Charitable old lady (to little beggar girl)—There's some bread for you. It is a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.—Tid-Bits.

As he finished drinking his soda he laid his hands upon the fountain in an unobtrusive way and remarked, "I suppose this is charged?" "Yes," said the drawer, reaching under the counter for a pistol; "so is this." "The money's yours," said the drinker, throwing down a dime.—Boston Transcript.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time." "Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson; "who was the woman?" "My wife."—Tid-Bits.

It was past midnight, and M. Ivremort was fumbling about in the hall and mumbling angrily to himself. "What's the matter?" called out Mme. Ivremort from the floor above. "There's two hat-racks here," he answered, "an' I don't know which one to hang my hat on." "Oh, hang one on each and come to bed."—Petit Journal Pour Rire.

"I wonder why it is that foreign women never come to America for husbands?"

"They are probably afraid. American girls give our men such bad recommendations by marrying foreigners."—North American.

The wag of a yellow dog's tail is better than the shake of a false friend's hand.

Sound Money Discussions.

Between now and next presidential election there will be hosts of discussions of the questions of "sound money" and silver. However opinions may be divided on these points, there is but one public and professional opinion, and that is a favorable one, regarding the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for and preventive of malaria, as well as a curative of kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble and rheumatism.

The Prince of Wales was once obliged to pawn his watch.

Keep on Scratching.

Dig clear into the bone and the Tetter will only be the worse. There's only one way to treat an irritated diseased skin. Soothe it. Kill the germs that cause the trouble and heal it up sound and strong. Only one thing in the world will do this—Tetterine. It's 50 cents a box at drug stores or postpaid for 50 cents in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Big feet and a bald head are ear-marks of dignity.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C. 10

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

Queen Victoria never goes to bed until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The dirtiest thing in a town is the inside of a boy's pocket.

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

Some people laugh as if it caused them pain.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERISG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

A fat man considers that it is as impolite to inquire a man's weight, as his age.

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

No one is your friend who apologizes for you.

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

Chumps are so friendly that you must drink whisky with them or fight.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Lady (in general store)—"Have you any powder?" New Clerk—"Yes'm. What kind—gun, baking or face?"—Chicago News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

"Why do you call it a South Dakota novel?" "Because it is thoroughly up-to-date and ends with the statement: 'And so they were divorced and lived happily ever afterward.'"—Chicago Evening Post.

BloodHumors

Spring is the Cleansing Season—Don't Neglect Your Health

You Need to Take Hood's Sarsaparilla Now

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing. Everywhere accumulations of waste are being removed and preparations for the new life of another season are being made. This is the time for cleansing your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Winter has left the blood impure. Spring Humors, Boils, pimples, eruptions, and that tired feeling are the results. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all impurities from the blood and makes it rich and nourishing. It builds up the nervous system, creates an appetite, gives sweet, refreshing sleep and renewed energy and vigor. It cures all spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

RODS for tracing or locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 357, Southington, Conn

TELL THE ADVERTISER you saw it in this paper. VNU 18-96.

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

THE GEORGIA HUMORIST.

SOME SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING THE EARTH'S SATELLITE.

Some Interesting Lunar Facts—Though Science Has Exploded Old Beliefs Regarding the Moon, Many People Still Adhere to Them.

It is a beautiful new moon—not exactly new, but since Tuesday night, when we first saw it, I never saw a larger one nor a brighter one nor one that balanced itself so proudly in the western heavens. Not a drop of water would it spill and some say that means we will have a dry month and some say we will have a wet one. To my unlearned mind the moon is the most complicated and wonderful piece of machinery in the realms of space. It makes my head swim to study its elliptic orbit, its lunar time and sidereal time, its librations of latitude and longitude and diurnal libration; its ascending and descending nodes and their retrograde motion which takes eighteen years and 219 days to complete; its apogee and perigee, the two points of which are movable and move along the circumference of the ellipse from west to east and complete the circuit in eight years and 300 days. Sometimes it comes along a circle in the heavens that is near the zenith and sometimes its course is low down in the southern sky. Its speed is not uniform as it moves around the earth, for sometimes it gets ahead and sometimes lags behind. Its axis is inclined to its orbit and seems to nod backwards and forwards for three degrees. Then there are the eclipses, which add to the wonderful complications, and yet every phase and every motion obey a law and are intelligible to men of science. It is the regularity of irregularities. But men of science like Otis Ashmore understand it all and can make an almanac and foretell eclipses for a thousand years. I have unbounded respect for these men—for Greer and Ashmore and Dr. Means, all of our own state, and for the lamented Professor Mitchell, who was the greatest of modern astronomers.

