

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Churchman's League, an Episcopalian organization of Washington, D.C., is searching the statutes of the District of Columbia to find a law for the better observance of Sunday; and if such a law cannot be found it will agitate for the passage of a law on the subject.

There are seven surnames in Ashantee corresponding to the days of the week, as follows: Kwasi indicates a man born on Sunday, Kudjo on Monday, Kwabina on Tuesday, Kwaku on Wednesday, Yao on Thursday, Kofi on Friday, and Kwamina on Saturday. These are all accented on the final syllable.

By the promotion of Thomas O. Selfridge to a Rear-Admiralship, it happens for the first time in American history that a father and his son are both on the navy lists at the same time as rear-admirals. The father, appointed a midshipman in 1818, is a hale and hearty veteran of ninety-four years, while the son was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1853. He was in command of the gun-deck battery of the old Cumberland when the Merrimack sank her in 1862.

In a recent article Carol Norton gives some statistics showing the remarkable growth of the cult known as Christian Science. It was founded in Boston in 1836 by Dr. Mary Baker Eddy, and now has 200 incorporated churches in the United States, besides others in which less formal services are held. Their text-book, "Science and Health," first published by Mrs. Eddy in 1875, is now in its ninety-seventh edition, and the Massachusetts Metaphysical College where she taught has graduated 4,000 students.

The exhibit of the Carlisle, Penn., Indian School at the Atlanta Exposition is especially fine, and shows how thorough and practical is the training given to Indian boys and girls at that excellent school. Over the exhibit floats the Carlisle banner, with its motto, "Into Civilization and Citizenship." This motto has really been the fundamental principle of the school, and a large proportion of its graduates have been living examples of it. Fifteen other Indian schools also have interesting exhibits at the exposition.

Previous to the breaking out of the war in Cuba New York sent about fifteen steamers a month to the ports of the "ever faithful" island. Since the trouble began six or seven of these steamers have been taken off and sent elsewhere or laid up, with the result that the trade of the port has suffered a loss of more than \$1,000,000 a month. It would take a long time to get this trade back again, even if the war should stop within a short time, and the longer the fight is kept up the more the trade between the island and this country will suffer.

Germany is proud of her canal connecting the North Sea and the Baltic which was dedicated with so much pomp last summer. But that is a small affair, compared with the great canal by which Russia has determined to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea, starting at Riga, and ending at Kherson. This will be almost one thousand miles long, and will enable the Tsar to move his war-ships from one sea to the other at pleasure. It will require five years, and will cost one hundred and forty million dollars to construct. The course of the rivers Dwina, Beresina, and Dnieper will be followed as far as possible.

Edward Atkinson recently told the following anecdote, as illustrating a human failing very frequently to be seen: "When cotton seed oil was under the ban of popular prejudice and the law as well, a Chicago lard-maker shipped some lard adulterated with cotton seed oil to Europe. It was pronounced excellent lard. It was liked so well that he received a great order for 10,000 tierces. But at this juncture he could get no oil and was forced to ship the pure lard. The consignee pronounced it 'off sample,' wouldn't have it, and the unfortunate Chicago man lost a large sum of money." The lard dealer was rendered powerless because he had bitten off more adulteration than his factory could chew.

The enormous territorial area of Canada is made strikingly manifest by the recent action of the Dominion Government in setting apart the unorganized and unnamed portion of the Dominion into provisional districts. The territory east of Hudson Bay having the province of Quebec on the south and the Atlantic on the east is to be hereafter known as Ungava. The territory embraced in the islands of the Arctic Sea is to be known as Franklin, the Mackenzie River region is to be known as Mackenzie, and the Pacific coast territory lying north of British Columbia and west of Mackenzie is to be known as Yukon. The extent of Ungava and Franklin is undefined, Mackenzie covers 538,000 square miles, and Yukon covers 225,000 square miles. In addition to 143,500 square miles added to Athabasca and 470,000 to Keewatin. The total area of the Dominion is estimated at 3,456,383 square miles.

