and Their Annual Output of Mill ions of Tons of Ice Into the Sea

Standing upon the deck of an ocean steamer, passengers see an iceberg sweep-ing by in splendid loneliness. Looked at from afar it seems a huge curiously shaped ship with great white hull and to the Tuscans. great white sails all set and blown full ith the breeze. But the strongest glass detects no flag floating from its frozen peaks and sees no crew moving upon its glistening decks. It is an enormous, clumsy craft which no passing Captain hails; it is one of the rovers in nature's pirate navy which every skipper avoids. An hour and the steamer passengers have seen the ice ship vanish in the distance; it is moved in a current of the ocean, and in the south, and there the frozen craft funeral, will end its journey and melt out of com-

Icobergs are born every day in every month, but most of them remain in o near their native waters for a long time before they escape and wander to the great lanes of travel between here and Europe. The bergs which will be seen this summer are from two to ten years old; that is, they have had an existence used as a shade and ornamental tree. individually for years, though the ice from which they are formed is much eyeglasses and spectacles with is a bit of older, some of it possibly having been newspaper. Moisten the glasses and rub frozen first a thousand years ago. Bergs dry. are born of glaciers. Four out of every five floating masses in the Atlantic come from Greenland; the fifth may be from Spitzbergen Sea, Frobisher's Sound, or Hudson Strait. A glacier is a river of solid water con-

fined in the depressions running down the mountain sides. Soft and powdery snow falls upon the summits, and though some is evaporated, the yearly fall is greater than the yearly loss, and so the excess is pushed down the slope into valleys which possiby at the time are covered with green and have afforded pasture lands for cattle. The snow gathers in to a finally transforms it into ice. Hundreds of years ago the people who dwelt at the foot of the Alps, in the Engadine valley, went up the green hillside and built new houses. Far above their homes rose the mountain tops, covered with eternal snow. Little by little a glacier was forming upon the lofty slope above the site of these new bouses. The surface of the soft snow river forced down from the summit was melted day after day, and the water trickling into the mass beneath froze by night. Thus the fine feathery crystals became changed into sponge-like ice, and as time went on and the quantity above increased, the pressure grew greater, and the sponge ice became harder and then compact and solid. And all this while more snow was falling upon the summits and was driven down the mountain side, piled on the surface of eaglets are now doing well. the growing glacier and forced down into estimate that with the thickening of the long. was going truly at a snail's pace, supplies a creek twenty feet wide and but at last the slowly creeping river of two feet deep the year round. was the Morteratsch Glacier, and many of eight. tourists in Switzerland have looked

rate of seven inches a year, so have greater glaciers grown in colder Green land and come down the mountains of that country to the sea. And these glacier streams of Greenland are the parents of the North Atlantic leebergs. So, too, in Alaska there are tremendous glaciers, and one of the incidents of an dinary Alaskan journey is the cruising of your vessel along the coast, where the glaciers break off and fall into the water. They are far more beautiful than the finest of the glaciers of Switzerland, and in size they are so great that the largest Alpine glacier would make only a fair-sized nose, if it could be taken bodily and placed upon the face of one of the Alaskan giants. At Glacier Bay icebergs are being born all the while. Muir Glacier, the largest that dips into the bay, presents a front of 5000 feet. It is 700 feet thick, five sevenths of it being under water. It extends back for miles and miles. Each day the central part moves seventy feet into the sea, the discharge every twenty-four hours being 140,000,000 cubic feet of clear ice. As this great quantity cracks into pieces from the giacier the bergs of the North Pacific begin their life. The separation from the larger mass and the plunge into the sea cause terrific noises,

It is known that the only part of the land which is not covered completely by ice is a narrow belt around the shore. Crossing this belt at hundreds of places are the glaciers. Some are only a few hundred feet wide and fifty feet thick, while others are several miles wide and measure 1500 feet from surface to bot-All of these ice streams are making their way to the sea, and as their ends are forced out into the water by the pressure behind they are broken off and set adrift as bergs. The rate of movement of the glaciers is variously estimuted. The central part of a glacier moves more rapidly than the sides. The progress of the Greenland glaciers is in many cases at the rate of forty-seven feet a day in the centre, while at the sides it varies from ten to tifteen. Observations made on a typical Greenland glacier show that its breadth was 18,400 feet, depth 940 feet, and advance per day forty seven feet during the summer sea-This would give about 200,000, 000 cubic feet a year as the product of an average sized ice fjord, which, allowing five pounds a day to each person in the United States would last over 100 years. This particular glacier, it will be accu, is very much larger than the great Muir Glacier of Alaska, whose annual

