

**HAIR** Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman. Every physical attraction is secondary to it. We have a book we will gladly send you that tells just how to care for the hair.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed. It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have used your Hair Vigor now for about 25 years and I have found it splendid and satisfactory in every way. I believe I have recommended this Hair Vigor to hundreds of my friends, and they all tell the same story. If anybody wants the best kind of a Hair Vigor I shall certainly recommend to them just as strongly as I can that they get a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor."

Mrs. N. E. HAMILTON,  
Nov. 28, 1898.  
Norwich, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.  
If you don't obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,  
Dr. J. C. AYER,  
Lowell, Mass.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup**

Cures a cough or cold at once. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

In the United Kingdom an income of £170 per annum will pay this year 10s. tax; before Sir William Harcourt rearranged matters it would have paid £2 10s.

Nearly all the strawberry vines in Sanilac county, Mich., are bearing a second crop of luscious berries.

Apples and several other Australian fruits are exported packed in the shredded bark of the tea tree.

Immigration returns show that 24,000 people settled in Canada in the past six months.

There are 300,000 French-Canadians, of whom 25,000 are voters, in Massachusetts.

Influenza is playing havoc with the Indians on the west coast of Alaska.



**COME AND GO**

In many forms

Rheumatism  
Neuralgia  
Lumbago  
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

**St. Jacobs Oil**

which is a certain sure cure.

**LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.**

Men Who Travel Much Prone to Suffer from This Disease.

This distressing affection, known also as Tabes dorsalis, is a disease of the spinal cord occurring usually in middle life, between thirty and fifty years of age, but sometimes in children as young as ten or twelve years. It is believed to be due primarily to some constitutional trouble, but is brought on often by exposure to changes of weather, by physical or mental overwork, and by whatever depresses the general health. It is said that railroad men and others who travel much are prone to suffer from this disease. Men are affected more often than women. The first sign of the disease is usually a numbness of the feet and an uncertainty in walking, especially in the dark. The patient feels constantly fatigued, without apparent reason, and sometimes slight attacks of dizziness are complained of. The difficulty in walking gradually increases, and then an awkwardness in the use of the hands is noticed. This becomes very apparent if the patient is made to shut his eyes and try to touch the end of the nose with the index finger. A well person can usually place the finger on or very near the nose, but one suffering from locomotor ataxia is as likely to touch the eye or the chin. There is also frequently a feeling of constriction about the waist, as if a cord were tightly tied around the body. Sharp, darting pains may be felt in the legs, and sometimes there is severe pain in the stomach, perhaps with vomiting. Not uncommonly there is irregular action of the bowels and bladder. The eyes are often affected, the sight gradually growing dim, or double vision being present, and occasionally there is deafness as well. Painless swelling and deformity of one or more joints may occur, and sometimes the bones become so brittle that they break very easily, as in a simple fall. A rare symptom is an ulcer on the sole of the foot, which it is difficult or impossible to heal. Locomotor ataxia is a very slowly progressive disease, lasting sometimes for many years, and seldom in itself a cause of death. When treatment is begun in the very early stages, it is believed that the disease may possibly be cured but later the most that can be done is to delay its progress and relieve the most distressing symptoms.—Youths' Companion.

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

Bootblacks may not do business in Boston on Sunday.

**Carter's Ink** is used by millions, which is a sure proof of its quality. Send for free booklet, "Inkings." Address Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

Chicago woman bookkeepers will demand the eight-hour day.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.** Take LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

**LUCKY PREACHER**

Makes a Fortune in Mining Stocks and Pays Off Church Mortgage.

Shrewd investment in Arizona mining properties has raised Rev. Larkin A. Rockwell, pastor of the West Pullman M. E. church, from his position as a struggling minister on a small salary to a man of affluence. Several years ago he began buying stock in the Azurite, Twine Beauties and other old mines in Arizona. His investments turned out so profitably that a short time ago he was able to announce to his congregation that he himself would pay off the mortgage of \$2,500 which rested over the little church where he presided as pastor. At the same time he resigned his salary, as he said his own income was adequate for the support of his family. Rev. Mr. Rockwell was formerly pastor of the Second Methodist church at Englewood. When he accepted the call to West Pullman he found that church incumbered by a mortgage and the congregation hardly more than able to keep up the interest. The mining investments of Mr. Rockwell are reputed to have made him worth \$500,000. He is at present in Arizona looking after his investments. He has in view other charitable dispensations on his return.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Diamond King of South Africa.** Alfred Beit, the diamond king, of South Africa, is only forty-six years old. His whole fortune, estimated at \$200,000,000, was made in twenty-five years.