The Philadelphia Record says that an item in the salaries of Pennsylvania Railroad engineers and firemen, which is not generally known to the public is a so-called premium on coal. On all the runs a generous allowance for coal per mile is made by the company, and whatever the firemen and engineers save on this allowance results in a premium for them. A portion of the saving goes to the company, and the remainder is divided between the employees on the engine. One material drawback to this system is that engineers frequently run slowly on up grades, and on going down hill they shut off the steam entirely and let the train go for all it is worth by its own

inertia. This severely racks the engine, but the company keeps a strict tab by watching the time between stations, and a perfect knowledge of the grades on the road shows pretty clearly when the engineer is abusing his engine.

The New York World prints a list of American heiresses who have married foreigners with titles during the last twenty-five years. It is a long one. The richest of all was Anna Gould, with fifteen millions. She married Count Boniface de Castellane. Mrs. Frederick Stevens, with seven millions, married the Duke of Dino. Mrs. Hammersley was worth seven millions also. She married the Duke of Marlborough; after his death she took Lord William Berosford for her third husband. There are ten girls on the list with five millions each. Eva Julia Bryant Mackay, who married Prince Colonna di Galatrot; Miss Elhret, who married Baron von Zedlitz; Miss Flagler, who married Baron Harden Hickey; Miss Gillender, who married Marquis di San Marzano; Clara Huntington, who married Prince Hatzfeldt; Mrs. J. P. Ives, who married Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt; Mary Leiter, who married the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P.; Mrs. Isaac Singer, who married the Duke of Camposelle; Sarah Phelps Stokes, who married Baron Halkett, and Belle Wilson, who became the wife of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert. The money taken to Europe by the people on The Worlds list exceeds \$161,000,000.

Some of the leviathans of the deep are protesting, as best they may, against the big, fast ships which men are putting on the sea. There have been desperate efforts to dispute the right of way across the ocean. The other day two cases were reported of sharks who died in a gallant attempt to stay the course of steamers one of them immolating itself before the bows the other vainly striving to stay the propeller. But the conduct of two huge whales, reported to be sixty feet in length, was more striking still. They literally charged a timber ship at full speed, and though at the last moment the least courageous of the pair shirked the encounter by diving, the other held straight to its course, and produced a collision. From the blood which dyed the water the result to the whale evidently was worse than a bad headache. But the ship struggled home with a considerable hole in her side, and the loss of no small portion of her cargo, which had to be thrown overboard. This aggressive recklessness adds a new peril to the deep, observes London Graphic. Certainly the case is not so bad as that which, if ancient prints are to be believed, sometimes befell our seagoing ancestors, whose ships were occasionally swallowed whole by fish; still, it is not pleasant to be butted by a whale of fifty tons, and a small craft treated in this fashion would probably be knocked out of time altogether.

GAME IN THE BIG PARK.

An Increase All Around Except in the Case of the Buffalo.

Superintendent Huntley, of the Yellowstone Park Company, says in reference to the tourist season which has just closed: "We had a fairly good season this year. It was much better than the last two years, but not as good as in 1890, 1891 and 1892. Last year we were handicapped by the strike on the Northern Pacific and washouts, and in 1893 park business suffered from the panic. The business was simply ruined in those two years. The people are each year appreciating more and more this wonderful region. More residents of Montana visited the park this season than any previous year. There were ten times as many Montanians who visited the park this season as in any former year.

"The weather in the park has been better this month than in September. There is no snow there, except, perhaps, high in the mountains, and the roads are in fine condition. The roads, in fact, are in better shape than they have ever been.

"The road appropriation amounted to \$30,000. Besides this was \$20,000 remaining from last year. Every cent of this has been expended. There are 175 miles of stage road in the park, and the work of keeping them in order is a big undertaking. The appropriation of \$30,000 is not large enough. Two hundred miles of new road are needed. Congress should make an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for park roads, it would take even a greater sum than that to build the two hundred miles of highways needed.

"All large game in the park, except buffalo, is increasing fast. There is still a small herd of buffalo in the park, but it is a constant temptation to the unprincipled hunter. A buffalo head is said to be worth from \$300 to \$500. The troops give them all the protection they can, but once in a while some daring pot hunter gets off with a hide and head. In no place in the country is fishing better than in the park. Seven years ago the government commenced stocking the streams of Wonderland, and now all afford excellent sport with the rod. Three varieties of trout have been furnished from the government hatcheries—the rainbow, the Von Baer and Loch Leven. The latter is the gamiest trout in the world. The Fire Hole river was stocked largely with that variety, and four-pounders have been taken from it this summer. Some of the small lakes were stocked with black bass, but bass fishing will not be allowed for a year or two longer.