Arctic current and begin their journey is now on exhibition in the Royal Agrito the North Atlantic. But there are cultural Hall, Islington, England.—thousands of them affoat; they crowd Chicago Heraid.

HOW ICEBERGS ARE MADE, and rub against each other, and frequently they break into smaller masses. Many go aground in the Arctic basin, THE GIANT OFFSPRING OF RIVERS others get to the shores of Labrador, where from one end to the other they continually ground and float. Some dis-Glaciers of Greenland and Alaska appear there, while others get safely past and reach the Grand Banks .- New York

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The invention of the anchor is ascribed

Illinois has more miles of railway than any other State.

Somebody has invented an "illuminated cat," guaranteed to scare rats. Union, in Toledo County, Conn., has

no dostor, no lawyer and no minister. Relic hunters are already disfiguring the Hendricks monument at Indianapolis,

An undertaker has been arrested at before long it will pass to warmer waters | Pittsburg for obstructing traffic with a

More shoes are manufactured at Haverhill, Mass., than in any other city of the United States.

A man in Providence, R. I., has a pet spider, which has spun its web in its owner's hat, where it lives.

The india rubber tree grows wild in Lee County, Fla., and in Fort Myers it is The best thing with which to polish

Wheat is harvested in every month of the year. In January the Australian

crop is made, and in December that of A forty-year-old wagon is seen daily

on the streets of Denison, Texas. It was made of bols d'are, known in the North as osage orange.

E. S. Twing, Postmaster at Chester Cross Roads, Ohio, has received a check drawn in his favor from the Government for one cent in settlement of his accounts. Peppermint culture is confined mainly

few towns in central New York the high valleys and and every day under- and Michigan, and where it is carried on goes some degree of the change which extensively there is, no doubt, considerable profit made in extracting the oil,

W. S. Williams, of Cherokee County, Ala., is the father of twenty-three children, the eldest of whom is forty-nine years old, the youngest six. Mr. Williams is in his seventieth year, and is still hale and vigorous.

The Treasurer of St. Clair County, Mich., received an envelope the other day containing \$100 in money. It was from some conscience-stricken man, and added to make them sweet, letting them the only explanation inclosed was the cook until the syrup gets quite thick .fact that the money wasn't his.

A smart Biddeford (Me.) boy has gone into the business of raising eagles. found three eagle's eggs in the woods and carried them home, placing them under a hen that had just commenced to The eggs hatched, and the young

Manistique has an aqueous volcano, a the mass beneath as new ice. Scientists spring of 250 feet wide and 400 feet The water and sand boil up from rigid stream it extended down the hill- a depth of sixty-five feet and throw the side seven inches each year. This little lake up into conical shape. It

ice, crested with melted snow, ap- A veritable monstrosity was found in proached so near the homes built upon an empty tenement house in Galena, Ill., the slope that the people had to move. in the shape of a kitten having four dis-Their houses, of course, they had to leave tinet heads, eight front feet and four behind them, and in time the solid river hind feet, all attached to one perfectly came upon the buildings and broke them formed body. The kitten was apparently up and smothered the fragments. This about a week old and was one of a litter

In 1868 there were great floods the Senate of the University of Vienna By a new regulation recently made by in the valley and many bits of the old students on matriculating must present the Dean of the Faculty which they wish Now, just as this Alpine glacier grew works of art will be used to identify to enter with their photographs. These and flowed down the mountains at the candidates when interesting questions as to "siguing up," etc., arise.

Australia's Drawbacks.

