

**A Versatile Applicant.**  
Among the replies to an advertisement of a musical committee for a candidate as organist, music-teacher, etc., was the following: "Gentlemen—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."  
—Electrotyper.

More cases of consumption appear among needle-makers and file-makers than among any other class of laborers.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache.  
St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular aches.

Australian rabbitkins are being converted into sealskins for the American market.

**No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.**  
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. In all drugstores.

The first envelope ever made in the possession of the British Museum.

For Whooping Cough, Pile's Cure is a successful remedy.—P. DIETZ, 87 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1894.

In all Spanish-America the Indians form the great mass of the population.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Full bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The marriage of minors in this country are six per cent.

No specific for local skin ailments can cope in popular favor with Glean's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Plate glass was first made in 1688, at Pleadry, France.

## Fall Medicine

Is Fully as Important and Beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to keep the blood rich and pure, create an appetite, give good digestion and tone and strengthen the great vital organs. It wards off malaria, fevers and other forms of illness which so readily overcome a weak and debilitated system.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

**Hood's Pills** cure indigestion, 25 cents.

**Uncle Sam's Sweet Tooth.**  
America's sweet tooth is said to be abnormally developed. The consumption of sugar reaches the astonishing total of 5,500,000,000 pounds; but only one-eighth of this is raised at home.

Last year nearly a third of the supply came from Germany, and eight per cent. more from the rest of Europe. The West Indies sent twenty-four per cent. and the East Indies fourteen per cent. Fully half the sugar imported came from countries no better able to produce it than the United States herself. Last year we raised 125,000,000 pounds of beet sugar. There are those who prophesy that in another decade the entire amount of sugar needed for home consumption will be produced within our own borders. The present average is about seventy-three pounds a year, each, or a pound a day per family of five.

The nicknames of some of the new States: South Dakota, Swing Cat State; Washington, Chinook State; North Dakota, Flicker State; Montana, Stub-toe State; Nebraska, Black-water State; Nevada, Silver State.

There have been 300,000 volumes published in America and England in the last sixty-three years.

## YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orm, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

The building may be made of good, sound, seasoned lumber, balloon frame. In the frame 2x6 or 2x8 scantling may be used; the ends should be cut square and the joints securely toe-nailed with good, round steel spikes. The boards for the walls should be sound, well seasoned and free from sap. Green lumber should not be used. The walls may be given a coating of coal tar or roofing pitch applied hot. If the walls are not more than fourteen feet high 2x6 studs will be heavy enough if they are placed sixteen to eighteen inches apart from center to center and sheathed on the inside with two thickness of inch boards.

The inside sheathing should be surface dressed and when put on should break joints. The sills, two inches thick and same width as studs, should be laid on a thin bed of cement mortar and spiked to anchor blocks in the foundation.

The sills should be built upon a well drained spot even if it has to be artificially drained to make it dry. No

floor is necessary, simply fill in between the foundation walls till above the surface outside.

The contents of the silo should be cut short as run into it. Set the cut to machine to the silage direct from the machine to the silo; distribute the silage evenly as it falls from the conveyor, using care to pack the corners and sides closely.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

**Take Good Care of Farm Tools.**  
I have always considered money invested in tools as much of a man's actual capital as that in live stock or real estate and the care of one as essential as the care of the other. Upon many farms plows, harrows, reapers, etc., are left standing in the field where used or in the yard uncovered, save perhaps by the rather leaky roof of a tree, uncared for, only as nature covered each with rust or mold. And still the cry goes up from these same farmers of hard times, and so they will be next year harder than ever, when these tools are called into use and found broken, or worse, rotted and rusted out, awaiting decay for repairs when work is pressing, or the expense of new ones.

The owner of one farm I visited is considered a scientific farmer. And so he is as far as preparing the soil, growing his crops, and caring for live stock is concerned, but there it ends. I never saw cows sicker or better fed and housed; horses whose glossy coats and tossing heads told plainer than words of plenty of oats and care. Just out in the yard, not a stone's throw from the warm stables, I saw three plows, two cultivators, spring-tonged harrow, hay rake, and as the auctioneer's say, "other articles too numerous to mention," without cover save the snow which was fast drifting over them. No lack of storage room here, for there are unused sheds and barns on the farm, enough to store five times the amount. It seemed to me there was no excuse for such negligence, when an hour's work would have housed them all.

