Chicago Inter-Ocean's Illustrated Supplement, describing the great success and merit of No-To-Bac, has made it famous in a day, Mr. H. L. Kramer, the active man, was seen to-day at his office, 45 Randolph street, and in talking of No-To-Bac's growth, said it was hard work to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand, as every box sold advertised No-To-Bac's merit.

He said: "No-To-Bac's merit.

He said: "No-To-Bac's is not sold on the strength of the thousands and teps of thousands of testimonial statements, but under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded." That made a long story about merit very short, as it absolutely protects the user from physical injury or financial loss. "Why." said he, "No-To-Bac will make 100,000 cures this year, and the saving will average \$50.00 for every one cured, or a grand total of \$5,000,000 saved from going up in smoke and out in spit." No-To-Bac, is indeed, a God-send to the poor man these hard times. According to the testimonials, however, the money saving is the least consideration, for almost everyone reports an improvement of the nervous system, increase in weight, and a revival of physical and mental powers that is indeed miraculous.

Prominent physicians look upon No-To-

prescribe it.

Every wholesale drug house in this country and Canada sells No-To-Bac, and the retail druggists are pushed to supply the demands of customers; the direct mail demand is immense.

results is a small matter, as the saving in a week pays the cost of a cure for a lifetime. No-To-Bae is sold for \$1 a box, or three boxes, \$2.50, with a guarantee to cure, or money refunded.

money refunded.
A few extra copies of the Inter-Ocean Sup-plement (eight pages) illustrated in five col-ors, have been secured and will be mailed for the asking, by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Randolph street; New York office, 10 Spruce street; Laboratory, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. F. Marion Crawford is the most popular American novelist with the French.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

George Gould's yachting is said to have cost him \$400,000.

How's This!

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's attribute to the control of the catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's attribute & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last layears, and believe him percetly shonorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo. Ohlo.
WALDING, KINNAN, & MARVIN, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold
by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoor

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c, a bottle CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute, Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-tion and cures constipation, 25 ets., 50 ets., \$1.

## Headache Dyspepsia Indigestion

are caused by bad blood, and by a run down, worn out condi-tion of the body. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Be sure to get Cures Hood's

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild and effective.

A Gigantic Bee five.

"Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is said A. R. Lewis. "The last time I went through this big hole in the ground I took both the long and short routes as they are sailed by the routes, as they are called by the guides. At several places there were rather too many bees for me to feel entirely comfortable, although I was not attacked by any of them. If the cave should be explored for honey some rich finds would undoubtedly be made. The bees are increasing constantly. In fact, while I have visited the cave frequently for several years, it has only been about two years since I knew that they were there, and this year it would be im-possible for a visitor not to know it."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### Japs Fight to Conquer.

An Anglicized Japanese says of the ational air of Japan: "It is indenational air of Japan: scribable. I have heard nothing so much like it as your 'Dead March in Saul'-it is that sort-terrible and solemn. And then the Japanese soldiers do not fear death. They don't think about it. They go to fight and conquer. The men favor the religion of the Samurai, which is to do right the benefit of the samurai, which is to do right to the samurai. and leave yourself in the hands of your Creator."—Detroit Free Press.



### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy. Syrup of Figs.

the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of z perfect laxative; effectually cleaning the system, dispelling colds, headaches and levers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



The only advantages resulting from the use of a little salt around quince bushes are that it tends to keep down the growth of weeds and keeps the soil moist. Even then it must be sparingly used. A good, heavy mulch of coarse stable manure or other litter is of the greatest utility, especially in a hot climate. Dig up the soil about the bushes in the spring as thoroughly as you can without disturbing the roots, and then give each bush a heavy

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT. It seems to be slow work inducing the enactment of a law compelling the selling of eggs by weight, and this question should be thoroughly agitated until a change is made. It is a subject that should be considered by the State Board of Agriculture of each State, and as it is largely in the inter-est of the farmers the Mirror has called attention to it as a matter of justice. There is a wrong done the farmers in There is a wrong done the farmers in selling eggs by the dozen, for the farmer in selling eggs by the dozen, is compelled to give more than he receives, while the customer pays too much or too little at times, according to circumstances. It is the dealer who is shrowd enough to is the dealer who is shrewd enough to assort the eggs and put the difference in his own pocket, but he does so by common consent of all who buy and

