When a man attempts to freeze you out, freeze right back.

A man's acts are the shadows cast long or short by his beliefs.

The blind cry for light and declare the fallacy of the belief in its existence. If you whip a boy, he will hate you; if you don't whip him, you will hate A man finds his warmest welcome at

the place where he spends the most Some people imagine that the world

stands still until it has heard their side of the story. The bigger fool a stranger in town is,

the more money he usually has on him to be robbed of.

He that buildeth a bridge shall walk on it, he and his posterity. Therefore let him look well to its support. There is nothing unlovely about love

save the process of unloving, and unhappiness is half happy until deprived of It is unfortunate that people do not have the same faculty for getting out of

trouble that they have for getting out of Some men put the brush in the hands of their enemies and then complain that

they are not as black as they are After the first baby has arrived in : family a man can't kiss his wife without

waiting for her to take a lot of pins out of her mouth. Men neglect little things every day that danse them worry at night. It is a bad custom, but we don't suppose there

is any use saying anything.

Find the cause of each wrinkle on a man's face and you will find it was put there by worrying over something that worrying could not help.

Easy Cure of Wiscoping Cough.

A medical man at the city of Aix-en-Provonce has a son who had been suffering from whooping cough. One day the son told him that at school the teacher of chemistry had evaporated some naphthaline and that the fumes had immediately suppressed the irritation of the throat that would have made him cough. In order to remove the fumes a window had been opened, after which the whooping cough had come on again. The doctor evaporated naphthaline by the bedside of the boy, who felt murelieved and agent to sleep. The next morning the cough was much better. The same was done again on the night following, after which the patient was entirely cured of his cough. Then the doctor himself was afflicted with a entirely cured of his cough. whooping cough. He tried the same means and was cured on the third day. He then proceeded to employ the remedy and had great success. At a boardinghouse thirty persons were seized with whooping cough and had the naphthaline vapors applied. It cured all except two nuns, who could not stand the vapor, as they were afflicted with tuberculosis. Place fifteen to twenty grams in an carthenware mortar and place on red hot coal, heating it slowly. Remain in the room filled with smoke for about twenty minutes. Although it seems suffocating, it is considered altogether innocuous .--Chicago Herald.

Cleaning Buildings by Sand Blast.

The exterior of buildings is new cleaned by the sand blast. The front is applied by a system of pipes and nozzles carried by the workmen. The stream of fine sand issuing from a nozzle removes a layer 1-64 inch thick from the surface of the stone, and a square foot of surface can be cleaned in ten minutes. The sand can be employed over again -



Dyspepsia

rapidly; lost all appetite and ambition, and barely dragged along with my work. During the winter and spring had to have bein about my housework. Physicians did not help me and I got more and more discouraged. I suffered from dyspepsis so that I

Could Not Eat Vegetables or ment, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my teast. Used to dip the teast in tea and even then it would distress my stomach, In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked had been greatly benefited by it. She said: 'It will only cost a dollar to try it."

I Dragged Along Until August when I began to take Hood's Sar-saparilla. In about a week I felt a little better Could keep more food on my stomach and grew stronger. I took three bottles, am now perfectly well, have grained 22 pounds, am in excel-lent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla nd am glad to let you know what it has done or me." Mas. William Loan, 101 Van Buren livest, Prosport, 111. Hood's Pill's are the best after-dinner







Three hundred and sixteen American girls are teaching in China. Ancient Grecian women had longer

feet than the average man has now. Women who sew for a living are warned against the use of cheap thim-

Spring fashions from Paris show some new departures and some "startling ef-

fects. The most expert woman conductor of nusic in the world is Miss Clara Novello

Jetted wire and jetted net are to be used in covering frames for dressy bonnets and hats.

There are in London, so report says, over ten thousand women "connected with the press."

The famous singer, Christine Nilsson, Countess Miranda, has been visiting her hildhood's home in Sweden

Lady Sutton recently gave an enter-alnment in London, at which \$15,000

were expended for flowers alone. Queen Margharits, of Italy, has promised the loan of her famous collection of laces for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Queen Margharita, of Italy, though still very beautiful woman, is said to be growing very fat. She has been married twenty-four years.

