

Floating Balloon Basket.

An apparatus for floating a balloon basket in the event of its falling into the sea has been invented by a Frenchman, says the Philadelphia Record. It consists of a cylinder of membrane, which is automatically inflated by pressing a button, and is claimed to render the basket or car unsinkable. The apparatus is capable of buoying up two persons.

Russia raises \$1,500,000 a year by the sale of passports.

A Little Thing.

"It is a little thing to speak a phrase of common comfort which by daily use has almost lost its sense, yet on the ear of him who thinks to do unarmored it will fall like choicest music." It is a simple thing to suffer ordinary pain; but when it comes by day and night with neuralgia's cruel hurt, there's nothing better to cure it than St. Jacobs Oil, which, penetrating to every part that aches, lessens the pain and leaves a perfect cure behind it. It's a little thing to do, but the comfort of relief from such distress will make one feel the happier hours of life.

March 4 is a legal holiday in New Orleans. It is called Fremont's Day.

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

The sea is estimated to contain 2,250,000,000 cubic miles of water.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely unfit the patient for entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from a regular physician, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, by the route of the blood, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., 231 Main Street, Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

An Important Difference.

To make it appear to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a custive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Black Rings

under the eyes and a sallow complexion show biliousness. This is one of the most disagreeable of stomach disorders and if allowed to have its own way will result in great harm. Cure biliousness at once by using Figs. Tablets. One tablet gives relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle of Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., 15.

Lake Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Borax and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I cannot speak too highly of Pike's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 West Twenty-second St., New York, October 28, '94.

Inflicted with sore eyes sell Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists use it as per bottle.

Hattie We'll and Happy

Used to Suffer From Impure Blood and Eruption



"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my child of impure blood and eruptions on the head. She would scratch her head so that it would bleed. The sores spread behind her ears, and the poor child suffered terribly. I do not get any better. But thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment, she is now well as any of the children. She is as large and healthy as any child five years old. This is all the medicine we take, for I do not think there is any better." GEORGE DANCER, Lawrence Station, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures ment, she is now well as any of the children. She is as large and healthy as any child five years old. This is all the medicine we take, for I do not think there is any better." GEORGE DANCER, Lawrence Station, N. J.

Hood's Pills Easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received the HIGHEST AWARDS

at the Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. BOSTON, MASS.



HONEY LOCUST FOR AX HELVES.

I have made a discovery—new to me, at least—that the timber of the honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, is as good, or nearly, as hickory for ax helms and handles of all kinds, writes E. S. Gilbert to the New York Tribune. The sap wood of the yellow locust is not much good. The honey locust, like the hickory, has strong timber clear to the bark, at least in young trees. The honey locust is easier to start from the seed than the other. The nurseries sell the yearling plants for almost nothing; it has no borer that I know of; its tough limbs are not torn off by the wind; it seldom sukers, and is perhaps the hardier of the two. A but I cut this fall has annual layers half an inch thick, and the wood is hard and heavy.

A GREAT PIE APPLE.

We have recently mentioned the Ben Davis as a leading profitable orchard fruit, both at the West and the East. That veteran fruit grower of Missouri, Judge Samuel Miller, says of it, that, while not first rate in quality, the vigor, productiveness and early bearing of the tree render it safe to plant extensively. Even in England it is reported to give satisfaction. The fruit dried or evaporated is white and good; it makes excellent cider and is fine in apple butter. For pies it is a great favorite; a bakery in Chicago, which turns out 10,000 pies daily, uses the Ben Davis exclusively. Fruit of this tree grown on an upland, on trees not overladen, is quite different from the product of over-laden trees on bottom land.—Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

A NEGLECTED BUT VALUABLE PEAR.

The Forelle pear is seldom seen, but it has many good qualities that it merits a much more general planting. It is called by the Germans, from whom we have it, Forellenbirne, i. e. Trout pear, because it is speckled like the brook trout. The pear is below medium in size, inclining to pyriform in shape. When fully ripe, it is of yellow lemon color, with a deep red cheek on the sunny side, marked with bright crimson specks. The tree is a good grower and a regular bearer. It is fine grained, buttery and melting in quality. It ripens late in October and with care may be kept until Christmas. With our modern cold storage facilities, there would not be the slightest trouble in prolonging its season until well along in January and perhaps later.—American Agriculturist.