It is a fact that an egg should be worth what it costs. The hen that lays a dozen large eggs may have converted more food into eggs than one that has laid fifteen eggs, yet the farmers may sell the fewer number for less than the larger, though really the fewer may weigh more than the others. The rewer may weigh more than the others. During the year one hen may lay one hundred eggs that weigh seven to the pound, while her companion may lay 120 eggs that weigh ten to the pound. The latter will be considered the better hen, although the former will have really performed more service and laid over two pounds more of eggs than the one that gave the greatest number. In justice the farmer ought to receive more money for the large eggs, as they cost him more in the shape of food, but the fact is that he receives less, because eggs are sold by

the dozen. There is no correct method of exchange except by weight, and it is not to the interest of producers to sell by any other system. Exact justice is done all concerned when eggs are sold by weight, and to adopt this method is to encourage better breeds of fowls.

More eggs and larger cape will the More eggs and larger ones will then reach the market, and each producer's goods will be sold on their merits. As we stated before, this is a subject which demands the consideration of poultry associations, agricultural so-cieties and the whole body of farmers as a class. - Mirror and Farmer.

ORCHARDING ON CHEAP GROUND.

What to do with the land that will bot bring more than from \$5 to \$15 ber acre has been a problem with many farmers, for generally such land is almost worthless for most crops. Located upon hillsides, or in exposed places where the soil is poor, there seems to be no use or demand for it. But in the last quarter of a century a great deal of this land in the north-ern belt of States has been turned into apple orchards, which have been paying from \$15 to \$75 per acre annually, a profit that would be considered satisfactory by any farmer. The orchards have been well taken care of, and have demonstrated what can be done. Instead of allowing the to remain idle, the owners planted the orchards of trees on it, and then carefully cultivated them. To-day the land is worth considerably more than

at the beginning.
The trees on poor soil need more training than those on rich. Enrich the earth around the trees, and they will get established. Barnyard manure is real-substallation. is undoubtedly the best for this, and where it is where it is abundant do not be de-ceived into buying any prepared mix-ture. Allow poultry, sheep, and swine to fertilize the orchards by roaming at large in them. They open the soil, let in the air and sunlight, fertilize the trees, and destroy the insects.
By turning the orchards into poultry
ranges you will add quite a little to
the income from the eggs and fresh
chickens supplied for the table or

market.

Train the tree young. The best authorities say that only the pocket knife should be used for training and pruning apple trees. This is only another way of saying that the prun-ing should be done early, before the branches have attained any great growth. Discover whether the limbs need to be ent off before they have reached the size of the arm. Prune the young trees so that they will form the young trees so that they will form an even head, giving the heaviest amount of shade on the south side, to shield from the hot sun. Use a covshield from the hot said the first said the first said the first said said the first said the fi twigs with the eggs or nests on them to burn.—Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.

#### THE CULTURE OF PUMPKINS.

The use of pumpkins as a fall and winter food for cattle cannot be too highly recommended, and the fact that they are the cheapest and most easily raised of all our winter green foods is not generally known, or at least not not generally known, or at least not neted upon. Coming at a time when pasture is getting very short and before the farmer wants to commence using his roots, they bridge the gap between summer pasture or soiling and winter bara feeding, and keep up the flow of milk which so often falls off about this time.

moisture and sun, does not get enough of either. The former it has to share with the corn, which also needs lot of moisture, especially during the grow-ing season, and the sunshine is shut off by the foliage of the corn, in addition to this there is very little land that is rich enough to support two crops. Pumpkins should be grown by them-

selves like other crops.

For a pumpkin patch choose a light soil. A sandy piece of bottom is just the thing, the richer the better, of course; though compartively poor soil will do. After plowing and harrow-ing, lay it off in check rows ten feet ing, lay it off in check rows ten feet each way. At each check dig a small hole and put in one or two forkfuls of manure, or, which is quicker, throw out a double furrow with the plowing and then put your manure in the checks. The pumpkin, like corn, is a coarse feeder and does not need the manure to be thoroughly rotted, but makes large returns for a liberal any makes large returns for a liberal ap-plication. Cover up the manure with three or four inches of earth, making a perceptible "hill." Sow four or five a perceptione "Mil. Sow four or live seeds in each hill as soon as danger of frost is over, which in this part is about the first of May. When in second or third leaf, thin to two plants in a hill, and if the ground is rich, they may with advantage be again thinned to one, when danger from the striped bug is over, about the time the plants begin to run. They should be cultivated alternate ways every couple of weeks till they begin to run, which will be in about two months from sowing, when they will very soon com-pletely cover the ground, and so keep