"What inducement does Australia offer to a young American in search of a was asked of J. H. Mulford, of Rockford, Ill., who is registered at the Sherman House on his return from the continent in the Southern Pacific. 'None," he answered promptly. "Don't hesitate to advise all young and old Americans who desire to make a living to be satisfied in the finest country God ever made. If a living can't be made here it can't be made anywhere. Of course if a man has a situation ready for him there it might be all right for him to go there. But I doubt if even then he would succeed. Very few Americans remain there who can get away. You see that the business men from Australia are Englishmen who were brought up in English ways, which are altogether too slow for men accustomed to the business methods of America. Moreover, business is at a standstill there. It has been growing worse for the past four years on account of the big droughts. Water is scarce, there being only a few rivers, and along their banks there have been this year floods which proved equally disastrous to the droughts. And if these two combinations were not enough, the labor element is getting restless again. Australia has the strongest labor organization in the world, and when a demand is made by the organization something has got to give way. Eight hours with a half holiday on Saturday is in vogue throughout the colonies, but that is not enough, an the question of seven hours with whole holiday on Saturday is being agtated. Many of the branches have d clared for it, and it will only be a sho time when the entire organization will declare for seven hours and all of Saturday. The purpose of doing so will be the hope of supplying work for the thousands of now idle men by lessening the productive power of those at present employed. No-tell young Americans

The First Sewing Machine

in search of fortunes to stay where they

are, or if they are bent on leaving this

country to go anywhere but to Australia.

I have just traveled all over that conti-

neat, studying the situation carefully,

and know whereof I speak."-Chicago

It is strange how badly we get im-Muir Glacier of Alaska, whose annual portant matters of history mixed. Ask output is some 5,100,000 cubic feet a nay well-informed person who invented the sewing machine and the reply will be Each glacier in Greenland, so far as Elias Howe, which is far from the truth any estimate has been made, gives birth in the case. The first sewing machine each year to from ten to 100 icebergs, was patented in England by Thomas When these bergs have plunged into the Saint in 1760, sixty years before Howe Arctic Sea they are picked up by the was born. One of Saint's old machines

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PULLED BREAD IS DELICIOUS

Pulled bread is not served as often as it should be. Get a twist loaf and rend it apart in irregular pieces to the size of the plaits. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and powdered sugar. Put into an oven, which should not be too hot, and bake until the bread is died out to a faint brown tint. Pulled bread can't be beat with butter and cheese; indeed, the pleasant crunching of it goes every time. New York Chatter.

PRESERVING FURS PROM MOTHS. The best method to preserve furs from oths is, as is well known, frequent beating and combing in the open air and keeping them in a dry and cool room. The Russian fur dealers make general use of a preservative known as the Chinese moth tincture. Its preparation is as follows: A handful of camphor and the broken shells of Spanish pepper, or small pounded coloquints, are put into strong spirits. The whole is left standing for a few days in an oven, or in the heat of the sun, until the camphor has dissolved, after which the liquor should be strained. The fur is sprinkled all over with this liquor, then tied up well and put in new shirting or strong linen. Fur, it is said, can be kept in this way for years without any moths .- New York Journal,

GOOD WAYS TO USE COLD BISCUITS. 1. Cut into slices about a half-inch thick, put in the oven and toast brown on both sides, put in a dish and pour over enough bailed sweet milk to nearly cover them, let stand a few moments, then take out of the milk and serve with sauce. They make a really nice dessert. 2. Break the biscuits into crumbs, put in a saucepan, pour over them enough warm water to soften them, set the saucepan on the fire until the crumbs are thoroughly soaked, sweeten to your taste, flavor with nutmeg or essence of any kind preferred, add a little salt, a small piece of butter and an egg, beaten light; when the egg is done, take up, put in dessert plates and serve with sauce. A good way to use stale light bread is to slice it, beat four eggs, a little salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar together, dip the bread in this and fry in A good way to use cold rice is to mix just enough warm water with it to separate every grain, add pepper and salt to taste, break in a few eggs, and fry in a little hot fat. Tomatoes are very nice if boiling water is poured over them, the skins removed, the tomatoes

RECIPES.

sliced and placed in a saucepan, with a

little water and enough molasses or sugar

Plymouth Pudding-One cup each of chopped suet, molasses and sweet milk, one teaspoonful each of saleratus, salt and different spices, one cup of seeded raisins, and three cups of flour; steam three hours. To be eaten with sauce.