"Next year is expected to be a big one. We look for many from the section reached by the Burlington. The road opens a new section of country to Montana, and its benefits were felt in the park this year. The hotels were better kept this season than ever before, although the rates were reduced

twenty-five per cent. It will not be many years before the Grand Canon, the geysers, springs and wonders of the Yellowstone Park will be visited and appreciated by tens of thousands of people yearly."

Transmitting Typhoid Fever.

Investigations on the subject of transmitting typhoid fever have been made by Dr. Licard, of Beziers. His plan of experimenting was to have patients suffering from this disease breathe through tubes into water that had first been sterilized. Specimens of water thus treated were frequently found to yield the bacilli under cultivation. The bacilli were not always found, but this is not a matter for surprise, when it is considered that the best bacteriologists frequently fail to find them under conditions strongly suggestive of their presence.

Dr. Licard's results were, however, sufficiently uniform to warrant an inference that the expired breath of typhoid patients like that from those having typhus may serve as a channel for fever infection. The vast majority of typhoid infections have their origin in a contaminated water supply, but every observer has been puzzled more or less by cases of the disease which have arisen apart from any known incubation of the drinking water. These cases of obscure origin may have originated from two cases whose bacillary contact is atmospheric—not simply by means of the breath of the sick, but also by emanations from sewers, cesspools and other receptacles of typhoid dejections.

A Glacier's Mighty Power.

A correspondent, writing to us from Zurich, says: "At daybreak on Wednesday a frightful disaster took place at a distance of four miles from Kandersteg, on the Gemli Pass. A huge mass of ice, measuring 1,250,000 cubic metres, detached itself from the Alps Glacier, and was precipitated into the valley. Such was the impetus of the mighty avalanche that it was not checked in the valley but dashed up the opposite side, which has a slope of forty-five degrees, to a height of 1,300 feet, carrying everything before it, until it met a wall of rock, which sent the main mass surging back. At the foot of this rock lies, or rather lay, the Spitalmatte, an exceedingly beautiful and rich mountain pasture, with chalets for the cow-herds, for storing cheeses, etc. At the time of the disaster there were collected there 150 head of valuable cattle, under the care of four cowherds. There were also two officials from Leuk, who had come up to arrange about bringing down the cattle, which event has always taken place on September 13. All have been overwhelmed. Of the animals, only three have escaped. The blocks of fallen ice and rocks cover a space of two square miles to a depth of many yards, the whole scene being one of indescribable desolation.

Full Merits of the Telephone.

We are only just beginning to realize the full merits of the telephone. The inhabitants of the little Massachusetts town of Melrose seems to be somewhat in advance of the rest of the world in knowing how to get the most out of the instrument. In Melrose, the telephone exchange is for the villagers a most effective bureau of information. If the doctor is wanted, the "Central" is rung up and asked to find out where he is and to intercept him and give him the required instructions, should he happen to be going his rounds. If the butcher or baker is wanted for the purpose of receiving orders, "Central" is rung up and asked to find out where he is and to intercept him and give him the required instructions, should he happen to be going his rounds. If the butcher or baker is wanted for the purpose of receiving orders, "Central" is requested to let him know by the next person passing that way. If a clock runs down, and the time of the day is wanted, "Central" is applied to and tells what it is with the greatest good nature. In fact, far from being annoyed at, or intolerant of these calls, the operator takes them as a matter of course, and is only too glad to be able to make the wheels of the little community run so smoothly. The case is interesting as suggesting an entirely new and important development of the telephone.

Armies and Navies.

Russia has the largest army. In time of peace it maintains under arms 1,112,684 men, 260,000 horses and 4,000 guns. In war Russia can place about 5,000,000 trained men in the field. France has the second largest army; 567,500 men, 158,000 horses, and 2,280 guns in peace; 3,675,000 men in time of war. Germany's peace force is about 550,000 men, 110,000 horses and 2,800 guns; but in war she can mobilize 3,700,000 men. Austria-Hungary has 330,000 men under arms now, and in war can produce 1,350,000. Italy has 220,000 men with the colors, with a war strength of 1,600,000. Great Britain has about 150,000 men under arms, and in time of war is supposed to have about 1,000,000; but not more than 400,000 of these would be trained to the same degree as the Continental armies are. On the other hand the British navy leads with ninety armored vessels, 120 unarmored, 7,000 guns and 70,000 men. France has sixty armored vessels, seventy-five unarmored, 6,500 guns and 77,000 men. Italy comes third, Russia fourth, the United States fifth and Germany sixth, but there is a long step between France and Italy.