the weeds down themselves. The pumpkins should be gathered as soon as the first light frost has killed the leaves, and stored in a cool place where frost will not reach them. A good plan is to put them on a barn floor, or other place, where they can be sorted as they are fed, using those first that are beginning to rot. In this way they may be kept till the first or middle of January, where the ther-mometer does not fall below fifteen or

twenty degrees of frost.

Besides being excellent food for cat tle, hogs are very fond of them, and they are a great means of keeping them in health while being fattened. Sheep also eat them with relish when the accustomed to them .- Country

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. A great deal of country butter is

verworked. Salt is a great preventive of disease nong sheep.

Butter should be worked as little as ossible to have the milk worked out

In case of fire in stables, put a saddle on your horse and you can lead him out without difficulty.

The power and longevity of the forse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives.

Just before driving a light feed of oats should be given instead of a heavier feed of a more bulky grain. Give the sow succulent food and

keep her in thrifty condition if you ould have her produce thrifty pigs. Study the prejudices of your mar-et and supply brown or white eggs and white or yellow skinned fowls, as

Horses recovering or suffering from debilitating diseases are readily overcome by heat, and should not be put to exhaustive work.

The French are conducting a series of experiments in "grafting" potatoes. It is expected to increase the yield and to hasten maturity.

The breeding stock must be healthy and vigorous or the eggs will be lacking in vitality and the chicks will be weak and debilitated.

At the Geneva (N. Y.) Station experiments are being carried on with over one thousand different varieties of berries and small fruits.

In training a colt the safest rule is to teach him one thing at a time, and be sure that it is learned thoroughly before attempting something else. The cow in France for the dairy in-

dustry is not the Jersey, but the Dur-ham, whose beef tendencies are being reduced in favor of the milk tendency After the berries have been picked it is well to burn over the strawberry patch. This will not merely kill the

patch. weeds, but the insects that injure the To effectively preserve potatoes when they begin to sprout, gonge out the eye "skin deep" by means of a perholder, with the inverted end of

the steel pen. The trotting craze has caused many breeders to forget that a fast walking horse is a valuable animal for the farm, for the road and for all kinds of

#### How Koreans Fooled Besieging Chinese

practical work.

Pyeng Yang, a city in Korea, was founded 3016 years ago. It is known as the well-less city. Within its walls is not a single well, and all the water of the city is carried up by watermen from the river which washes its southern wall. Tradition shows that this has always been so, for it is said that when a Chinese General besieged it 2000 years ago, believing that he could compel its inhabitants to capitulate by cutting off their water supply, he was led to give up the attempt because the soldiers on the walls took fish scales and went through the mo tions of the bath, and the scales. tering in the sun, looked in the eyes of the astonished besiegers to be drops of water, -New York Recorder.

#### An Irish Fad.

thow of milk which so often falls off about this time.

Those who plant them usually dropinst a few seeds in the hill with the corn, and let them take their chance and make comething if they can. This is wrong, for the pumpkin being a plant that requires a great dual of vertiser.

#### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS,

CLEANING FURNITURE.

It is customary in some households to wash the furniture with soap and water. Such a method may be en-tirely safe when practiced by careful persons. As the average maid is like-ly to treat a valued Vernis Martin cabint with the same consideration ac-corded a common floor, it is well that the use of soap and water by her in connection with furniture should be

When soap is used for furniture it should be of the best quality, having but a small amount of alkali in its composition, and the water used should be lukewarm, applied with a soft cloth and quickly wiped off, particularly from all corners and crevices.