But this beautiful new moon provoked another line of thought. I saw it over my right shoulder and in a clear sky and was satisfied, and yet I am not superstitious about it. I had just a little rather see it that way and so had the majority of civilized people. Luna means the moon, and most people are lunatics. Even Blackstone, the great jurist, defines a lunatic to be one who is insane at times but has lucid intervals during certain changes of the moon. And although the medical world has long since exploded the superstitious theory of the moon's influence on the mind, the name lunatic still obtains and is applied to all insane persons. After South Carolina had seceded, a man asked Mr. Pettigrew which was the road to the lunatic asylum. "Any road—all the roads," he said, "the whole state is one vast lunatic asylum." Almost everybody has some superstition about the moon's influence on vegetation. My good neighbor, Mrs. Fields, told me last week that she had been right busy all day planting her potatoes, "for," said she, "you know it is the dark of the moon now." She is the best gardener in the town and always succeeds, but she does herself injustice when she gives the moon any credit for her success. Many years ago I made a fair test of the moon theory, for I planted four rows in my garden in the dark of the moon and then four more right beside them two weeks later and gave all the same culture, and I found no difference in the yield. The best time to plant potatoes is when the ground is ready for them, and it may be very unready if we wait for the dark of the moon. But I have found that good farmers differ about how many days are included in the dark of the moon. Some say one, some say two or three, and others say all the days of the moon's wane, which would be about thirteen.

But if there is anything in the moon theory, why confine it to Irish potatoes and peas and beans? Why not apply it to sweet potatoes and ground peas and corn and wheat?

But there are other superstitions that even the most sensible and well educated people cannot shake off. The roasted chicken on our table today was garnished with parsley and we have none in our garden. I asked my wife where it came from. "From Mrs. Postell's," she said. "I will get some from her," said I, "and plant it. I sowed the seed last spring, but it did not come up." "No," said my wife, "you won't get it from Mrs. Postell, unless you go in the night and steal it. She believes that it is a gift that carries death with the giving, and she wouldent give you a plant for the world. Why, she declares that it always causes a death in the family, and only three years ago a neighbor pulled up some by the roots against her protest and took it home and planted it, and the woman died within a week."

Well, now Mrs. Postell is a very smart, cultured and well-balanced woman, but she is a lunatic on that subject, and I fear that my wife is showing syptoms of the same malady. Certain it is she will not hear of my getting parsley plants from anybody as a gift, and certain it is I am not going out at night to steal any. Well, maybe that if a person has faith in such things what they believe will happen, for faith will remove mountains, and if there is a faith cure there may be a faith kill. These superstitions are deep-rooted, for they come down to us through the ages. There is a plant called rue and another called rosary, and both were used in the days of witchcraft to drive away evil spirits. They were called "herbs of grace," and were imbued with saving qualities, while parsley is of evil omen and dangerous, unless it is stolen by night.

But my wife insists that a little reasonable superstition is a good thing to have, for it proves that we are not over-confident in our own merits and feel the need of fortifying our welfare. She says that it indicates a belief in the supernatural and that if we were all like Ingersoll and dident believe in anything, we would have no superstitions. But how about these charms—these amulets and opals and these rabbit feet? They say that Colonel Candler carries a rabbit foot and has faith in it. Maybe he has too much faith in it. I have known men who carried them to have very bad luck, and men who dident come out ahead. And suppose that Atkinson and Berner and Sam Jones should carry them, wouldn't they neutralize Candler's and leave things about even? I tell you, my brethren, from the way this campaign has started out one rabbit foot won't win the race unless it comes from a Texas mule-eared rabbit, for they told me that those rabbits always run on three feet from a common dog, but when a greyhound got after one the rabbit had to put down the other foot, and then it was, goodby hound. When Governor Hogg was running for governor of Texas he secretly carried the left hind foot of a mule-eared rabbit and said "Goodby Clark"—you see, it is the left hind foot that is held in reverence, and that is the one to carry. I've an idea of sending out there for one for Colonel Candler as soon as the greyhounds get after him. He doesn't need it yet. This is a four-mile heat, and no jockey will urge his horse to do his best until the last quarter. And no good jockey will handicap his horse with excessive weight. My opinion is that some of the candidates are overloaded with platform and will break down before they reach the last quarter. But the prospect is good for a fair race and lots of fun, and my hope is that the spectators will keep calm and serene.—BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

FASCINATION OF FOIBLES.