THE BEECH AS A ROADSIDE TREE.

Nurserymen propagate and transplant beech trees in large numbers without experiencing any great difficulty in making them grow. The transplanting, however, is usually done while the trees are small, or from five to eight feet high, for larger specimens are rather difficult to handle, owing to their widespread roots. We certainly do not know of any good reason for the almost general neglect of the American beech, for it is surely one of our most beautiful and graceful trees, and so hardy that it thrives even far beyond the limits of our territory to the northward. Small trees found in open woods and fields may be transplanted by giving a little care to the preservation of the roots, and then severely pruning the branches before or as soon as planted. The trees selected for street, roadsides and parks are mainly the choice of nurserymen who have a stock of the quick-growing and cheapest kinds. If the beech, chestnut, walnut and hickory were planted in the streets and parks of our cities their nuts, when ripe and falling, would be a great temptation to the small boy and his sister, and this would never do in this age of high moral culture in cities. We advise you to plant a row of beech trees, and then enjoy thinking what a good time the children of the neighborhood will have a few years hence gathering the delicious nuts.—New York Sun.

DYEING AND COLORING SHEEP FELTS.

A correspondent asks how to cleanse and color sheep felts for rugs. The following directions for tanning and cleansing are as good as any and are also the least troublesome way. Make a strong lather with soft soap and hot water, and let it stand till cold. Wash the sheepskin in it, carefully squeeze out all dirt from the wool. Wash in cold water till all the soap is out.

Dissolve one pound each of salt and alum in two gallons of hot water, put the skin into a tub and pour the liquid over it. If not sufficient to cover, add more hot water. Let soak for twelve hours, then hang on a pole to drip. When well drained, stretch carefully on a board to dry, and stretch several times while drying. Before quite dry, sprinkle on the flesh side one ounce each of powdered alum and saltpeter, rubbing it in well. If the wool is not firm on the skin, let the skin remain a couple of days, then rub again with alum. Fold the flesh sides together and hang in the shade two or three days, turning over each day till quite dry. Scrape the flesh side well with a dull knife and rub well with pumice or rotten stone to make the skin soft. When used for mats or rugs they do quite as well if a little hard, unless you want to sew the skins together, when they should be soft.

Several skins may be sewed together to make large rugs. Woodchuck, skunk, cat and catkins may be tanned by the same process as for sheep pelts.

For coloring use diamond dye. Sew a loop of strong cloth onto each corner of the felt; prepare your dye in a shallow vat or pan that has a large surface, have the dye hot and the wool damp, let two persons stand opposite each other, each holding two corners of the felt by the cloth loops, and dip the wool side into the dye bath, moving gently till all parts are colored alike. Rinse in the same manner.

this prevents coloring or injuring the skins. Wool carriage mats are easily re-dyed in the same manner as the sheep pelts. When the wool is dry card it until it is smooth and fluffy.—New England Homestead.

THE COLOR OF HORSES.

W. H. Hawkes writes to the Australasian as follows on that vexed question, the color of horses:

"It is an old saying among horsemen, 'a good horse was never a bad color,' and yet popular prejudice assigns all sorts of good or evil traits of character to particular colors. I can quite understand this with those who do not know better; but that an expert, like an Indian buyer, should hold to the popular fallacy is almost beyond belief, seeing that we have had innumerable instances, both in the old country and here, to the contrary. It was recently that some four or five races were won in one day upon one of our local courses by chestnuts, and I think the fact was mentioned by one of your contributors, and they are equally good either in saddle or harness. Yet there are numbers who will condemn a chestnut at once for his color only, be he ever so perfect in every other respect. The objection to a gray one can be understood from a groom's point of view, seeing that they are so difficult to keep free from straws as age whitens their coats, but for no lack of good constitution or disposition.