Dark makegany, which is now so

Dark mahogany, which is now so fashionable, is particularly sensitive to soap and water, arising from the fact that the coloring matter which operates to darken the wood through the action of light is an acid, so that when the alkali of the water is permitted to remain upon it it will, in reaching the acid, for which it has affinity,

destroy the polished surface. Raw linseed oil and spirits of tur-pentine, in the proportions of two-thirds oil and one of turpentine, is the model furniture reviver. It is what professionals rely on; as a rule they use no other. The woodwork should be first carefully wiped off with a dry, soft cloth, and the dust thoroughly removed from corners and carvings. The best article to accomplish this is a large paint brush, usual ly called a painter's duster. The oil may then be applied with a smaller brush, wiping off with a soft cloth and rubbing thoroughly dry. It will be found that dents and scratches lose their prominence under this treatment; should this method be pursued agreed to the smaller there will be a figurate. regularly there will be no difficulty experienced in having furniture retain

a fresh appearance.

When a piece of furniture is very badly defaced and dented it should be intrusted to some good repairer, who may sometimes find it necessary to scrape off the old finish entirely, in order to make a satisfactory piece of work. When the wood is slightly dented one may sometimes overcome the trouble by steaming the indentation with a hot iron and a wet cloth, steaming the indentation with a hot iron and a wet cloth, afterward making a small pad of muslin and rubbing over the surface some thin shellac, just adding a touch of oil to make the work easier. Scratches may be treated in the same way .-Ladies' Home Journal.

RECIPES.

A Light Lunching Dish —A nice luncheon dish is fried bologna. If the bologna is of good diameter remove the skin and cut into rounds of fourth of an inch thick or less, if desired. Dredge lightly with flour and fry quickly in butter in a very hot pan. Serve on a warm platter with a garnish of green. The belogne of we give of green. The bologna of any size may also be cut into lengths of five or six inches and fried as above directed. Fried bologna—to the taste of many—is more dainty and more delicate

than fried ham, and more digestible.

Brown Sauce—To make brown sauce put one tablespoonful and a half of butter in the frying-pan and on the fire. When the butter gets hot and begins to turn brown add a generous tablespoonful of flour and stir until the flour turns brown. Now draw the the nour turns brown. Now draw the pan to the back part of the stove and stir until the mixture cools slightly; then add half a pint of stock, pouring it in gradually and stirring all the while. Place the pan on the hot part of the stove and stir the sauce until it begins to holl. Add a lead to see the part of the stove and stir the sauce until it begins to boil. Add a level teaspoonful of salt and about one-tifth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Simmer for about five minutes.

Apple Charlotte-Rub the bottom sides of a baking dish with butter, and line it with slices of light bread. Peel and cut apples into thin, small pieces, and nearly fill the dish with them, scattering between the apples plenty of sugar, small bits of butter and grated nutmeg. Do not forget that you must use sugar according to the acidity of the apples. Have sugar and butter on the top layer of apples, which cover with slices of light bread softened in water. Put a plate on this with a weight on top to press the bread close upon the apples. Bake it in a quick oven, and serve with a rich

Gingerbread-Two eggs well beaten, two-thirds cupful of New Orleans molasses, half cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of butter, half cupful of sour cream, half cupful of sour milk, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, half teaspoonful of ginger, half teaspoonful of cinnamon, flour to thicken; beat the sugar and butter together; add the eggs and beat well; then add the soda to the sour milk; stir in the milk, cream, molasses and spices; thicken so you can drop it easily from a spoon, and bake in a moderate oven. It requires more care and longer baking than a cake made from all sugar.

Celery Soup—Cook two small heads of celery (from which the green leaves have been removed) for forty-five minutes in a quart of water in which chicken or leg of veal has been oiled. Boil a pint of milk, half an boiled. onion and a sprig of parsley together.
Mix two even tablespoonfuls of flour
with four tablespoonfuls of cold milk
and add to boiling milk. Cook ten
minutes. Mash celery in the water in minutes. Mash celery in the water in which it has been cooked, and stir into boiling milk; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Strain and serve at once. A cup of cream added just after the soup is put into the tureen is a great improvement.

#### A Sheep That Hibernates,

Unlike most curious creatures of the animal creation the Persian sheep has "two chief peculiarities." During the spring and summer months it accumulates an enormous amount of fat in its tail, that appendage fre-quently becoming so enormously en-larged as to weigh from forty to sixty-five pounds, a two-wheeled eart being five pounds, a two-wheeled cart being provided for its reception by most of the shepherds who raise this peculiar breed of animals. Its other "chief peculiarity" is this: During the win-ter or dry season the big-tailed sheep becomes dormant, hibernating like a bear, thus consuming the fat stored up in its tail during the more favorable months, -3t. Louis Republic.