Little Frailties May Make the Possessor of Them More Lovable.

"No man is sincerely and securely loved, except by those who know his foibles," says Sir Arthur Helps. Rousseau qualifies his recognition of faults in his old friend Gauffrecourt by the surmise that without them he would probably have been less amiable. In no works is this better exemplified than in those of Charles Dickens. "When I know all the foibles a man has, with little trouble in the discovery, I begin to think he is worth liking." And of Dickens' father, and his notable Micawberisms of speech and demeanor, he declares that no one could know him without liking him the better for them. No one likes Micawber less for his follies, and Dickens liked his father better the more he recalled his whimsical qualities.

One of the notable examples of the fact that foibles may rather endear than estrange is in Oliver Goldsmith. The epithet so often heard, and ever in kindly tones, of "Poor Goldsmith" speaks volumes. Writing of him, Washington Irving says that when eminent talent is united to spotless virtue, we are awed and dazzled into admiration, but our admiration is apt to be cold; while there is something in the harmless infirmities of a good and great but erring nature that pleads touchingly with ours. Irving is persuaded that few who consider the real compound of admirable and whimsical qualities which formed Goldsmith's character would wish to prune away its eccentricities, trim its grotesque luxuriance, and clip it down to the decent formalities of rigid virtue.

"Let not his frailties be remembered," said Johnson; "he was a very great man." Washington Irving would rather say, "Let them be remembered, since their chief end was to endear."

Oliver Wendell Holmes asserts that we must have a weak spot in any character before we can love it much. "People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is altogether good for them, or use any but dictionary words, may be admirable subjects for biographies; but we don't always care most for those flat-pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium."

The most non-exacting and most indulgent cannot, perhaps, fail to find some faults in the nearest and best friends; but in not a few cases, foibles are even the strengtheners of regards.

The Sweet Potato Vine.

If one is short of suitable vines for the sunny window garden, the sweet potato will produce a vine as handsome as an ivy, and of much more rapid growth. Take a quart fruit jar of glass and bend two wires so that they will cross each other, the ends resting on the inside rim of the jar; the wires should be bent so that they will hold the potato and allow about one-half of its length to be out of the jar. Fill the jar or can with water, select a potato which is of good size and perfectly sound, set it in the can resting on the wire and then keep in a dark room or closet until the roots reach the bottom of the can, then bring into the light and sun and the top will grow rapidly and may be trained on strings or on a trellis.—Atlanta Journal.

Borax in the Laundry.

Half a pound of borax is sufficient to soften ten gallons of warm water. It not only saves labor, but it saves soap. Dissolve the borax in the water. If the water is soft, use only half the quantity of borax given. Shake out the soiled garments loosely, rub soap on the specially soiled parts, and immerse them in the borax and water. After stirring them thoroughly let them lie over night. In the morning lift the pieces out one by one, and rub them on the board. Throw them into a boiler of cold water in which a half pound of dissolved soap has been stirred. Let the clothes boil up once in the boiler, then lift them out and rinse them in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of borax to every gallon of water used in the rinsing.

Wash-Day in the Window Garden.

Cleanliness is as necessary to the health of plants as it is to our own bodies, and a weekly wash day is as important in the window garden as in the laundry. On days when the outdoor temperature is above fifty degrees the easiest and best way to wash the plants is to take them outdoors and give them two or three thorough sprinklings with water but little warmer than the air.

If the state of the weather does not permit this the small plants may be treated similarly in a wash or bathtub, and the larger ones should have their leaves brushed or sponged off at least once a week.—New England Homestead.

Animal-Cleaning Brush.

In a recently patented animal-cleaning device, a circular brush is mounted on a revolving shaft geared to two friction wheels, mounted on a yoke frame, the brush being rapidly revolved by drawing the friction wheels lightly over the body of the animal.