"Some will tell you that a roan is the hardest of all horses, and yet I venture to assert that a greater portion of aged roans does not exist. Others credit black horses with being allied to Dragoon's himself for temper and untrustworthiness. The only objection to him is that he is very rusty in his winter garb.

"White legs are always a sign of weakness, you are told by many. But I think three to one would be fair betting against the one white leg out of a set of four, the others being black. What about Odd Stockings and All Fours? Surely if white legs were a sign of weakness, such horses should break down at a very early stage of their career. Most judges prefer bays with black points, and it would be difficult to beat them for general appearance the year through, but I for one should certainly deny to them a monopoly of sound constitutions, tractability, intelligence, and all other virtues. I am quite with Mr. Basil Gray in his general remarks, but even he errs the other way, as he credits white legs with being indicative of some peculiar virtue—or, as he says, 'they always denote quality.' This I very much doubt. That skillful breaking and future wise education has most to do with the character and usefulness of a horse, as well as a man, irrespective of his color, can, I think, be accepted as a settled fact. Renfrew was a splendid tempered horse until teased to such an extent that he became a man-eater. Many a two-legged brother has had his character spoiled by those who should have helped to make him better. That horses, like men, have their temperaments goes without saying. That an eye for the beautiful leads fanciers to reject piebald, skewbald, and horses with wall eyes and big blazes for hacks or carriage purposes is not to be wondered at. But that any should condemn many of our really beautiful chestnuts is an enigma.

"The objection purely to color is, I think, much akin to the action of one who crosses himself when passing in the street a person with oblique vision."—Bell's London Messenger.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Stallions are cheap.

Developed speed is in demand.

Brood mares are selling for a song.

A sandy soil is the best location for a poultry yard.

A few carrots or apples are excellent for horses.

Muddy barnyards are largely responsible for scratches.

Why not cover the bits with smooth leather for winter use?

Make the stable comfortable if you would keep down expenses.

If a sheep is kept dry it will stand cold much better than heat.

There is a profitable market for handsome, useful, half-bred hackneys.

If orchards are to be made profitable, they must receive as good care as crops.

Should you stop anywhere during the cold days don't forget to blanket the horse.

Be careful not to feed the colts or horses dusty hay. The trouble can easily be remedied by shaking out the hay well and then dampening it.

The early purple Guigne cherry is probably the earliest of all cherries.

It is ripe here towards the close of May, nearly a month in advance of any other; and it is of good quality.

Maine is gradually increasing the number of her dairy cows in the section of the State where creameries are located, and in the remote sections the dairy cows are decreasing, especially in the potato regions.

A Tale of Two Countries.

An interesting case was heard in the Circuit Court at Ashland, two natives of Switzerland being the opposing parties. Shortly before Wontz, the defendant, came to America, a murder occurred. He read a description of the murderer in a newspaper, and three men were arrested and afterward acquitted. Wontz claims that shortly after the murder he saw three men, whom he believed to be the murderers. After emigrating to America he settled in Ashland County, and found among his neighbors another Swiss, whom he declared was one of the three men. The latter brought suit for \$500 damages. He swore that he was 100 miles from the scene of the murder when it occurred. The jury brought in a verdict of six cents damages.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Insects in Communities.