Dr. Mary P. Jacobi, in New York, and Dr. Mary Hoxon, in Washington, are each reputed to earn \$49,000 a year at their profession.

Dr. Caroline Bertellon has been appointed visiting physician to that very important college for girls, the Lycee Racine, in Paris, France.

For the sombre taste in dress fashion has designed a large variety of thewers in brown and gray shades of silk to be worn as bonnet garniture. The newest feature in millinery is what

is called the "boulevard crown." Of course it is very broad and very flat, and rather longer than it is wide. Queen Victoria is so fond of fresh air

that she is said to keep the temperature of her apartments in Windsor Castle so low that the rooms are unpleasantly chilly for other people. Little hats of jetted wire are almost

covered by the full-blown roses and shaded poppies used as trimming, a single flower often hiding all but the edge of the brim. Police matrons in New York and

Brooklyn get \$800. School teachers begin on half that pay and work fourteen years to secure the maximum salary, which is \$750 a year. A distinguished Methodist preacher once said : "But for the interest and de-

votion of the women of our churches, one-half of them would die the first year, and the other half the second." Antelope skin, which has been extensively used for pocketbooks, photographs, frames, etc., is now being employed for gloves. It is very soft and pliable, re-

all the tans and light shades. A new wrinkle is the wearing of colored ribbons as collar trimmings; some are merely folded and set over or on the edge of the dress collar, and fastened covered with staging, and the blast is at the back with a rosette. Ribbons are

sembling the finest suede, and comes in

orn in every imaginable manner. Lady O'Brien, the Wife of the Governor of Newfoundland, is much absorbed in the wives and children of the men engaged along the coast in the fishing industry, and has organized a small society to work up material into suitable clothing for her proteges.

There are many women registered at the Patent Office in Washington as inventors. Their inventious range from pillow lace to locomotive appliances, though they have been especially successful in devising ice-cream freezers and sewing machine attachments.

The Duke of Westminster has been recommending young women of the middle classes to train for teachers of cookery. He says that he is convinced, by careful examination of the subject, that there is a good living for any woman

who will fit herself to teach cookery. Senator Peffer's wife is a Pennsylvanian, and she has been married just forty years. She is a woman of business ability, and while her husband was in the war she so husbanded the savings he sent home that when the war was over she had the nucleus of a small fortune awaiting him.

The newest muddy-weather costume consists of a skirt, perfectly plain, and imbrella-shaped. The lower edge is bound with leather. The leather ex-tends up the outside of the skirt to form a trimming, and also lines it to the depth of six inches. A short jacket like the skirt, and trimmed with leather, is also

Only forty-four women have been decorated with the blue cross of the Legion of Honor altogether. One of the youngest women who have ever received the cross is Juliette Dodg, a creole, and the cause was an act of bravery during the Franco-Prussian war. She is now an inspector of primary schools in Paris.

The little maid who has been discreet in choosing either a stylish mother or a sensible mother, is dressed in cloth, crepon, cheviot, or cashmere, and in the simple cotton fabrics, of which gingham is the prime favorite. Her skirts are short and plain. Her bodiess are gathered and frilled or made with jaunty juckets over full silk waists.

In Harlem (New York City) women who go to their store with babies get them checked and do their shopping in omfort. If the baby is in a carriage a boy gives a check for it and amuses the youngster until its mother has finished her shopping. If it is not in a carriage it is amused in the same way inside the tore. The plan is working well for both

shopkeepers and mothers. In only five States has a mother any bsolute legal right to the custody of her children. These are Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and Washington, where both parents have equal rights in the matter. In other States a mother has no ontrol over her children, not even if driven from home by her husband's cruelty, unless she applies to the court for the custody.