During the time of use many tools have to be left in the field exposed to the sun and rain for days at a time, but when not in use they should be sheltered. And later in the season or during the winter each tool should be examined, and put in order for the coming spring. My plan is as soon as the hurry of work is over in the fall, to inspect each tool, and if a plow or cultivator, to scour the points, etc., tighten the nuts, put in new bolts if necessary, and then with wire laced oil brush over the entire implement, castings and woodwork.

When springtime comes there is no guesswork about the tools. They are ready every time. A farmer can do much repairing himself if he tries, and with but few tools. A small stock of bolts and screws should be kept on hand, and a few sticks of choice timber for emergencies. The butt of that young hickory or oak cut last winter, had it been put in some dry place, would have been the thing for some of our repairs and better timber than is often found at the shops. You wanted a short whiffletree last winter when you cultivated corn. Make one now and get it ironed while work is not pressing. Take it to the blacksmith when you take the teeth from the spike-toothed harrow to be sharpened, and do not put it off until springtime.—J. H. Bowerman, in American Agriculturist.

**Farm and Garden Notes.**  
Every farm has a place for sheep that no other stock can fill.

Thorough grubbing is the surest way of getting rid of elder, sassafras and persimmon.

For want of sufficient moisture a tree may starve with its roots in the midst of plenty.

Teach your horses to walk well, and a good foundation is laid for the faster gaits.

For warts on horses, clip off the wart and touch the place, just touch it, with nitric acid.

One advantage in using the drill or seed sower is that the seed will be distributed more evenly.

Always keep the plow sharp; it makes better work and is easier for both the team and plowman.

Compacting the seed bed before drilling wheat seems to be the better plan on clay as well as on gravelly or more open soil.

Clover pastured with pigs gives a better return than if made into hay. Give the pigs a good pasture into which to run, and they will be ready to finish into first-class pork next fall.

It is true that a billy goat is a protection to a flock of sheep at night, where there are dogs about, but a wide-awake cow is equally as good, and she will do especially effective service if she has a young calf by her side.

**Eight Aged Smith Sisters.**  
The most remarkable collection of aged sisters ever assembled in Maine met at the house of Mrs. Olive Penney, in Clifton, recently, when the Smith sisters held their reunion. They were twelve sisters in the family. Two of them died when young and another died in middle age. Of the nine survivors eight were able to be present at the reunion. Their names and ages are: Mrs. Mary Silsby, Aurora, 80 years; Mrs. Lucy French, Garwin, La., 82 years; Mrs. Adah Garland, Ellsworth, 80 years; Mrs. Olive Penney, Clifton, 77 years; Mrs. Sarah Saunders, Aurora, 75 years; Mrs. Louisa Frost, Mariaville, 70 years; Mrs. Priscilla Jordan, Mariaville, 67 years; Mrs. Francis Smith, Cathlamet, Wash., 63 years. The living abscence, Mrs. Nancy Frost, 84 years of age, was detained at her home in Mariaville with a broken leg. They are all in excellent health and promise to live for years to come.—New York Sun.



## Sunshine and Light For Poultry.

Poultry abhor darkness. Sunlight is more agreeable to them than dark poultry houses, and they would rather endure cold with sunlight than warmth with darkness. Dark poultry houses are nearly always damp, and are fruitful sources of disease in winter time. There should always be a good-sized window in each; about a fourth of the front should be glass. Too much glass is to be avoided and the reasons are obvious.

**Crops as Manure.**  
Using crops for manure does not bring in quick returns, but it pays. Such crops as turnips, rye, buckwheat and crimson clover assist in reducing the plant food in the soil and making it possible for the crops the succeeding year to utilize the plant food plowed under in the manure crop. All soils contain unavailable matter that the farmer needs. There are crops that do not have the power to break down the chemical compounds existing in the soils, but there are other crops which have a partiality for some substances which are beyond the ability of plants of a different kind. One crop may be preparatory for another, hence the plowing under of a crop is not a loss, but a gain. In England the turnips are regarded as a renovator of the soil, and the seed is broadcasted over the surface, sheep being allowed access to the turnips after they have matured. The turnips can feel on almost anything in the soil, and when eaten by sheep the farmer of mutton and manure give the farmer a profit, but the English farmer attaches as much value to the increased fertility of his soil as he does to the product which he markets therefrom. It may be argued, as some have done, that green crops can add no mineral matter to the soil other than it takes therefrom, which is true; but such crops render the mineral matter available for the next season.—Farmers' Journal.