Alleged American Cannibals.

The Seri are a tribe of alleged cannibals, the only one on this continent, and they have dominated the coast of Old Mexico adjacent to their island home from time immemorial. In the old days when the Apaches ranged so far south, they occasionally met the Seri, and were always worsted. The Seri are credited by all who know them, with being the best fighters in the western hemisphere.

INFORMATION THAT IS USEFUL TO HOUSEWIVES.

Most Serviceable Means of Getting Rid of All Sorts of Things.

It is hardly necessary to say that stains should be treated as speedily as possible after their first appearance. When once dry they are more difficult to remove, requiring both time and perseverance. Paint should be instantly wiped off; grease on wood, stone or carpet should be congealed before it has time to penetrate, by throwing cold water over it. Tea, coffee, ink, wine and fruit stains will disappear in a quarter of the time if they can be attended to while wet.

Spots on colored material must not be rubbed, but dabbed over and over again until they disappeared. Rubbing roughens the surface and often leaves a whitened circle almost as unsightly as the original stain. The dabbing is best done by covering a finger with an old handkerchief frequently changed, and great care should be taken to confine the operation to the area of the stain itself, and not to extend the damage by damping and dabbing the surrounding material.

In the treatment of stains, to know what you mean to do, and to do it quickly and neatly, is more than half the battle. We will take stains on white washing materials first.

For acids, tie up a bit of washing soda in the stained part, make a lather of soap and soft cold water, immerse the linen, and boil until the spot disappears.

For anilines, wet with acetic acid, apply diluted chloride of lime, and wash out carefully.

Apple and pear stains may be removed by soaking in paraffin for a few hours before washing.

Blood, if fresh, is removed by soaking for twelve hours in cold water, then washing in tepid water. If the mark still remains, cover it with a paste made of cold water and starch, and expose to the sun for a day or two. Old stains require iodide of potassium diluted with four times its weight of water.

For coffee and chocolate, pour soft boiling water through the stains, and while wet hold in the fumes of burning sulphur.

Fruit stains can be treated in the same way if fresh, but if old rub them on both side with yellow soap, cover thickly with cold water starch, well rub in, and expose to sun and air for three or four days. Then rub off the mixture and repeat the process if necessary.

Grass stains are removed by alcohol.

Ink requires milk for its removal; the spot should be soaked and gently rubbed. A fresh stain will disappear quickly, but an old one may need soaking in milk for twelve hours.

For iron mold, spread the stained part on a pewter plate set over a basin of boiling water, and rub the spots with bruised sorrel leaves, then wash the article in soft warm suds. Or, cover the spots with a paste made of lemon juice, salt, powdered starch, and soft soap, and expose to the sunlight.

Mildew can be removed by the above paste, or by simply wetting the spots, covering them with powdered chalk, and bleaching on the grass.

Paints must disappear before turpentine and perseverance.

Scorched linen can be restored if the threads are not injured. Peel, slice and extract the juice from two onions, add half a pint of vinegar, half an ounce of curd soap, two ounces of Fuller's earth, boil these well, and, when cool, spread over the scorched, let it dry on, and then wash out the garment.

Tar can be taken off with petroleum.

Tea stains yield to the action of boiling water poured through them from a height, or to glycerine.

Wine stains, if fresh, table salt spread over the spots while wet will neutralize the damage.

Stains of which the cause is unknown will frequently disappear if held in a pan of milk boiling on the fire, or by dipping them in sour butter-milk and drying them in the sun. The articles should then be washed in cold water, dried, and the process repeated several times in the day.

The following bleaching liquid will effectually remove any trace that may still remain after the garments have been through the laundry. It may be called an instantaneous ink and stain extractor, but requires to be used with care lest the fabric suffer. Put a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime and a quart of soft water in a wide-mouthed bottle and shake it well. Cork tightly for twenty-four hours, then strain through cotton and add one teaspoonful of acetic acid to every ounce of the mixture. Damp the stain, apply the extractor, and wash well in clear, soft water.