In a paper recently read before an English scientific association, an interesting account was given of the management of communities of bees and ants. The functions and duties of individuals, the guardianship of community welfare, the facilities for increase and reconstruction, and the methods of government were commented on. In colonies of white ants, it was stated that the governing force had the power to produce at will various kinds of individuals. Certain communities have what appeared to be assistant queens and kings, evidently provided in case of accident or the death of the existing queen. There were colonies in which soldier-ants abounded; others where there were none at all, but where they were produced on short notice in times when there was likely to be need of them. Some sorts of ants feed upon their dead relations, and multitudes have been destroyed by those who went outside to get food. They returned to their homes, died, and were devoured by their fellows, they in turn dying in large numbers. Entire tribes were swept off in this way. The study of bees is even more interesting. There are sometimes hundreds of thousands of worker-bees with one queen. It is quite the rule that only the workers and the queen survive the winter. The drone is the male bee, and when his services are not required he is killed and thrown from the hive. The queen lays her eggs in cells built for her by the workers, who are sexless bees. In large cells the eggs hatch into drones; in the small ones into workers. The queen is fed, the young bees cared for and the house-works of the establishment done by the young of the same sex. As they grow old their wings will not bear them into their honey-gathering flights. The queen rarely allows a rival, and if a new queen is hatched, a swarm almost immediately goes out from the parent hive, or else the original queen with the new one must perish. There have been instances where two queens dwell peacefully in one hive, but arrangements are so rare that they may be looked upon as phenomenal.—New York Ledger.

He Leaped for Life.

Governor James H. Budd, of California, recently told the following story of an escape from the bite of a rattlesnake which he once had: "I was up in Calaveras County fishing along the Stanislaus. I had been told of an almost inaccessible pool up the river at the base of the perpendicular cliffs, and fairly alive with trout. I found the place, and also found that there was only one way to get a hook in the pool. I had to climb on my hands and knees up a steep path to a sort of shelf on the cliff. On the other side of the shelf was a sheer drop of forty feet down to the pool. Just as I dragged myself upon the top of the ledge the whirr of a rattlesnake startled me. Naturally I jumped to my feet, exhausted as I was, but dropped my fishing rod.

"The coiled rattler was within two feet of me and preparing to strike. Either I had to get down on my hands and knees again or jump forty feet into the pool. As I saw the diamond head of the snake draw back to strike I decided and jumped. Just as I sprung the rattler struck. I had a pair of moccasins on my feet and the fangs of the snake fastened in the one nearest him. As I went down I remember seeing the snake flying over the side of the pool. Its fangs had caught and I had carried it with me.

"Just what happened in the second or two after I struck the water in my dive of forty feet I don't know. Fortunately the pool was fairly deep. As I dragged myself upon the rocks at the edge, I realized with a thankfulness I never knew before that I was not only alive, but had escaped the snake and broken bones. I was badly bruised, but not seriously hurt. With the help of the snake I don't know."—Detroit Free Press.

AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

MRS. JAS. M. TODD, OF LONG RAPIDS, DISCARDS HER CRUTCHES.

In an interview with a Reporter She Reviews Her Experience and Tells the Real Cause of the Miracle.

(From the Argus, Alpena, Mich.)

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Alpena Co., Mich. She has been a sad cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery, for the benefit of those who do not we publish it to-day.

Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knees joints terribly swollen and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked that it would bleed. During these eight years she had been treated by a score of physicians, and has also spent much time at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that medicine would not cure, and that rest was the only thing which would cure her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words:

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking Pink Pills I could sit up and dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and commenced working. I continued taking the pills, until now I begin to forget my crutches, and can go up and down steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder, walking out of doors without assistance.

"Now, if I can say anything to induce those who have suffered as I have to try Pink Pills, I shall gladly do so. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills according to directions, they will have reason to thank God for creating men who are able to conquer that terrible disease, rheumatism. I have in my own neighborhood recommended Pink Pills for the after effects of a grippe, and weak women with impure blood, and with good results.

Mrs. Todd is very strong in her faith in the curative powers of Pink Pills, and says they have brought a poor, helpless cripple back to her normal condition, walking, sewing, writing, knitting and in fact doing all her household duties, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and vigor to the blood and restore weakened nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be sent by mail to Dr. J. C. Williams, Medical Company, Smallwood, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

A Belled Buzzard Shot.