Macaroni With Cheese-Prepare macaroni with cream sauce, and pour into a buttered scalloped dish. Have half a cup of grated cheese and half a cup of bread or cracker crumbs mixed; sprinkle over the macaroni, and place ir the oven to brown. It will take about twenty

Tomato Catsup-To one gallon of tomatoes, after being boiled and strained through a colander, add three tablespoonfuls salt, one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and black pepper, one small teaspoonful cavenne pepper, one pint good vinegar. Boil to the proper consistency and bottle while hot.

Lyonnaise Potatoes-Cut up a small onion, and fry it in butter until a light tan color. Add three boiled potatoes sliced small. Shake the pan occasionally to prevent burning, and when a good brown color turn them out on a hot dish, as you would an omelet. Strew over them a little salt and chopped paraley, and serve.

Chicken Pot Pie-Cut up a tender chicken and stew until done. Season with pepper, salt and a small piece of butter, and thicken the gravy with flour. Make light biscuit dough, roll thin, cut in little squares, and drop in the bottom. Let boil fifteen minutes, take up the chicken, lay on a dish, and pour the gravy and dumpling over.

Lemon Honey-Beat the yolks of six eggs till light, add gradually, beating all the while, one pound of powdered sugar. Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add to it the yolks and sugar, beat well, and then stir in carefully the well beaten whites of four eggs. Pour this into a double boiler, and stir continually over fire until the mixture is about the consistency of very cream; take from the fire, and add the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons; mix, and turn into a stoneware or china bowl to cool.

Braised Liver-Wash and lard a calf's liver, chop one turnip, one carrot, one stalk of celery, and one onion, and place them in the bottom of a deep baking pan, place the liver on top, sprinkle over the whole salt and pepper, and pour on a pint of boiling water, cover the pan, and place in a moderate oven for two hours; when done remove the liver, put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, and place over the fire to heat; add the liquor strained from the vegetables and a little flour; stir until it begins to boil; pour over the liver and serve at

Tapping the Underflow.

What promises to be one of the most portant features in water irrigation in California has been brought forward at Riverside, in the question as to the right to tap underground flow, or percolating

A company is at work upon a tunnel which will tap the underflow that makes a vast body of land around. San Bernardino moist. Should this land be drained to such an extent that the moisture will be diminished near the surface, and thus compel irrigation where the character of the soil has heretofore not required it, a great hardship will fall upon property owners, and protracted litigation will follow. It is a wholly distinct feature in riparian law, and may result in riparian legislation. It would seem to be much on the same principle that one artesian well may be sunk on a lower level than another, and diminish or even dry up its flow, yet the owner of the upper well has no recourse at law. The question is fraught with immense importance to Southern California, and the result will be watched with great interest.—Son Diego (Cal.) Union.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Lace is gradually creeping into favor Save with tailor suits, linen collars are

not worn.

Children's dresses are longer than in past seasons.

Silk sleeping gowns take the fancy of oung ladies.

The colored leather shoe appears to have come to stay. Women's secret societies are being

boomed in Boston. An effort will be made to introduce

colors in the saddle,

The dog-rose is a new pattern for rich white satin brocades.

Two-toned twilled louisine silk parasols are the most stylish. Cricket is becoming popular as

adies' game in England. Collars are either cut very high or very low. There is no medium.

Birds are again making their appearance among fashionable garnitures. Crepe, ruches and picot ribbons are not much used in the necks of dresses, Many of the house dresses have a bow

of ribbon pinned under the ear as a The women's exchanges in this country have paid out \$1,000,000 in twelve

venra Gold-headed umbrellas are regaining the popularity extended to the silver

handled ones. Fashion has a new posy-the corn flower, better known as bachelor's but-

ton, or blueys. The fashion of planting large fuchsias on the grass is popular in lawn decoration in England.

The strongest woman now living in Mmc. Victorine, a Swiss, who lifts 250 pounds with case.

Reefers and blazer jackets are made in silk, serge or flaunel, and are the favorites for outdoor wraps.