**WOMAN'S AFFAIRS**

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

**One Queen's Rings—Smart Girl Known by Her Walk—The "Slip" for Sofa Cushions Colored Lingerie Once More—Physical Culture Important, Etc., Etc.**

**One Queen's Rings.** Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is the happy possessor of 200 rings, all of a style befitting a queen. She manages to wear them all by changing the rings on her hands some half dozen times daily and with every change of costume, wearing as many at one time as her two hands can comfortably and conveniently hold.

**New Buckles.** Some of the new buckles for millinery use are rather plain as to general outline, though frequently prettily chased with floral designs. Sometimes they present two ornate rings, intended to encircle the base of knots of velvet, and joined together with a metal bar. Dead gold ornaments are effective and dressy looking on red, as well as on most dark and medium tones, while they form a welcome relief to the heaviness and monotony of a black.

**Smart Girl Known by Her Walk.**

You can distinguish the smart girl by her walk. Have you never seen a woman who stands with one hip higher than the other? Such women walk like jointed dolls; first one hip goes up and then goes down—a regular seesaw movement of the body from the hips down. The smart girl always keeps her body in the centre, and the line from the forehead runs down as though it were a plumb line. The upper part of her body goes first, never the lower.

**The Fashionable Colors.**

Green is undoubtedly one of the most fashionable colors in millinery, particularly in medium and dark shades, and deep-toned gray is popular with young and old alike. Castor is among the novelties, and is a favorite from the fact that it blends so well with pink, blue or green. Deep yellow and orange velvet, particularly in the glaze varieties, is likely to be much used for trimming, and occasionally for making toques, which are tastefully draped with lace.

**The "Slip" for Sofa Cushions.**

The Queen seems determined to foster every Irish industry. Not long ago she gave an order in the green sile for a number of embroidered white muslin "slip" covers for sofa pillows. American women who do not care to send to Ireland can embroider them easily for themselves by using the colored paper patterns that are ironed off on the muslin. This idea of white muslin over color is used a good deal in the British Isles, and a room in Killarney House has all its furniture upholstered with white book muslin over Turkey red twill. The effect is a soft rose tint.

**Colored Lingerie Once More.**

Lingerie of pink, mauve, cream, blue and green cambric is to the fore and to make it even more piquant it is trimmed with white lace threaded with narrow black ribbon. Silk underwear in colors has long been a favorite with women who like whimsical lingerie, but colored cambrics are almost new again, so long have they been in eclipse. For the woman who does not care to give up her snowy lawns and nainsooks, but whose fancy is captivated by the introduction of color into her petticoats and chemises and corsets, a compromise has been effected in the form of a white muslin which can be easily adjusted to the silk or muslin petticoat of any hue. The body of the petticoat is of plain or flowered silk, moire or brocade. It is finished by a pearl insertion through which is passed ribbons, forming choux at intervals, and forming a heading for the deep muslin flounce which is sometimes embroidered, sometimes plain and closely pleated and again adorned with openwork embroidery. Corset covers of the latest and daintiest designs are composed of alternate bands of Valenciennes insertion and white or colored moire ribbon.

**Physical Culture Important.**

All women are desirous of possessing a beautiful form. While a pretty face is no doubt an attraction, the fair sex realize that a symmetrical form is admired far more by the men. Yet both may be attained measurably, at least, by a judicious course of physical training.

The first important rule for women who take up physical culture—net as a fad, but as an aid to health and beauty—is moderation. The great trouble with the sex is that it is apt to overdo along this line of work as many others which have but recently opened

up to it. The result is always disastrous.

Women must bear in mind that they are not training as prize fighters; they are striving to get their bodies into good physical condition. Their efforts are for health, strength, suppleness; a body symmetrically beautiful and free from all superfluous flesh, a mind alert, tranquil and not easily ruffled. These alone are the objects of physical culture.