TEMPERANCE.

now Long! Recently a Brooklyn father went home drunk, and picking up an axe, struck his daughter with it in the face, almost cutting off her ness. A second blow on the back of her head knocked her unconscious, and when the neighbors came in and overpowered him, he was belaboring his unconscious victim with a heavy piece of wood! This drunken criminal, temporarily locked up, was a criminal undoubtedly, because crased and frenzied with alcohol. How long shall such tragedies continue by the authority and with the toleration of otherwise good cliticats who sustain the inequitous license system?—National Temperance Advocate.

A FIGHT FOR SCHRIETY.

Before the big village of Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago that bandsome and well-behaved suburb of the great Western city was run on a strictly prohibition plan, and when it consented to cast its lot with the larger municipality the right to keep out saloons was reserved. Now the good people of Hyde Park are engaged in a hard struggle to maintain the unique character of their section as a temperaince casis in the desert of dramshops and drunkenness around it. They deserve the sympathies of all friends of sobriety and good order, for it is an exceedingly difficult thing to keep saloons out of any part of Chicago, and they will win their fight, if they win it at all, against heavy odds. Just as an object lesson, and in order that comparisons may be possible, it is to be hoped that Hyde Park can be kept "dry" for many years to come.—Cleveland Leader,

DAILY GROWING IN STRENGTH. Lady Henry Somerset, who recently re-turned to England from an extended visit to the United States, addressed the Temperance Assembly in Liverpool.

the United States, addressed the Temperance Assembly in Liverpool.

In replying to several addresses of welcome she said that the dawn of the day had arrived which would bring their cause a great victory. The temperance party in the United States, continued Lady Somerset, was daily growing in strength and importance. She had found during her trip to the United States a universally sober womanhood. She had been present at a number of social affairs at which intexicating drinks were among the refreshments offered to the guests, and she had seen only one woman partake of wine or liquor.

The temperance work in the United States was conducted on a grand scale, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was wielding a powerful influence throughout the whole country. Lady Somerset declared that it was not true that the cause of prohibition was a failure in the State of Mains. The illicit traffic in intoxicants was very limited, and as a proof that the excise laws were strictly enforced she said that she herself was cognizant of cases which happened within the last three mounts where quantities of liquor had been scizal by the officials and the sellers of the prohibitol goods had been convicted and sentenced to jail for the term of imprisonment prescribed by iaw.

THE DRING HABIT I'S SCOTLAND.

Drinking both moderate and immoderate, is much more common in the British Isles than in the United States. The fact is, the church, and this is especially true in Scotland, has not yet cast out this curse of the nineteenth century. Brewers and saloon keepars are psymitted not only to be members, but office holders in the church in Scotland. Two or three months ago, at the installation dinner, given to the paster of the Edinburgh churches (the banquet was held at a "temperance" hotel) wine was provided for all the guests. Not long ago the papers reported that a member of the Glasgow Presoytery had introduced a resolution that license holders or saloon keepers, should not be parmitted to hold office in the church. He found only two mainbers to support his resolution. The consequence of all this is apparent in the habits of the people. You cannot walk through the streets on Saturday evening without meeting dosens of men, and often women, reeling along the sidewalk.

Drinking among women is much more Drinking both moderate and immoderate, the sidewalk.

the sidewalk.

Drinking among women is much more common in the British Isles than in the United States. On holidays it is no uncommon thing to see the saloons half full of women. About two-thirds of the greceries in Edinburgh sell liquor. This has greatly increased drinking at home, as many women would have with their greenies who would increased drinking at home, as many women order liquor with their groceries who would not enter a saloon to buy. During the cold months of November and December you see dozens of barefooted, ragged, hungry-looking children running the streets. Yet, no less than \$650,000 is annually expended in charity in Elinburgh. "But," says Mr. D. Lewis, "the drink traffic has counteracted our labors to an almost incounteracted our labors to a credible extent,"—The Voice,

BEER AND BOOKS.

No one knows just what strong drink will do to a person, for two reasons. First, no one knows just how a particular constitution will be affected, and second, no one knows just what infernal drugs and polsons the rum seller may have mixed in that particular lot of booze, in addition to the regular "bottled devil" it contains.