Hemlock Timber on the Farm.

The wider acquaintance the lumber buyer or consumer has with different varieties of woods—with their peculiarities of strength, durability, workable qualities, etc.—the more economically he will buy. Having such knowledge, he will find sometimes that the more costly article is really the cheaper, or he may find that the cheap articles may, for certain reasons, be as satisfactory as the more expensive one with which he is acquainted.

To the farmer hemlock, which is a comparatively new material in the West, should appeal with special force because of its peculiar adaptability for certain classes of construction combined with cheapness. It is actually better for some things than white pine, and yet can be had at a much lower price. It is better for some things than yellow pine—better, in fact, for corn-cribs than any other material.

Hemlock has the advantage of being both strong and stiff; that is, it is capable of bearing a heavy strain and of not yielding to it until the breaking-point is closely approached; therefore, for farming material it is unexcelled. For mud-sills and in situations where it is subject to alterations of moisture and dryness hemlock is found extremely desirable. Therefore, to a large part of farm building construction it is peculiarly well adapted.

In sections of Iowa where it has been thoroughly tried hemlock is given the preference for barn construction. It is a little late in the season to talk about corn-crib material, and yet the attention of the farmers should be called to the fact, supported by much irrefutable evidence, that rats and mice will not attack hemlock, and so cribs built of it are rat and mouse proof, except as the rodents may find their way through openings into cribs. They will not make an opening, however, and this fact should commend it for this purpose to the farmers.—The Lumberman.

Fence Corners and Thickets.

Fence corners that are allowed to grow up in dense brush and sprout growth bespeak the lack of energy and push in the man whose farm it is. At this time of the year such fence corners may be cut out and made to look like the fence corners of the twentieth century farmer. Rail fences which run through dense wood are the hardest to keep clear of brush. When there is no snow on the ground two men with a brush scythe and axes and pitchfork can dispose of the brush very speedily. Of course, this simply clears it away for a short season; in the spring the young branches come out, and by fall make strong sprouts again. But the treatment has to be given each winter else the sprouts and brush will be more stubborn than at first. And on most farms there are several small or perhaps large hollows, on either side of which is a heavy growth of brush. In the manner above described this may be exterminated. If the land near the hollow be rolling, and therefore liable to wash, the brush when cut should be piled in the mouth of the ditch so as to catch the dirt and trash that may be washed therein. This will in the course of a few years entirely fill up the ditch. If the sides of the hollow are not too uneven, a plow may be used on them to good advantage in the spring. A new-ground plow, with a sharp cutter attached and a steady team, should be used. Plow pretty deep, so as to root out the roots. After plowing give the ground a thorough harrowing with a large-tooth harrow. The "A" harrow is what I use. The harrowing will get most of the roots near the surface and scatter them, after which gather them and put in piles, and when dry set fire to them. This does the work admirably. A lasting carpet is made on the plowed surface by sowing thereon in the spring a mixture of lawn grass seed, which, of course, is pretty well mixed with timothy seed. Each spring the sprouts have to be cut. A few sheep will cut them down and keep the buds nipped off.—"Missouri Farmer," in the Epitomist.

Sitting Hens and Young Chickens.

April and May are the best months for hatching and with the pen of one male and a dozen hens, which have been well cared for during the winter, you should be supplied with plenty of eggs by that time, which may be depended upon to hatch a fair per cent. of strong chickens, writes Eugene Randall. This is for the North, but at the South and West the season is one to three months earlier.

Take a sitting hen to a new nest in any building not previously occupied by poultry, place her upon a few nest eggs until you are sure she means business, then give her the eggs to hatch. During the period of incubation feed on corn, giving free access to plenty of grit. Previous to putting her on the eggs see that she is free from lice. There are four or five kinds of lice. Two are found in the poultry houses. What are termed mites are small gray lice that breed in filth and swarm all over the inside of the building. It is this louse that compels many a sitting hen to leave the nest before she has hatched a chick. During the day the red spider louse may be found on the underside of the roosting poles, and in any cracks. At night they are sucking blood from the hens on the perches. It is this louse that causes hens to forsake their house for the trees. These two kinds of lice may be entirely exterminated. First, keep the infested house very clean. Paint perches with kerosene oil. Keep them soaked with it so that no louse can live. Also put some oil on the woodwork of the nests and all supports of the perches. With a force pump crude carbolic acid diluted with hot water can be used. Spray the inside of the house as long as a live louse can be found. This is the cheapest and best method.