For the removal of stains and spots from colored materials and carpets, ammonia takes the first place. Almost any mark, new or old, will yield to its persevering use, and if dabbed on—not rubbed—it will itself leave no trace of its use. It can be applied to woollens, cottons and silks. It will remove ink spots from marble, paper, and wood. Grease flies before its application; and when diluted with water, spots caused by orange or lemon juice or vinegar are removed by it from the most delicate materials.

For very nice fabrics some people like to use the old-fashioned javelle water, to be obtained from the chemist, but ammonia, delicately applied, does quite as well. From carpets, curtains and suits of clothing it will remove almost every stain, including that caused by whitewash.

Ink spots are always the most difficult to efface. Take up as much of

the ink as possible with a spoon and blotting paper, and then use milk or clear water until it disappears, being careful not to extend the area of damage done by rubbing the ink into the adjacent material.

Benzine will remove paint from delicate fabrics; if it falls, turpentine must be used, and the mark which it leaves effaced by alcohol. If in the process of removing stains the color departs from the material, it can generally be restored by dabbing with chloroform.

Stories About Fishes.

"Yes, I observed many curious things about fish when I was on the Indian river," remarked Colonel Wardwell a few days ago.

"Fish, as a rule, are very shy, and yet they frequently become so tame that they can almost be picked out of the water, and they seem to know people, just as a cat or a dog does. Some of the sea 'cats' became so tame around my place that they would actually eat out of my hand. I had a board running from the house out over the water, and I used frequently to go out on this board to clean fish, throwing the cleanings into the water. These 'cats' would swim up as fearlessly as could be, and on several occasions they pulled the fish that I was cleaning out of my hand. The fish evidently knew me, however, because when a stranger went out on the board they would not come near him, but would swim around at a distance, as though they were afraid.

"The eel is ordinarily a very shy creature, and I do not remember ever having seen more than two or three in Indian river. I had an oyster bed forty or fifty yards from my house, and I went out there one day for the purpose of getting a basket of oysters. To my surprise an eel came swimming up to me, and all the time that I was getting the oysters it swam around my legs and rubbed against them much as a kitten would. I waded back to my house, and the eel followed me. I found that I did not have enough oysters, and so I went back again. The eel was still there and followed me across and back again. Now, I had never seen the eel before, and never saw it again after that day, and the only way that I can account for its peculiar actions is that it was the companion of either a large fish, turtle or perhaps a manatee, and that it had become separated from it, and, seeing me in the water, thought I was the object for which it was searching.

"I have often had much amusement watching the antics of the needle fish. This fish, when at play, will jump over sticks, straws or other small objects in the water, and I have frequently had them jump over the float of my fishing line. They did this apparently just to amuse themselves."

The First Pneumatic Tire.

Very few of the hundreds of thousands of cyclists who now enjoy the pastime on an up-to-date safety, shod with pneumatic tires, have an idea from what a crude contrivance those same air cushions on their wheels have been evolved. Pneumatic tires were invented in 1880 by J. B. Dunlop, a horse doctor of Belfast, Ireland. He had a son who rode a tricycle, and who by his indulgence had developed a nervous trouble. The veterinary concluded that the boy's disorder was due solely to the jolting of the wheels, and, planning to do away with the objection, so that the lad might continue his exercise, he hit upon the idea of putting air cushions upon the wheels.

With only such material as he had at hand for use in doctoring equine invalids, he set to work. Using a broomstick as a mandrel, he wrapped it spirally with linen bandages. Next, he took some rubber sheets and solutioned them around the linen. The ends also he fastened with rubber solution. He inserted a valve a little better than a plug, and putting it on the wheels, started his son away on the first pneumatic tires.

It was quickly found that the rough and ready style of fabric would not hold air, and so an inner sheath of pure rubber was tried. The valve was vulcanized to this inner tube in such a way that in the event of any trouble with the valve an entire new air sheath was the only remedy. Flat rims were used at the time, and the tires were fastened to the rim by a strip of muslin which came out with the free edges from the under side of the tires. These ends were wrapped around the rim and vulcanized to it. The linen completely covered the rim, effectually concealing its material.