Midland, Mich., has a female barber Morrow County, Oregon, has a lady

A Marie Stuart, of fancy basket straw, has an edging of geranium vel-

Ringlets, real, old-fashioned ringlets, are said to be a feature of coming coiffures.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled lady in the world She wears 1½ in boots.

New style studs are dead white enamel with the timest of tiny diamonds sunk in the center.

The death of Dr. Emmy Lange leaves Copenhagen, Deamark, with only six female physic ians. Mrs. Marks, aged almost ninety years, was baptized in the sea, near Rockland, Me., several days ago.

Vests of chinchilla, seal and astrakhan are made for wearing with open jackets, and are considered a novelty. Mary E. Wilkins's new novel, 'Pembroke," has made a great hit in England, and critics say of it that George Eliot never did anything bet-

Sun bonnets, genuine, old-fashioned ones, have been much affected by young women in the country this sea-son. They are warm, but they do protect, which is more than many sun hats do.

Professor Mary Roberts Smith, a graduate of Cornell and formerly con-nected with Wellesley College, has been appointed to a position in the social science department of Leland Stanford University.

Although Ouida, the novelist, is reported to have made over a quarter of a million dollars by her writings she is now in financial straits and was recently forced to sell her books and What she has done with this large sum is a mystery.

"Sunshine" is the appropriate name of a new material for draperies, and is particularly pretty for pillows. Against a solid background is woven a damasse figure, which changes its tone of coloring as it variously catches the light, in true "sunshine" fashion.

There are now three women physicians on the sanitary corps of the New York Board of Health—Drs. Alice Mitchell, Helen Knight and Frances G. Deane. They are under the same rules and are required to do the same amount of hard work as their masculine associates.

There are many straws which show the reaching out in these days of the feminine mind. Here is one. In Hallowell, Me., the free library statistics for last month show 1141 books given out. Of these women took 407, girls 410, against 151 taken by men and 173 by boys.

A certain paper is envying the outing girl her cool and attractive-looking shirt waist, and mourns that men may not step abroad in similar attire. This is only feeble compensation, and scant revenge that women should at last have hit upon one style of dress which comfortably clad men may

as they were. The tan suede low shoes and slippers are being a trifte superseded by the smooth kid of the same shade. The smooth kid ones are not nearly so pretty, being cut with straps to cross over the instep and with both straps and fronts embroidered with beads.

Etna, N. J., can boast of the strong-est woman in that State. Her name is Kate Kuhn, and she is styled the female Sandow. She is only nine-teen, but has a handsome and symmetrical form, and her muscles stand out like those of a trained athlete. Some wonderful stories are told of her phenomenal feats of strength.

One of our country's bravest hero-ines died the other day at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. She was Mrs. Juliet Henshaw, one of the first to come forward at the call for volunteer nurses to care for cholera patients at Swinburne's Island. She was a King's Daughter, and her skill, to gether with her devotion and bravery, nce to many how faithfully she served.

Miss Elizabeth Banks, who was once private secretary to the British Minister to Peru, is going to try to per-suade the women wage-earners that domestic service is preferable to shop and factory work. She will publish a series of letters in a London daily, describing her own experiences as parlor maid and house maid in English families. "In Cap and Apron" is the title of her letters.

There are eight women colonels in the German army. They draw their swords but seldom, it is true, but they They draw their make up for this by drawing their salaries with unfailing regularity. They are the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, the Princess Frederick Charles, of Prussia; the Queen Regent Sophia, Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands; the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh and Queen Victoria.

A rival in favor of old-fashioned names for girls is taking place. For a long time past few parents would have thought of calling their children by any such homely cognomen as Mary, Martha, Jane, Sarah or Ann, preferring prettier names, such as Ethel, Blanchel Maud, Dora, etc. But the latter have now become so com-mon that it is proposed to go back to Old World names in which our grandmothers and great-grandmothers de-

#### The Pottery Tree of Para,

One of the curiosities of Brazil is a tree whose wood and bark contain so much silica that they are used by pot-ters. Both wood and bark are burned and ashes are pulverized and mixed in equal proportions with clay, pro-ducing a very superior ware. The ducing a very superior ware. The tree grows to a height of 100 feet, but does not exceed a foot in diameter. The fresh bark cuts like sandstone, and when dried is brittle and hard.— Demorest Magazine.