**Scattering Weed Seeds.**  
In putting down the weeds the first essential thing is to stop the scattering of the seeds. In the late summer and autumn seeds are blown about freely by the wind, and are carried from one State to another by birds. The ideal way is to cut down the weeds before they go to seed; then neither birds nor wind can scatter them. But while every farmer might do this there would still be enough weeds left in abandoned places and along the roadsides to keep up the supply.

One of the most frequent methods of spreading weeds is through the use of manure that comes from unknown sources. Manure that comes from city stables is invariably free from all weed seeds, but such fertilizer that comes from the country is very apt to contain the seeds of noxious weeds that will germinate and spread as soon as applied to the land. The Canada thistle, pigweed, and innumerable other pests of this character have spread throughout the country through the manure more than by the wind or railroads. Manure full of weed seeds is not worth the room it takes up, and one cannot be too careful in avoiding it. In the end it will cause more trouble than it will do good. The farmer who is so careless and shiftless as to let weeds grow all over the manure pile, and go to seed there, does not deserve to find a customer for it. Yet this is often the case. Bagweed, golden-rod and pigweed cover many a pile of manure in this country, and there is no effort made to check their growth before they go to seed. In the winter time or early spring this manure is spread over the cultivated fields, with the weed seeds in it, and the result is easily guessed. With a little more care a good deal of labor might be avoided. Weeds should not be allowed to mature anywhere, least of all those growing on or near the manure heap.—W. E. Farmer, in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

**Building and Filling a Silo.**  
For those who want to build a silo that will hold ten tons of ensilage the following suggestions are given:

As the average weight of a cubic foot of ensilage is estimated at forty pounds, a cube ten feet square and five feet high would be about the size of a ten-ton block of ensilage, but to get this would require some additional height when filling, and as the pressure from above is necessary to preserve ensilage in the best condition it is recommended that the depth of a silo that is not to be weighted should be at least sixteen feet.

We would not think of building one less than ten feet deep, and think that much better satisfaction would be given by a silo from twelve to sixteen feet deep. Taking twelve feet as the shallowest we would build a building eight feet square, it would give 768 cubic feet, which is as small as we would wish to build, to be sure of ten tons of preserved silage.

The building may be made of good, sound, seasoned lumber, balloon frame. In the frame 2x6 or 2x8 scantling may be used; the ends should be cut square and the joints securely toe-nailed with good, round steel spikes. The boards for the walls should be sound, well seasoned and free from sap. Green lumber should not be used. The walls may be given a coating of coal tar or roofing pitch applied hot. If the walls are not more than fourteen feet high 2x6 studs will be heavy enough if they are placed sixteen to eighteen inches apart from center to center and sheathed on the inside with two thickness of inch boards.

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## A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

**THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.**

**The Man Whom It Didn't Hurt**—The "Beer-Canning Industry"—A "Right" Man in the Temperance Worker—Mothers Who Visit Saloons.

"These goodly, goodly mortals," he vehemently declared. "Who never tasted liquor and who never smoke or chew. Are always making efforts to get other people scared."

About the things tobacco and strong beverages do.

"They say that smokin's harmful—that it breaks the nerves all out. And that chewin's just an awful thing, indeed! They say that whisky's poison—ranked first without a doubt. But I always drink in reason and I also use the weed."

"I've chewed away for sixty years, and I'm a smoker, too. I take a quid last thing at night, before I go to bed. When I want a drink I take it, as a man's a right to do. And I'm just as sound as ever, and I've just as clear a head."

And this was all the solemn truth! He stood up, straight and strong. But there were yellow spots upon the ragged shirt he wore—his ancient shavers showed before each breeze that came along. And strips of rusty leather served as hinges for the door.

—S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

**Women in Saloons.**

There is one thing more than another calculated to disgust and dishearten the temperance worker it is the sight of women in saloons—mothers of families making periodical trips for beer. Some of these women have the appearance of extreme poverty, so much so that it is a puzzle to the observer how they can afford money for drink. Some talk boldly into the bar-room among drinking, sweating men, and others are young women upon whom the habit of drinking is just beginning to fasten itself.

There are many saloons in Boston and other cities which could not exist were it not for what is known as their "can" business. In other words, but for the women, a number of drinking places would be closed up for lack of business to keep them open, because it is the women mainly who are responsible for what someone facetiously termed the "beer-canning industry."

This is a most deplorable state of affairs. That it does exist must be patent to any city dweller. That it should not exist should be the conviction of every one.—Sacred Heart Review.