Says a physician; "Persons who are heavy and lothargic should never touch beer—I do not mean physicially, but for its mental effect. If I drink half a glass of beer at dinner nothing on earth interests me for an hour afterward but an easy chair, slippers and a quiet nap. If my wife, on the other hand, drinks a glass of beer, it sets her nerves tingling and she wants to dress and go to the theatre or a dog show. There is no telling exactly what the effect of drinking beer will be on a man, but it is always interesting to me in traveling to note the differences in the faces of people who drink various beverages. In the West, for instance, whisky is the staple; the men are sharp, active, nervous, lean, thin and intense. They can get along with six hours sleep, because they take a cocktail before breakfast which stirs up the energy which the short hours of sleep have taken away. In Berlin, where they drink beer all the time, the men are beavy, stout and loggy. They sleep nine hours an night, and vary frequently take an hour anap in a chair in a beer garden during the day. In France, where they drink wine, the men have sallow skin and wrinkled faces. The wine has a slightly stimulating effect, but not as much a one as the whisky of our nobility of the West. The bost thing for a man to drink is water. Nover make any mistake about that. I am not a tectotaller, but I am able to look at the thing clearly, and I know, as every other man of the world does, that nine-tanks of the mischlef in society cames from drink. Many a woman goos wrong who would never have thought of at I it had not been for the preliminary champagne. Besides, it is the best opinion of medical experts everywhere in the world tha

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The blaggest river in this world is the river

Local option has long been in operation in Finland, with the result that, as a rule, in the rural districts there are no public houses

Whatever.

Jacob A. Riis, in his article on "The Poor Children of New York," in Scribner's, says that "drunkenness is the vice that wracks about half of the homes of the poor which o not cause it. Mrs. Hitchcock, President of the Nebraska Wo man's Christian Temperance Union, writes that they have the name of 8000 children on the pledge cards, which will be used to descrate the white-ribbon depart-ment of the Columbian Exposition

The Dukes of Richmond, Hamilton, Athole, utherland and Fife; the Marquises of bute, Alias, Breadalbaue; the Earls of Rosery, Aberdeen, Moray, Zetland, Haddington, Elgin, Wennyes, Stair and Galloway, are if interested in the liquor traffic in Engand.

Dr. Dawson Burnes, in his annual letter on the drank consumption in Great Britain, hower yearly ex scaliture per head of the orpulation, counting children, of seventy buildings, which indicates that the habit of rink continues to grow, but at a slower rate han previously in recent years.

Tass who advocate the use of light wines as a preventive of drunkenness, and point to France as an illustration, should read an article in a recent issue of the Fest Journal, Paris, which declarse that of all the dangers measuring the agricultural population of France, the gravest and most difficult to light is alcohol power.

THE SARATOGA MIRAULE
FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXFRESS REPORTER.

THE FACTS ALREADY STATED FULLY CONPIRMED—INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING
PHYSICIANS WHO TREATED QUANT
—The Most Manyelous Cass

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt
Hospital, which is here reproduced in further confirmation of his statements; IN THE HISTORY OF MEDI-

CAL SCIENCE. A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the beading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper-the Express-letailed a reporter to paper—the Express—tetalled a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the state-ments appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which ap-peared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:

makes one of the most interesting stories ever related;

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor staxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of Pink Fills for Pale People, and, in complyance with instructions, an Express Resporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Ualway, Saratoga County, N. Y., as first told in the Journal, has been cupied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in the Albany Journal, and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public creduity.

The result of the Express reporter's in-

redulity.