Some of the most practical papers sublished of late in leading bee journals have been written by women. Ladies' shirts are in greater variety as

the demand increases. Dotted muslin, percale and linen are used in negligee at-Bluminated nets are all the rage. The

square-mashed Greek net, ribbon-striped or with chenille dots, is most fashion-Miss Mary Sharp, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) school-teacher, has just returned from an

Africa. A noticeable feature of recent beekeepers' conventions is the increased number of ladies who take part in the

exploring expedition in the wilds of

exercises. Vieux rose broche and forget-me-not silk is one of the many beautiful combinations displayed on the hotel piazzas

along the beach. A new style of mourning paper drops the band of black all around the sheet, and has it drawn diagonally across the left-hand corner only.

A sailor hat is dark blue straw, with band of blue ribbon dotted with white. sets off a boating dress of dark blue flannel with small white dot.

The Queen of Sweden, who still suffers from shattered nerves, finds ease in working like a house-maid, and in weeding and digging in her garden. The leather belts which are worn with

outing dresses are many of them of plaited leather in two shades. They are fitted with pockets for purse, watch, etc. It is no longer the thing for a low-

necked dress to be sleeveless, but the sleeves are slashed in such a way as to effectively display the prettiest part of the arm. Tiny jet bonnets with delicate

trimmings are very popular in Paris. A late novelty in large feather trimmed hats is a soft, fluffy feather ruche inside the brim. The Primrose League, of England, has

membership of 915,000 persons. This is the first popular organization for po-litical purposes which has awarded equal positions to women and men in its ranks. Low-crowned hats have insertions or

edgings of openwork in passementeric or embroidery devices at the edge of the brim, presenting an effect like lace. These hats have wide, flat, projecting brims. A charming little toque is covered

with a wild-rosevine, with leaves, buds and foliage, and with full-blown roses over the forehead, and is finished with ties of narrow black velvet ribbon coming from the back. Gray and black form a stylish com-

bination. Dresses for cool days are made with gray skirts, around the bottom of which from three to nine rows of black velvet are placed, and plain gray basques with black velvet sleeves.

Miss May Rogers, of Dubuque, Iowa, is the author of a Waverly Dictionary, in which the 1300 or more characters in Sir Walter Scott's novels are described, with illustrative extracts from the text; the book is said to be a complete key to Scott's works.

A Thrifty Bride.

A peculiar marriage was quietly solmnized at St. Patrick's Church, New Haven, Conn., the other day. The con-tracting parties were Mrs. Grace Gadger, a widow aged forty years, and Thomas Corcoran, who will not be eligible to vote for several months. The bride did all the courting, and says that she simply married in order to have some one she could trust to help her in the small notion store that she has kept for several years. She says it was cheaper to get married than to pay a clerk .-- Washington

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Peculiar To Itself

100 Doses One Dollar

PENSIONS IS PASSED. WILLIAM titled to \$13 a mo. Fee Ed when you get your money.

Conter's chain is a measure generally adopted in land surveying. It is twenty-two yards in length and contains 100 links, each link consequently being 7.92 inches long. The length of the chain was fixed at twenty-two yards because a squam whose side is twenty-two yards (one chain) contains exactly 1-10 acres; in other words, a rectangular plot of ground one chain in width and ten chains.

in length contains one acre. Eighty chains contain one mile in length, and cor sequently a square mile contains 640 acres. for surveying and laying out plots and building lots, a chain of fifty feet, or one of twenty-five feet (the usual frontage of a lot) is usually employed by survivors .- New York Dispatch.

A Ten-Story Steel Building.

The new ten-story steel building at Chicago, of Rand, McNally & Co., the publishers, will contain, it is announced, fifteen miles of steel railway sixty-fivepound rails in the foundation, besides the twelve inch and twenty-inch beams. There will be twelve miles of fifteen inch steel beams and channels; two and onehalf miles of ties and angles in the roof; seven miles of tie rods; ten miles of Z atcel in the columns; twelve miles of steam pipe, 350,000 rivets and bolts, and seven acres of floors, the boards of which would reach 250 miles, if laid and to end.