Walking is superb exercise. There is no other that can equal it for all around good results. But in order to develop symmetrical beauty of limb, arm and muscle other exercises must be added to it.

The best thing for a woman anxious to try physical culture is to take a few lessons from a thoroughly competent teacher, as it is almost impossible to accurately describe the different exercises without practical illustration. Then she can practice them at home. The best time to exercise is just on stepping out of bed in the morning.

Be sure to have plenty of fresh air when exercising; otherwise you do yourself more harm than good. Never exercise to the point of fatigue. Continue each exercise until the muscles used in that particular exercise are fatigued. Then desist and try the next. Be sure and adopt a system of exercise that will equally develop the upper and lower parts of the body. Do not develop legs and muscles to the detriment of chest and waist; always remember that symmetry is beauty.—Chicago Chronicle.

**How She Saved the Pennies.**

A few days ago I called upon a young friend who has just passed the fifth mile-stone of her married life. As I entered the house I heard the merry hum of the sewing machine and the sound of happy voices. I was ushered into a comfortable room, where were seated my friend and her sister, both busy at work on a pile of muslin and linens.

"Come and see how rich I am," was the laughing salutation of my hostess as she arose and gave me a comfortable chair.

I looked over the piles of linens with which the room seemed filled and wonderingly asked for an explanation.

"Oh," was the response, "some of my house linens have begun to show signs of wear, so Dolly and I decided that we would have a sewing bee and make the most of the worn articles. This is the result. Here are six pillow cases that were made from the best and strongest parts of three worn sheets. These are linen pillow cases, and were made from a very large hemstitched sheet that has made me the richer by four cases. These squares were made from the more tender parts of the cotton sheets, but with a strong hem they will last almost indefinitely for drying cloths for the bath tub after it has had its daily scouring. The linen covers in this pile are my greatest treasures. Two table cloths that have seen daily service have worn just in the centre where they have been folded. The wide borders from either side have provided me with four beautiful buffet covers, which we have hemstitched and finished at the ends with some pretty crocheted lace. The ends of the cloths have supplied four washstand covers finished in the same way, while this pile of square pieces, which I shall use for tray covers and carvers, come from the strong places near the crease.

"But what are these bags?" I asked, as I picked up a pile of soft squares that upon closer examination proved to be sewed together at both ends.

"Those are dusters, and are made from the vests of cotton, silk and lisle thread that have worn out around the neck where the ribbon is drawn through, then sewed top and bottom to prevent raveling. They are the softest dusters that one can use, and are especially nice to use upon pianos or upon other highly polished surfaces, as well as upon glass, etc. Those little bags, eight inches square, are the acme of economy, for they have served a double purpose. They are made from the sleeves of the shirts, both winter and summer, that John has discarded and are filled with the smaller pieces of toilet soap that always accumulate so rapidly in the bathroom. As the soap accumulates I fill a bag and put it ready for John's bath; the pile of bags is then kept ready, and if needed can be used as pounce bags in case of illness, and they are far pleasanter than the bags made of muslin or cheese cloth, as they are warmer and retain the heat better. When next I go shopping I shall purchase articles to take the place of those that we have made over, instead of purchasing tray covers, pillow cases and the like, as I should have found it necessary to do had we not have used the old materials for the purpose."—Philadelphia Record.

**DULL YOUTH AND THE BRILLIANT.**

The success of a dull or average youth and the failure of a brilliant one is a constant surprise in American history. But if the different cases are closely analyzed, we shall find that the explanation lies in the staying power of the seemingly dull boy, the ability to stand firm as a rock under all circumstances, to allow nothing to divert him from his purpose, while the brilliant but erratic boy, lacking the rudder of a firm purpose, neutralizes his power and wastes his energy by dissipating them in several directions.—Success.