The result of the Express reporter's in-The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in aying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further lacts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New Yorks—the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was decond incurable and

was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is

as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant; I am 37 years old; I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years was traveling salesman for a piane and organ company, and strong. For 12 years was traveling sales-man for a piane and organ company, and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough "spare beds" in coun-try houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheuma-tism. About eight years ago I began to try houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claime i to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have p.in in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts pais and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors actised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estev Orcan Comof climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Com-pany. While there I took a thorough elec-tric treatment, but it only a semiel to aggra-vate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave outentirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had

ber of 1888 my legs gave outentirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nerrous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt Hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian Hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. It March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's tamous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I ha I been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my han is. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stornach would not retain food, and I fell away to 129 pounds. In the Albany Hospital they put seventeen big burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few lays they put fourteen more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lest control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helploss and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the \$1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper each box. For the first few days the cold oaths were prestly severe as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills 1 began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limits; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my excuse back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the

ny eye came back again as good as ever und now, after the use of eight boxes of the and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only \$4.00-see! - I can with the help of a cane only, waik all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleas-ant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gains: 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renow my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Or. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as in-

ourable."

Such is the won terful story which the Express reporter in ancesseled in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and wife prenounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL. No. 14057. OUT-PATIENT.

No. 14057. Admitted Lept 16. 89

Chas: Quant.

Age. 34. Birthplay.

Civil Condition

Occupation

Occupation

Carry was and

Residence 17 Park with John Woodsys, Wednesdays and Fridays.

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31st, 1894.) called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-sighth St., New York city. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well, and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteensly gave him a letter of wilch the following is a copy:—
Dr. M. A. Starr. 22 West Forty-eighth strest, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31st, 1891.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept, Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1880, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years. Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case:—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months' partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girilling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strobisms of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing the sense of the case of the difficulty in passing the sense of the case of the difficulty in passing the sense of the case of the difficulty in passing the case of the case of the difficulty in passing the case of the case of the difficulty in passing the case of the case of the difficulty in passing the case of the case of the difficulty in passing the case of the case of the difficulty in passing

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

(.savo)

external strobismus of left eye and dilata-tion of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but so dizziness; alternate diarrhosa and consti-tion; partial ptosis past two weeks in

"Ord. R. F. Bi pep. and Soda." These are the market symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such market symptoms could not be cured and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the out-patient de-partment, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Wars can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised, he said "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long asp."

man is alive, as I thought be must be dead long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, \$\sqrt{8}\times\$0. 162 West Ninety-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very prenounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. In agine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was

about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the cause of his recovery."

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer." Dr. Theolore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is

Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting courtesies, said of locomotor ataxia; "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2d, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's Hospital, and when told of the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cursed and had to ing case and excited my sympathies much. Foor fellow, he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's Hospital, said he found outy that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1893, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

bospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die.

Such is the full history of this most re-markable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pils for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous curs of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitated humors in the blood, such as accordia, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiarto females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of mea

to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these palls are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristowa, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dezen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of tree tment comparatively incapensive as compared with other romedies or medical treatment.

The mourning of the English royal fadies is so simple that it has excited comment from foreigners who have seen them. There is an absence of crape, and long floating veils of thin net are word by the Princesses.

Throughout the States west of the Mississippl River there are evidences of improvement in mining, lumber, small manufacturing, and in agricultural pur.



An Accommodating Justice.

A Texas journal tells the following story of a justice of the peace who held court on the border line between Texas and Arkansas: A man was brought before him on charges of murder and horse-stealing. Said the Justice: "Do you want to be tried by the Arkansas law or the Texas law? If by the former, I'll set you free for stealing the horse, but hang you for killing the man. If by the Texas law, I'll acquit you for murdering the man, but hang you for stealing the horse."—New York Post.

Frank J. Cheney makes outh that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo. County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Chararh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 4896. SEAL Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally an acts directly on the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonials, tree.

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East Indies. When Traveling Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents an 1 \$1 bottles by all leading

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to have to cure. For all diseases caused by a tor-pid liver or impure blood, Dyspep-sia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, or Scalp Diseases - even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula), in its earlier stages, the "Discovery" is the only remedy that's guaranteed. If does'nt benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy lose \$500 if you're not cured of Catarrh. They promise to pay you that if they can't cure you. What do you lose by trying it? Is there anything to risk, except your Catarrh?

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I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and for ten years with eruptions on my face.

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