There are also two kinds of lice that remain on the hens. I call them head lice and body lice. The first, as the name indicates, are found on or near the head of the fowl. They are responsible for the death of many very small chicks. Later, the body lice also kill many young fowls. There are many ways of ridding sitting hens of lice. I use insect powder and carbolic soap. First powder the hen thoroughly and strew a handful of powder in the nest, then take the carbolic soap and wet her head and neck with strong suds. During the period of incubation I make three applications, the last just before the eggs are due to hatch.

When the chicks are ready to be removed from the nest, take them to a small yard and give them the liberty of the yard, cooping at night. Feed nothing during the first thirty-six hours. During the first week, feed bread soaked in milk. Three feeds a day will do, but five are better if you are careful not to give more than they will eat up clean. Give water to drink from the first. The second and third weeks give bread made of corn meal two parts and shorts one part. After the third week the feed may be scalded instead of baked. Have the meal ground coarsely. It will not be so sticky and will mix more readily. After a few weeks cracked corn and wheat may be fed at night.

When nearly half grown feed two parts of ground oats and corn, one part wheat bran and one part corn meal mixed cold for morning feed. Give whole corn, cracked corn and wheat at night. Feed a little animal meal from the first, increasing it to a tenth part of the soft feed by the time the chicks are half grown. Give free access to ground rock at all times. Cockerels may be placed in a run by themselves if they become troublesome. Sell them when they become fat.—American Agriculturist.

THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI.

Some Facts About the Greatest River System in the World.

How many Americans appreciate the grandeur of their country's geography?

How many know that there is no river system on earth which even distantly compares with that of the Mississippi and its tributaries?

The census tell us that these rivers, all flowing through one channel into the Gulf of Mexico, aggregate more than 100,000 miles in length. The Amazon, the Nile, the Ganges and all the rest of the great river systems on earth put together scarcely approach this magnificent showing.

Think of it! A steamboat leaving Pittsburg can visit twenty-three States without passing through any artificial channel. She can go up the Allegheny and Monongahela, the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Wabash, the Tennessee and the Cumberland—clear into Alabama—before reaching the mouth of the Ohio.

Below Cairo she can traverse not only the Mississippi but the St. Francois, the Arkansas, the White, the Red, the Yazoo, the Tallahatchee, the Yalobusha, the Ouachita, the great bayous and all the tributaries of these streams.

Above Cairo lie the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Platte, the Big Horn and a score of tributaries to all these. The supposititious steamboat can land at 1050 towns and cities on her way.

These rivers drain an area of 1,683,303 square miles, occupied by a population of 24,298,332 in 1890.

The commerce of this great river system was carried on in 1889 by 7453 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,393,379 and a value of $15,535,005.

And so rich is that commerce that its annual gross earnings exceed the total value of the craft engaged in it by nearly a million dollars. It carries nearly eleven million passengers and nearly thirty-three million tons of freight per year.

And this is only one of the great river systems of our country—one of many that include such mighty systems as that of the Yukon, that of the Columbia, that of the Colorado and that of the Alabama at Tombigbee.—New York World.

What He Should Do With Her.

There is a certain Clevelander who has won considerable fame and some wealth as an expert handler of horses. He is also the possessor of a pleasant home, a charming wife and a bright three-year-old boy. The latter is the delight of his father's heart and the little fellow not only knows lots of horse talk, but takes a keen delight in a mild attempt at holding the reins over a speed trotter. The wee horseman has picked up the habit of calling his parents by their first names, and the way in which he utters them is decidedly cunning.

One day not long ago his father came home in a hurry and found that luncheon wasn't ready.

"What do you think of that, my small man?" he cried as he tossed the three-year-old in the air. "Here's papa come home in a terrible hurry and no luncheon ready. What ought we to do with such a naughty mamma?"

The little fellow's eyes sparkled.