Cleaning Stained Books.

Often, through carelessness, the pages of valuable books become stained. old grease spot may be removed by applying a solution of caustic potash to the back of the leaf. This may cause the printing to fade, but that can be restored by a weak application of muriatic acid-about twenty-five parts of water to one of acid. A fresh spot is removed easily by chloroform or benzine, and ink spots disappear by an application of oxalic acid and hot water, which will also take off rust spots .- New York Telegram.

Proficient in Eleven Languages.

It is stated that Marion Crawford, the sovelist, is proficient in the use of no fewer than eleven languages-English, German, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Russian and Turkish. It is evident that when Mr. Crawford, blindly feeling about in the dark for a door, stumbles over a rockingchair, he is able to give his feelings ade quate expression. Even the incidental divantages of culture are not to be despised,-New York Tribune.

The Horned Tond Industry.

One of the peculiar industries of Kern County, is the collection and shipment of horned toads. They are sold to the Chinese, who use them for medicinal pur-They are considered especially valuable in the treatment of rheumatism. The formula is as follows: Two parts whisky and one part horned toad; mix and let it stand one year. It may then be taken internally or applied externally to the rheumatic parts. - Chicago Herald.

It is said that a bunch of clover hung up in a sitting room or bed-room will clear it of flies.

A soap that is soft is full of unter, half or two-thirds its weight probably, thus you pay seven or eight cents per pound for water. Bold-bins's Electric Soap is all soap and no adul-teration, therefore the cheapest and best. Try Bobbins's.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says:
"The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderal." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists,

THE Christianity of Heligoland is purely English in origin.

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and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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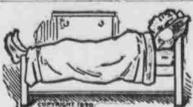
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The Sailor's Confession

I am not as young as I was 'tla true, Yet for many a day and many a year I hope to and lo'er the deep waters hine, Returning ever and again for a chat with

Returning ever and again for a chat with Once I was a jolly young tar.
Free from life's lils, strong as a bear.
As sations ought to be and generally are.
E'en to day 'tis a marvel to some who know that old Father Time his imprint don't show.
Why they should I am at a loss to know,
Unless 'tis simply this: I don't limp as I go!
That perhaps is due in all my travels far and wide.

wide
To a faithful friend who is ever by my side,
Not a stranger to you! its name well known
fame,
Especially to those on economy bent,
For surely nothing can save doctor's bills
And us old folks rejuvenate,
Like that great slayer of pain—
Dr. Tobias's wonderful Venetian Liniment



deluded — the unhappy victim of catarrh in the head. He's been told that it can't be cured. Don't you believe it. It can be, and it is-no matter how bad or of how

long standing. It has been done for thousands—by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Other so-called remedies may palliate for a time; this cures for all time. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it conquers the worst cases. Its makers offer, in good faith, a reward of \$500 for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. They are able to pay it. Are you

able to take it?

The symptoms of catarrh are, headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offen-sive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases terminate in Consumption and end in the grave, without ever having manifested all these symptoms. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50 cents, by druggists.

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And will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. Skeptle,
ask your dragglet for it. One bottle will satisfy you
of its merits. \$2.50 per put bottle, or three bottles,
\$8.50. head for circular.



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BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

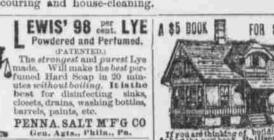


NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT. THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

Strange indeed that SPLAIN THING like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself.

naked". Try it in your next house-cleaning What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn

mower. So don't use scissors! But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one s in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.



ENSIONS. DO YOU WANT ralid, Walow's or Minor's, or are you drawing han \$12.00 per month? we you a claim pending but want relief—nees? so no and recode to by return mail appropriate blank full instructions for gour case, with a copy of the and liberal Law. LONGSHAW & Ballard, foreuces given. Box 48, Washington, B. C.

\$15 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for its. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the fundamental pays moments may be profitably employed also. A few vincancies in towns and cities. B. J. JOHN-560N & CO., 1009 Main Screet, Richmond, Va. PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS SETTLED INDER NEW LAW. Soldiers, Widows, Parents, send for blank applications and information. Parance OFARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

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