Tires such as these were used for a couple of years. They weighed from twelve to fifteen pounds a pair, and a puncture in one of them was about as serious a matter as a broken frame is at the present time.

Liabie for Scolding Wives.

A decision by the Minnesota Supreme Court indicates that Minnesota husbands with hot-tempered wives will either have to keep them at home or send them out calling muzzled. The decision is in the case of William Pett Morgan against Esther Kennedy et al., and William Kennedy, her husband. The court holds that the common law rule making the husband liable for damages for slanderous words uttered by his wife, even though he was not present and had not participated, is not abrogated by any of the statutes relating to marriages, but still holds good. The court finds that the words used by Mrs. Kennedy against Morgan, "He has been drunk throughout Thanksgiving week," involve moral turpitude on plaintiff's part as well as charging him with the commission of an indictable offence.

Presence of Mind.

What is it to have presence of mind? Why, to have your wits about you when they are most needed.

A boy was passing an examination in one of the public schools last week and, although not very successful, the teacher remarked: "That boy has a good mind. I couldn't confuse him."

In boy parlance, he didn't get "rattled." He had presence of mind.

A few days ago, in attempting to swing off a moving cable train, a boy lost his hold and fell between two tracks. Luckily he landed clear of the track of his own car, but both legs stretched across the track opposite, on which a car was rapidly approaching. No time for him to rise, and to attempt it between two moving trains was extremely dangerous. What did the boy do? He had presence of mind, and, shifting his legs from off the track, straightened his body out and lay still, while the two trains whizzed by him, each within a few feet of the other.

In one of the big department stores, not long ago, a small "cash" girl had her hand imprisoned by the heavy lid of a box closing unexpectedly. Under the fright and pain the young girl fainted.

"Get some water, quick!" commanded the floorwalker to one of the clerks. And she ran quickly and—turned out the electric lights!

That was the want of presence of mind.

Walker.

The surname of "Walker," a contemporary tells us, has nothing to do with pedestrian ideas, but had its origin in trade and occupation, like other familiar names, such as "Smith," "Farmer," "Bowler," "Fisher," and so on. "Walker" is a common surname in Yorkshire, as will be understood when its connection with the industry of that region is explained. It is of Flemish derivation. A man who worked at the walk—walche—or fulling-mill was a walker; and in early Manchester directories all the fullers and clothdressers were called walkers.

A Careful Family Horse.

When Mrs. Sherman, of West Fifth street, Dayton, O., drove in a buggy to her mother's residence in the east end yesterday she intended to stop for a moment, and in her hurry neglected to tie the family horse or remove her 3-year-old child from the rig. In her temporary absence the horse turned his head homeward and, jogging along at an easy pace with the 3-year-old child as the only occupant of the rig, safely made the return trip journey along two miles of streets filled with electric cars, vehicles and pedestrians.

The T. G. C. Y.

If we take up a modern atlas and look over the map of the United States, we see the traceries of rivers and railroads so intertwined as to be confusing. But main stems and main streams are plainly lined. It is very much like a chart of the human system, with nerves and arteries well defined. Particularly do we see the G. S. N. (great Sciatic nerve) main stem, which can vary to the square inch more pain than some railroads carry in freight. A prominent business man in a big city was attacked by Sciatica. The pain was awful. He hurried home in fear that he would be crippled by it. In half an hour he was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. He now takes big stock in that famous remedy, and travels on the T. G. C. Y. (take good care of yourself) plan, keeping a bottle of the great pain cure always at hand.

He was a gay geologist; His name was Crafty Fox. He with an heless fell in love Because she had the rocks. —Philadelphia Record.

In Olden Times.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

The only bird that sings while flying is the lark.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 693 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The inventor of soap was a friend of the Gospel.

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

No matter how safe sin may look, its end is death.

Impaired Health is Not Easily Regained, yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained it in many cases. For every weakness and distress.

To live an aimless life is to lose life.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Japan exports matches.

Gastric Dyspepsia

And constipation troubled me for over a year. I grew worse and could hardly perform my household duties. I had severe pains in my stomach, especially at night. I treated with our physician six months without avail. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and having taken six bottles I am free from all distress in my stomach and am no longer troubled with dyspepsia." Mrs. MARGARET FENNER, Indian Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. \$1 for \$5. Hood's Pills, easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect, 50c.