**Some Figures.**

A writer in the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Of all the boys in the reform-school at Pontiac, Ill., and in the various reformatories about the city, ninety-five per cent. are the children of parents who died of drink, or became criminals through the same cause. Of the insane or demented cases disposed of, a moderate estimate is that one out of every five is drunkard's Mea are sent to jail for drunkenness, and what becomes of their families? The county agent and poorhouse provide for some. It is the poor community, generally speaking, these families go to destruction. The boys turn out thieves, and the girls and the mothers generally resort to slums. The sand-baggers, murderers and burglars of to-day, who are prosecuted in the police courts and criminal courts, are the sons of men who fell victims to drink. The percentage in this case is fully sixty-five per cent."

**Model Temperance Town.**

The little village of Alfred, N. Y., lying between the hills, at an altitude of 1300 feet above the level of the sea, is proud of being six miles from a drink of beer. This village of 700 or 800 inhabitants is strictly an American town, not a family of foreign birth living there. The valley in which the town is built is one mile wide and two long, surrounded on all sides by hills. As no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors has been granted for over fifty years, there is scarcely any drunkenness in the town, and pauperism and crime are almost unheard of among the villagers. They support a large number of farms, and are a notary public, but so little litigation is carried on that no lawyer has been able to make a living there.—New York Tribune.

**An Appeal to the Saloon Keepers!**

The Springfield Republican says: The fool who insists on drinking with the returned soldier is already in evidence in this city. At least five cases were observed on Saturday night of Second Regiment men who had been brought under the influence of liquor by their companions. These men were not only a disgrace to the men in their present debilitated state, but an indulgence of this kind, and the saloon keepers of this city should have the manhood to refuse to become partners in this sort of criminal carelessness, and deny liquor to parties of this kind.

**Holland Growing Temperate.**

Holland has various total abstinence societies, which now have an aggregate of about 200,000 members. There is one such society among the students of Utrecht University which, seven years ago, had only seven members, which now has seventy.

Holland has also started a total abstinence society among medical men with a membership of fifty for a beginning.

**Notes of the Crusade.**

The Atchison (Kan.) Globe thinks that "when a man who has saved his country gets howling drunk he is as big a bore as anybody."

We learn from a sketch of the American sculptor, James E. Kelly, that this celebrated artist, who has been called "America's Michelangelo in bronzes and marble," is a practical advocate of temperance.

One of our estimated and conservative estimates that Chicago people have spent \$80,000,000 in twelve months for beer alone. It claims that the total expense to the people of the city for liquors is \$100,000,000 a year. Employees receive more and more to require strict sobriety on the part of the men who do their work, realizing that only thus can be faithful and good service be had.

The value of abstinence from liquor is being made more and more apparent in a year. But even in a comparatively short time the effect of temperance upon a man, both spiritually and bodily, will make itself apparent to those who have eyes to see.

There is plenty of hair-splitting as to what is intoxicating drink and what is not. The safest way for one who has doubts about a certain drink is not to touch it, no matter who says it is "all right." Think of and practice this rule: "In case of doubt, don't."

The time will soon come when the man who does not say a sober word will be unable to secure any employment.

A saloon-keeper in Wisconsin belonging to the "Modern Woodmen" objected to being expelled from that order by the new rule which forbids members to sell liquor. He appealed to the courts, which decided against him, declaring the rule constitutional.

The temperance ship is the name by which the vessel owned by Messrs. Carlisle & Co., of London, are known. Not only are no malt or spirituous liquors allowed on board, but their crews are required to sign documents pledging themselves not to partake of any intoxicants. They must deposit with the owners a bond of \$500, which is forfeited in case of any breach of this rule.

## Honesty Not the Best Policy.

He was an honest young man, unused to the ways of society and making a call on one of the most stunning young ladies of the city. "How I love beauty," she said. "It seems to me I would give almost any other worldly possession in exchange for beauty."

"Don't mind if you're not handsome," he replied, "it's much better to be kind and good."

Then he went home wondering what had given him a chill.—Detroit Free Press.