"Trade her off, Clint, trade her off!" he shouted.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral now being erected in London will be 360 feet long, 156 feet wide, and will have an area of 55,000 square feet. Its nave will have an [illegible]

The prejudice of the Chinese against railways has not yet been overcome. The latest mails bring a curious story about the experience of the surveyors who are laying out the line between Peking and Hankow. The route is very circuitous, in order to lift the track above the overflow of the rivers upon the plains, and was decided upon after long study and many difficulties. Imagine the disgust of the surveyors when, after an interval of three months, they attempted to go over the line a second time and discovered that every one of the stakes they had driven had been carefully removed and every other landmark they had left to indicate the route had been obliterated. Nearly two-thirds of the work had to be done over again, but it was not attempted until an edict was issued by the governor of the province prohibiting the disturbance of any of the surveyors' marks under penalty of death.

A feature of interest at the next commencement of Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., on June 15, will be the graduation of one of the five students from Corea now at that institution—Kiu Bung Surh, who will be the first Corean to take the degree of bachelor of arts in America, or in the world. Additional interest will be given by the presence of the following Corean officials, who have already accepted invitations to be present: Prince Eui Wha, the second son of the Emperor; Prince Min Young Whan, who represented the Emperor at the coronation of the Czar of Russia; Mr. Ye Pom Chin, minister to the United States, and Mr. Ye Eui Tom, secretary of the Corean legation in Washington. Gov. Tyler of Virginia, has also accepted an invitation to attend the commencement and the alumni dinner.

Barrias, the sculptor, has already begun the statue of Victor Hugo for the Paris exposition in 1900. It will represent Hugo as a young and vigorous man. The figure will be seated on a rock, one hand supporting the chin, the face framed in long hair. On the four sides of the plint will be figures representing epic and lyrical poetry, satire and the drama. Great interest is being taken in the work and Barrias declares that it will be his masterpiece.

One of the most remarkable gifts that ornament the home of the Rev. Dr. Talmage since his return from his recent wedding trip is a Russian tea service of gold and enamel, a personal token from the Czar of Russia.

Dixon—"Why is it that it is usually unmarried women who write articles on 'How to Manage a Husband?'" Hixon—"Oh! you don't suppose a married woman is going to give her little plan away, do you?"

Willie—"Pa, I often read about poor but honest people; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?" Pa—"It would be useless, my son. Nobody would believe them."

Simkins—"There is nothing in this world that equals the friendship of a man that you can trust." Timkins—"Oh! I don't know. What's the matter with a friend that will trust you occasionly?"

"And so you think this man Dwiggins is sincere in his advocacy of the rights of labor? What has given you so much faith in him?" "I've listened to three of his speeches and have yet to hear him make use of the word 'plutocrat.'"

Vegetables

can be raised at a profit, and the yield enlarged, if properly fertilized. Most fertilizers do do not contain enough

Potash.

Vegetables *need plenty of potash*—at least 10%—besides the phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Write for our books which tell all about fertilizers. They are free.

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

HE PAYS

THE FREIGHT. BEST SCALES, LEAST MONEY. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Safes Safes Safes.

Get our prices before buying. We will sell you a first-class combination, fire-proof safe, from $25.00 to $1,000, on easy payments. WARTH-BAUM SAFE & LOCK CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RUBBER GOODS For Men, Women and Children. The N. C. & Rubber Mfg. Co., 168 Huron St., TOLEDO, OHIO. Address, Catalogue Free

Webster Flanagan, who has just been nominated for collector of internal revenue for the third district of Texas, is the famous "What are we here for" Flanagan.

Father Weniger, a well-known Jesuit priest of Cincinnati, is said to have been the model for the picture of Pere Marquette, which will appear on the Omaha exposition stamps.

The astrologists of New York have taken steps to consolidate their fad into a permanent organization.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

THE FRAUD ENJOINED.

Report of Decree—The Famous $50,000 Trade-mark Case Decided—C. F. Simmons Medicine Company, St. Louis, Defeats J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

[From St. Louis Republic, July 4, 1896.]

"The Supreme Court of Tennessee on June 20 decided the most important trade-mark case that has ever been tried in that State and one of the largest ever tried in the Union, affirming and enlarging the opinion of the court below. The court held:

1. That Dr. A. G. Simmons, the predecessor of complainant, by extensive advertising of his celebrated remedy known as "Simmons Liver Medicine," made it a standard remedy for liver diseases long prior to the acquisition by J. H. Zeilin & Co. of any rights.

