface is that of Hamid the Hangman.

It is said that during the last thirty-three years the Prince of Wales has spent $5,000,000,000. And yet they say he is restless and unsatisfied.

Prince Bhanurangse, the elder brother of the King of Siam, has left that country with the intention of visiting Europe, and will arrive in this country in a few weeks.

Sir Henry Irving is one of the best swordsmen in England. He has practiced scientific swordsmanship for many years. One of his fencing masters was Prof. McLaren, now of Olympia.

Ex-Gov. Northen, of Georgia, is making an energetic and successful effort to bring immigrants to that State. He has established some fifty agencies in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of "Beulah," has been in feeble health since the death of her husband, five years ago. She has left her country home, near Mobile, Ala., and is now living in that city.

Julian Story, the well-known American artist, is putting the finishing touches to a splendid life-size portrait of the Prince of Wales, which he has painted upon an order from Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

At the time of the death of Prof. Serbes, of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, in 1878, he was the owner of a collection of 920 dried human heads, the whole representing every known race of people on the globe.

Dr. Howe, director of the Chamberlain Observatory, in Denver, has detected various indications of mild earthquakes in Colorado, and will, therefore, set up special apparatus to record all such phenomena.

The King and Queen of Greece live in simple style, cheerfully adapting their expenses to the impecunious plight of the country, and their majesties often "take the tram" when they want to run down to the port of Athens.

For Fun at a Party.

When the fun at the party lags start up and tell those present quite confidently that you can place a glass of water on the table so that no one can remove it without upsetting it. Of course, every one will say that you can't do it. Without waiting for explanations fill a glass to the brim and cover it with a piece of paper, which comes well over the edges. Leave the paper flat. Place the palm of the hand over it, and by a quick movement turn it upside down upon the table. Withdraw the paper gently. The water will remain in the glass, but no one can move the tumbler without spilling it. With a little practice any boy or girl can do this trick very easily.

She—Is it not true that two people can live as cheaply as one? He—Yes, if they are married. Not if they are engaged.—Puck.

A DECADE OF AGONY.

A Young Lady of East Syracuse Tells Her Story.

From the Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Rosamond Ash, who resides with her father, Mr. C. S. Ash, on Manlius Street, Syracuse, forwards the following testimonial to the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and account of her sufferings, which is startlingly interesting:

MANLIUS STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 16, 1896.

"For the past ten years I have been a fearful sufferer from the most painful type of inflammatory rheumatism, which would make its appearance on the least possible provocation. Winter was when I suffered the worst, and it generally attacked me from my hips down, and I had to go to bed. While these attacks lasted I could not have anyone touched the bed even, I would scream with pain, as the least contact was unbearable, for every joint and every muscle gave me excruciating agony.

"While I was in this terrible condition, my pastor, Rev. Mr. Campbell, came to visit me, and told me he knew of a case very similar to mine that had been entirely cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and advised me to try them, as the physicians were not doing me any good. On this my father bought me two boxes, which I took according to directions, and I began to recover, getting stronger every day. I kept on with Dr. Williams' remedy until I had taken two dozen boxes, and by that time every trace of rheumatism was gone, and I am now as well as ever I was.

"If you have any doubts as to my statement, I refer you for its confirmation to Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Hastings, and Mr. Server, of Hastings, the latter being Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, who know all of the facts surrounding my extraordinary recovery. Pink Pills saved my life and gave me health and strength, and we will never be without them in our house.

(Signed) "ROSAMOND ASH.

"Manlius Street, East Syracuse, N. Y."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Norwegian Moose Elk.

The moose elk—as big game as Europe can supply—is gradually getting extinct in Norway. It has been for some time protected by law, but by a law through which a keen sportsman has been able to drive, if not a coach and six, at least the necessary stalking horse and equipment. Its venison certainly is not the excuse for its slaughter, and still less its beauty. It is the only ugly member of a singularly graceful family. If it should ultimately disappear from Northern Europe we cannot lay the blame either on sandwiches or epicures. Its enormous nose, indeed, is said to be good eating, and the Norweglans seem to like its tongue, but there its attractions end. The law for its protection in Norway is curiosly simple. More than one moose elk is not allowed to be killed on one property in one year. Unfortunately (for the moose) nothing is said as to the size of the property. The Norweglans are keen sportsmen and a law-abiding people. They don't poach much, but they evade the law. An owner of a property with moose on it sub-divides the land into small shares, and then has a battue, killing off a whole family of elks.—London Daily News.

Sensible Yachting Costume.

Young lady—Have you bathing suits here?

Waterman—Yes, mum.

Young lady—And cork life-preservers?

Waterman—Yes, mum. Going sailing with some o' these young city chaps, I s'pose, mum.—Good News.

Boy Nature.

When a boy says "no" at the table it doesn't mean no; it means that he is trying to be polite.—Atchison Globe.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.5

Fruit, Vegetables, Melons, Berries, &c., grow **TWICE** their usual **SIZE.** **A Wonderful Plant Food.** Send 2-cent stamp for particulars. Reputable references. Address.

W. H. GARRETT, Bayou Labatre, Mobile Co., Ala.

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Book sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.