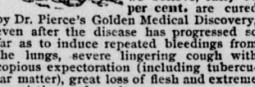
For probably twenty years, at intervals, the press of the State has contained notices of a "belled buzzard." Sometimes he would be seen in north Mississippi, sometimes in south Mississippi. Unless there were more than one "belled buzzard," however, this much-wondered-at curiosity is no longer in evidence. While L. J. Dear, of Rankin County, was out hunting his attention was attracted by the tinkling of a small bell, the sound of which seemed to come from nowhere in particular. For some time he searched for the source of the ringing, and was finally rewarded by discovering a buzzard flying over him with a bell suspended from his neck. He shot the bird, and found the bell fastened on with a small leather strap, upon which was cut the name "Parks," presumably the surname of individual who fastened it on the bird. It is to be regretted that Mr. "Parks" did not also engrave his postoffice address on the collar. It would be interesting to know how long the buzzard has been worn and how many miles his buzzardship has traveled since donning his badge of civilization.—Terry (Miss.) Headlight.

Metal Railroad Ties.

A protest against the denudation of forests in order to secure material for railroad ties is made in a report issued by the Agricultural Department on the use of metal railroad ties and preservative processes and metal tie plates of wooden ties. It shows that about twenty per cent. of the railroad mileage of the world, outside the United States and Canada, is laid on metal. Although progress in this direction in our country has been slow, the report says by the waning of forest supplies, and as the railroad companies begin to grow more and more to assume a permanent and less speculative character, it can be a question of only a short time when this saving of forest supplies will be forced upon them, insuring greater efficiency and final economy.—Washington Star.

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you have not waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.



Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of cures. You need not take any medicine. No every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 100 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address: DR. WILLIAMS' DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial in all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease so quick as the Ready Relief.

STOPS PAIN

50 cts. a bottle. Sold by druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

"East, West, Home is Best," if Kept Clean with

SAPOLIO

was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

Scott's Emulsion

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children. Buy only the genuine with our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and 91.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

Treatment for Sprained Ankles.

In these days of bicycling, skating, tobogganing and other out-of-door amusements incident to the seasons, accidents of various kinds are daily occurring, not usually serious, but often painful when seemingly slight.

From time to time one hears of different means of caring for sprained ankles, turned ankles, twisted wrists, etc., but the way now in vogue seems to give better results than any in the past.

It is generally an hour after the accident that you are called in to see the case. The patient is suffering very severely, and wanting very much to know if "anything is broke." After examining for fractures, the Southern Medical Journal recommends the parts to be bathed in extremely hot water, every hour or two, for a period of fifteen minutes at a time. Have the water just as hot as the patient can bear it, and apply with a sponge or cloth, rather than allow the ankle to lie in the water. Then dry and let the part rest quietly, wrapped in flannels, when an application of hamamelis, or veratrum and hamamelis, may be made.

Before retiring, apply a flannel bandage tightly around the swollen part, only being careful that the circulation is not shut off.

It is surprising how the hot applications relieve the pain and produce absorption, and how the bandage, by pressure, prevents swelling and inflammation.—Scientific American.

Cumbersome Names.

The Director of the Mint at Washington is having a terrible time trying to reduce the names of foreign exhibitors at the Exposition to the dimensions of the medals granted by the Bureau of Awards. There is a little tablet on the medals which will contain at the utmost only thirty-two letters, and some of the foreign names contain 150 or 200 letters, which he does not know how to abbreviate.

There is a Russian exhibitor, for example, whose four names contained more than 100 letters and only one of them can be placed upon the medal. It is a very embarrassing and ticklish duty to make a selection, particularly when one is not familiar with the Russian language. The Germans, the Austrians, the Hungarians and the Bohemians are quite as bad, and the list reads now less than half the foreign names can be properly inscribed. The Director of the Mint has, therefore, decided to ask the assistance of the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and Secretary Carlisle will address a letter to the Secretary of State requesting him to invite the Ambassadors and Ministers from the European countries to call at the Mint Bureau and call the names of their constituents.—Chicago Record.

It is believed by microscopists that the highest powers of their instruments have not yet revealed the most minute forms of animal life.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Biliousness | indigestion | sallow skin |
| dyspepsia | bad taste in the mouth | pimples |
| rick headache | foul breath | torpid liver |
| bilious headache | loss of appetite | depression of spirits |

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York. Pills, 10c, and 25c a box.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

It is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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