2. That the assignee of J. H. Zeilin & Co., through whom they claimed the right to make the fraudulent packages enjoined, never derived any title from A. G. Simmons to make the medicine nor to use his name or picture, and that such use by Zeilin & Co. is a fraud upon the public, and is therefore enjoined.

3. That Zeilin & Co. purposely, fraudulently labeled their medicine in imitation of complainant's medicine to unfairly appropriate the trade of the Simmons Medicine Company, and the execution of this fraudulent purpose and act is enjoined.

4. Enjoined Zeilin & Co. from using their competitor's trade-name, trade-marks, or symbols, or imitations thereof, to deceive the public and unfairly appropriate to themselves the trade of the C. F. Simmons Medicine Co.

5. Enjoined Zeilin & Co., from deceiving and practicing a fraud upon the public by labeling their packages in imitation of the wrappers and trade-marks of the complainant.

6. Enjoined Zeilin & Co. from the manufacture and sale of the medicine under the name of "Simmons Liver Medicine," or "Dr. Simmons Liver Medicine," or "Liver Medicine by A. G. Simmons," and from using the picture of A. G. Simmons in connection therewith.

7. Enjoined Zeilin & Co., their assignees, agents and employes from deceiving and practicing a fraud upon the public by the sale of packages thus falsely labeled, either upon orders or calls for the genuine "Simmons Liver Medicine" of complainant, or in any package thus falsely labeled.

8. The court stated that it was the purpose of the court to entirely destroy the fraudulently labeled packages above described, and cause their removal from the market, and ordered Zeilin & Co. to deliver to the clerk to be destroyed, all cuts, dies, electrotypes, engravings and other paraphernalia used in impressing either of the above names or the picture of A. G. Simmons.

9. Decreed that Zeilin & Co. pay all the damages which have accrued to complainant by the sale of these fraudulently labeled packages. The damages claimed by complainant were $50,000.

10. Decreed that Zeilin & Co. pay all the costs, which amount to several thousand dollars, the record being one of the largest ever filed in the Supreme Court."

Cheap Medicine.

As a rule, "cheap medicine" is inert, worthless, or dangerous. In Zeilin & Co.'s answer to our bill they said the packages enjoined were designed as "cheap negro medicine for the negroes of the Mississippi Valley." Now, as Zeilin & Co.'s advertisements say, and their manager swore, that all the liver medicine which they make is made by the same formula, is this not conclusive evidence from their sworn testimony and advertisements, that all the liver medicine emanating from them is "Cheap Negro Medicine?" Question: Do the sick of America desire "Cheap Negro Medicine?" Let the afflicted answer by their future purchases. Dr. H. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine, established in 1840, is not "cheap medicine." It is "no cure all," and is only recommended for those indispositions caused by inactivity of the liver.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg. 15 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Spring Turnip, 10c
1 " Earliest Red Beet, 10c
1 " Bismarck Cucumber, 10c
1 " Queen Victoria Lettuce, 10c
1 " Klondyke Melon, 10c
1 " Jumbo Giant Onion, 10c
1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 10c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 10c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 40.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Ladies Wanted. TO TRAVEL for old established house. Permanent position, $40 per month and all expenses. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 238 Locust St., Philadelphia.

EXPOSURE to WET & COLD

HAS proven disastrous to many women. Wet feet and damp clothing chill the entire system and the delicate female organs are at once effected. Painful, Profuse, Suppressed or Obstructed Menses, Whites, Falling of the Womb, or some other health-destroying disease is almost certain to follow such exposure unless proper precautions are taken. When any of these diseases appear women should begin the use of

GERSTLE'S Female Panacea.

TRADE (G. F. P.) MARK.

It will regulate the menses, cure all forms of female disease, and give health and strength. It is used in the privacy of the home. No consultations. No humiliating examinations. If there is any tendency to constipation or indigestion take mild doses of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator.

MY DAUGHTER SUFFERED INTENSELY

From female irregularities, and had tried physicians and other remedies, but could get no relief, and we had despaired of her recovery. We were induced to try Gerstle's Female Panacea, and I believe it saved her life.

A. J. MACE, Jamestown, Tenn.

For Sale at Drug Stores, $1.00 per Bottle.

L. GERSTLE & CO., Props., Chattanooga, Tenn.