**General election costs Chicago about \$250,000 for expenses.**



**ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.**

**Bridle Bits for Horses—Feed the Cows Soiling Crops—Green Rye as a Potato Fertilizer—Treatment of Sandy Soil—The Farm Poultry, Etc., Etc.**

**Bridle Bits for Horses.**

Harsh bits are intended to undo the mischief already done by some bungling, unthinking, unfeeling and careless handler, but as a rule they generally make bad matters worse. In the education of the colt the bit should be of the simplest, plainest kind. A straight bar bit, neither too long nor too short for the mouth should be used. The bridle must be so arranged that the bit is placed properly and neither hangs too far down, nor is drawn up too tightly in the mouth. Some horses handle the joint bit better in the mouth than the straight one, as it gives more room for the tongue. When the horse contracts the habit of putting his tongue over the bit, a straight bit with a plate or spoon on it should be used. Many hard-mouthed horses, which have become inveterate pullers, may be cured and driven safely by the use of a large rubber-covered bit, which can be reduced in size after a time. A very large covered bit prevents a horse from taking it between his teeth and bolting.

**Feed the Cows Soiling Crops.**

A press bulletin of the Kansas station says that nearly every dairyman has experienced the shrinkage that comes in mid-Summer, when the pastures dry up and grass is scarce. It is at this time that feeding the cows soiling crops will pay and pay liberally. In what better way can a person realize than from \$23 to \$25 per acre for his green corn or green alfalfa? When the cows look over the fence with longing eyes at the corn, the efforts usually spent in keeping the cows out of the corn had better be spent in throwing the corn over to the cows. The green corn and alfalfa will pay the biggest profits when marketed to cows in need of extra feed, and not only that but it will keep up the flow of milk and increase the profits derived from the dairy.

**Green Rye as a Potato Fertilizer.**

Some of the most successful potato growers in Minnesota have found it profitable to sow winter rye in the fall on land to be planted to potatoes next spring. They plow it under between May 20 and June 1, pulverize the ground thoroughly and plant the potatoes immediately in the usual way. If preferred, the potatoes may be plowed in, dropping them into every third furrow.

The result is almost invariably a good, smooth, handsome potato. If the land is poor, requiring the application of manure, it is best to apply it to the previous crop, or at least to the rye after seeding it in the fall. This will insure smooth potatoes free from scab or rot, which is liable to affect potatoes when manure is applied direct to the land in spring. By sowing rye and plowing it under before planting potatoes, the land will be as free from weeds as it is possible to make it with any other method of culture. The green rye plowed under will also add to the soil a large amount of humus, enabling it to retain moisture better in case of a prolonged drouth.—New England Homestead.

**Treatment of Sandy Soil.**

Commercial fertilizers show wonderful results on sandy soils, but they should be complete manures and contain a good per cent. of both potash and nitrogen. The cheap guano, whose principal ingredient is phosphoric acid, and which can be used with good success on clay land, will not do here. Most of the potash in this land is locked up in small particles of sand. You may make some of it available by tillage, for whenever you stir the soil you bring new particles together, and these act on each other chemically, which tends to make plant food available. An application of potash has, however, given marked results for me on sandy land. Now, while extra tillage will give us more plant food, the main reason for it, when preparing this kind of land, is to work it down so it will hold moisture.

We can afford to apply plant food in the shape of manure and fertilizer on vegetable crops. These sandy lands as a rule show a deficiency of ammonia also, which is caused by the rapidity with which all organic matter oxidizes or decomposes. In this way the nitrates are made available very rapidly, and unless appropriated by growing plants will leach away into the subsoil. It is therefore more than ever important to keep something growing on sandy soil. But, however you fertilize and whatever the texture of your soil, prepare it well. Your reploughings, if nothing more, will rid the land of any grass that is trying to make itself known, and with thousands of weed seed, which will be a great help when fall planting arrives and the seedlings are beginning to show.—Southern Ruralist.

**The Farm Poultry.**

Although many make a specialty of poultry, and devote their time exclusively to the birds, I feel convinced that the farm is the proper place for poultry raising, and that more can be accom-

plished in this way than on poultry places where nothing else is attempted. The latter is like putting all your eggs in one basket, while the former is like throwing a sheet anchor to the windward for a violent gale. Some day the poultry will fail us, and then if we are depending upon them exclusively we become bankrupt. But the farmer, who raises enough food for his own table, has a few pigs for market, a few cows for milk and butter, and a horse to do general work, with hay and corn to feed him on, is not totally lost when a bad season for poultry comes. He can weather the storm, and if he owns his own farm he is not likely to abandon the work simply because one season has proved disastrous.