**Five Dollars Postage For Letters.**

W. F. Bailey contributes an article to the Century on "The Pony Express," from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco. Mr. Bailey says: The letters, before being placed in the pockets, were wrapped in oiled silk to preserve them from moisture. The maximum weight of any one mail was twenty pounds; but this was rarely reached. The charges were originally \$5 for each letter of one-half ounce or less, but afterward this was reduced to \$2.50 for each letter not exceeding the regular United States postage. Specially made light-weight paper was generally used to reduce the expense. Special editions of the Eastern newspapers were printed on tissue-paper to enable them to reach subscribers on the Pacific coast. This, however, was more as an advertisement, there being little demand for them at their necessarily large price.

**The King of Bells.**

The two biggest bells in the world are the one in Moscow and the one at Mougouss, Upper Burma. The former is the bigger, but it is cracked, while the latter is in working order. The weight of this huge bell is about ninety-eight tons, the circumference at the base being fifty-one and one-half feet, and at the top twenty-six feet.

It averages over a foot in thickness and is over twelve feet high. The bell was cast about the beginning of the century by King Bodawpaya as an accompaniment to the huge brick pagoda which he never finished. It is said to have been cast on an island and rafted across. No proper means yet exist for striking the bell, but when hit with a heavy piece of wood it gives out a deep vibrating boom.

**The Inoffensive Burglar.**

Householders, particularly they of the weaker sex, who live in perpetual terror of burglars, will be pleased to read a reassuring statement in the September Fall Mail Magazine, to the effect that only in one instance out of every 336 burglaries is violence offered to the inmates of a burgled house. Moreover, as more than one-third of all convicted burglars are youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, the average burglar may not be so formidable as the startled imagination of a householder who is preparing to "go downstairs" at three o'clock a. m.

**The Meaning of the Letters.**

Harry and Ethel, twins, aged five, reside in Cincinnati, and are descendants of a soldier grandfather. During the recent Grand Army encampment held there a banner with the letters G. A. R. was displayed on the house opposite their home.

"I wonder what those letters stand for?" asked Ethel.

"Why," replied Harry, "it means that granpa's all right."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**His Subscription.**

One morning a gentleman called upon Douglas Jerrold to solicit a subscription on behalf of a mutual friend in want of money.

"Well," said Jerrold, "how much does Smith want this time?"

"Why, just four and two naughts will, I think, put him straight."

"Very well," answered Jerrold, "put me down for one of the naughts this time."—San Francisco Argonaut.

**A Town of Churches.**

The town in England best provided with places of worship is the ancient one of Rochdale, where there are 145 churches and chapels. Fifty belong to the Church of England and ninety-five to the Non-Confessionists.

**A Giant Photograph.**

A photograph is being made for use at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 which is expected to be of sufficient dimensions to be heard by 10,000 persons.

**A Domestic Incident.**

From the Observer, Fushing, Mich. "Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lenon, Mich., "on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain."

"My disease gradually became worse until I thought that death would be welcome release from my sufferings. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another, but he gave me no encouragement."

On Getting Up From the Table.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured."

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply."

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1895.

G. B. GOLDSMITH, Justice of the Peace.

## The Eternal Cycle.

A friend hands in the following, calling it "Perpetual Motion." The more you read it and think of it, the more there seems in it:

"The duck eats the worm, The worm eats the duck, The worm eats the man, The duck eats the worm."  
—Akron Beacon Journal.

The skeleton of a man was unearthed recently near Elkwood, Ind., with an Indian arrow imbedded in the jawbone.

**Follow It Up.**  
Sit down and cool off suddenly, and then regret it, for stiffness and soreness is bound to follow. Follow it up with St. Jacobs Oil and you will have nothing to regret from a prompt cure.

The Wyoming wool clip this year weighed 14,000,000 pounds.

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**  
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Germany imported \$22,500,000 worth of petroleum last year.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured** by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. The Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by J. C. GIBNEY & Co., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are about 350 female blacksmiths in Great Britain.

**Special Rates South.**  
The Southern Railway announces special low rates to Asheville, N. C., account of Medical Association Meeting, Asheville, N. C., October 11th to 14th; Christian Church Convention, October 13th to 21st. For full particulars call on or address, Alex. S. Thwait, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

Bailey's Mistake is the name of a post office in Maine.

**To Cure Constipation Forever.**  
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fall to cure, druggists refund money.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy Head, height 564 feet.

**To Cure A Cold in One Day.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure.

Great Britain spends on tobacco and pipes about \$70,000,000 every year.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**  
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fall, druggists refund money.

No particular form of religion receives official recognition in Japan.

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

Teeth are stained in various colors among the Malays.

## TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came from the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Purgative, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c. **CURE CONSTIPATION**