Nearly everybody smokes in Japan.

# Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

There is a village called Sammyomura, among the mountains on the southwest corner of the Province of Awa, in Japan. It consists of three hamlets, and has 600 houses in all. Being cut off by natural obstacles from other villages, it still retains its primitive simplicity, and the inhabitants have always intermarried and kept an independent spirit of their own, never asking help, even in times of prestext 1982 by the property of the state of the sta their own, never asking help, even in times of greatest difficulty, from other villages. Recently they have been invaded by famine. The drought of last year, followed by a similar absence of rain for seventy days this year, have made their crops an utter failure. Their swarr cure indices year, have made their crops an utter failure. Their sugar cane, indigo, maize, oat and barley fields have absolutely yielded nothing. But the villagers, considering it a disgrace to ask help of other villages, resolved to wait quietly for death. In two of the hamlets, seventy houses with 334 inhabitants are suffering more terribly than others from the famine. Their than others from the famine. than others from the famine. Their neighbors can do nothing to help them, for it is all they can do to keep themselves alive. At first they fed on grass and roots; and when they were exhausted, they ground husks and bran, and making them into dumplings, ate them boiled. Even these fell short. Next they turned their attention to straw, which was similarly treated, and now there is similarly treated, and now there is not a wisp of straw in the village, the poor inhabitants lying at night on bare boarding. Even young men are now so weak that they cannot handle their hoes. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Japanese Government, and steps are to be taken for aiding the distressed

#### An Old Maple Trees

villagers. - New York Sun.

One of the most curious trees in Germany stands on the left bank of the river Oder, in Ratibor, Silesia. It is a maple, at least 100 years old, which has been twisted and cut into a sort of circular two-storied house. A flight of steps leads up to the first level, where branches have been gradually woven together so that they make a firm leafy floor; above this is a second floor of smaller diameter, formed in the same way, and the ends of the branches have been woven into solid walls, and cut so that eight windows light each of the apartments. Below the first floor, at the level of the second, and at the top of the tree the boughs have been allowed to grow out naturally, while the intermediate walls and the algorithm windows like. and the edges of the window-like open-ings are kept closely clipped. —Detroit Free Press.

An Atchison County (Kansas) sewing society has saved \$300 from its earnings, and has built a church with the money.

TO NEW YORK

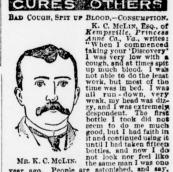
MILES W

A Beautiful Mirage.

Buffalonians who lifted their eyes toward the northern sky between 10 and 11 o'clock the other morning saw there a beautiful and wonderfully perfect mirage. It was the likeness of the city of Toronto with its harbor and little island which lies in Lake Ontario a short distance to the south. Toronto is fifty-six miles north of Buffalo, N. Y., but those who first witnessed the phenomenon were able to count the church spires in the Canadian city. The phenomenon is classed by natural scientists as a mirage of the third order, the objects looming up far above their real level and not inverted, as is the case with mirages of the first and second class, but appearing like a perfect landscape far away in cloudland.

The mirage showed the entire breadth of Lake Ontario, a projection east of the mirrored Toronto being easily recognized as Charlotte, a suburb of Rochester. In a direct line between this point and Toronto Bay a large sidewheel steamer could be seen making her way. The vessel ply-ing on the Ontario at the time was the Norseman. Far to the north of this steamer were seen two black-objects steamer were seen two black objects surrounded by smoke and standing out from the glassy surface of the water. They were two large steamers of the New York Central Line, plying between Lewiston and Toronto. A sailboat, apparently a yacht, was the most distinct of all the objects. Her main sail was set and she was lying close to the wind. She was seen to turn and careen with the west wind and and careen with the west wind and then suddenly disappear, as though nature had removed a slide from her magic lantern. In the same way slowly the whole great scene began to dissolve. A bank of black clouds swept along and obliterated the picture, to the intense disgust of thousands who had swarmed the tops of the highest buildings. - Chicago Herald.

#### CURES OTHERS



Mn. K. C. McLin. not look nor feel like bottles, and now I do year ago. People are astorished, and any well, last year this time I would not year that you would brine I would not a look now the work of the work

## WHY NOT YOU?

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