More than this, the farm seems to be the natural place for the poultry because every crop we raise contributes directly or indirectly to their support. You cannot raise corn or hay for the cattle or horses without producing a large amount of waste product which the hens alone can eat and profit thereby. The seeds of the grass, the waste of the cornfield, and the broken heads of wheat and oats are all appreciated by the hens. The milk which the cows give also provides food for the poultry. The sour milk or the buttermilk mixed with bread crumbs and scraps from the table are excellent food for the chickens. The cows thus furnish distinct food for the poultry that would otherwise be wasted.

Then again the orchard and garden furnish illimitable supplies for the poultry, and mostly in the form of waste products; that is, all the waste parts of fruit and vegetables can be fed to the fowls in one form or another. I have yet to find anything from garden or orchard that cannot be fed profitably to the chickens either in the green natural form or cooked and mixed with other foods. Fruits and vegetables are sure to attract worms, bugs and insects, all of which the poultry need and relish. None or very few of these things can be raised on the poultry farm that is distinct from a farm and is intended for poultry alone. The farm is the place for the poultry, and one possessing such a plant is in a fair way to increase the profits on poultry much better than another who starts in with a poultry plant built primarily for this and no other purpose.—Annie C. Webster in "American Cultivator."

**Short and Useful Pointers.**

Don't allow your poultry to sleep in a draught.

Do not feed the stock merely to keep them alive and satisfy their hunger.

A little money spent on harness oil will save a great many dollars in harness bills.

valve of paint. It is an excellent wood-preserved.

In housing hogs during cold weather don't have more than six or eight hogs in one house.

In feeding stock you should have a purpose, and don't forget to feed for that purpose.

Farmers are slowly but surely coming to the front, and they are gradually becoming better business men.

During the winter horses should be driven, if only for the exercise; but even this matter can be overdone.

If the stock is not thrifty when they go into winter quarters, it is more than likely that they will not be thrifty in the spring.

Every farm should have a shop upon it in which the greatest part of the repairing required upon a farm could be accomplished.

Farmers cannot over-estimate the Montana's yield of oats averaged thirty-nine bushels to the acre. The quality was excellent.

Do not fail to grease the plough, shovels, runners of corn-planters, cultivators, etc., before you put them away for the winter.

No better use can be made of wheat chaff than to use it on the floor of the poultry-house as a litter in which the hens can scratch and exercise.

A Western dairyman says that the best way to meet low prices is to keep a record of each cow's yield. It's the unprofitable cows that hurt the dairy business.

Farmers will agree that some of their class neglect their machinery to a more or less extent, and it is this neglect that leads some farmers to declare that "farming doesn't pay."

Eggs and market poultry are nearly clear profit to the farmer who raises his own feed. The farmer can feed fowls a great deal cheaper than a regular poultry man can, and yet the farmer does not commence to compare with him when it comes to counting up profits.

It is said that raspberries may be divided into two classes as regards adaptability to soils; first, the red sorts, preferring a deep, rich, moist soil, succeeding poorly upon sandy soils, and second the black caps, doing well on both light and heavy soils, but preferring the lighter soil.

**THE RHYMSTER'S EFFORT.** The Sterling (Ill.) Standard makes the following try for an alleged offer of \$1,000 for the best rhyme for Michigan:

I knew a young lady from Michigan,  
To meet her I never should wighigan,  
She'd eat of ice cream  
Till with pain she would scream,  
And she'd order another big dichigan.

It is reported that the German troops in China are furnished with coats and boots lined with catskin.

**Speedy, Prompt and Sure.**

Acts quicker, never gripes and obtains better results than any laxative known. Its action is marvelous, its effect immediate. No remedy will cure constipation and biliousness so quickly and with absolutely no discomfort as

**Hunyadi János**

Average Dose: One-half glassful on arising in the morning. Every druggist and general wholesale grocer in the world sells it.

ASK for the full name, "Hunyadi János." | BLUE Label with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Importer: Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

**WINCHESTER**

**GUN CATALOGUE FREE**

Tells all about Winchester Rifles, Shotguns, and Ammunition

Send name and address on a postal now. Don't delay if you are interested.

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