

The Apple as a Timber Tree.

In some sections of this country the apple tree is looked on for its product as a piece of timber as well as a fruit-producing article. For this reason the old German fruit growers in the vicinity of Philadelphia always aimed to get a nice straight trunk to an apple tree, and train it up comparatively high before allowing it to form a head. Moderns have supposed that the chief object to be gained by this method of training was in order to facilitate plowing operations, but the ultimate end in having a good trunk for timber purposes was not forgotten. In this particular region the wood was used chiefly for shoemakers' lasts—a business which, in the earlier history of Philadelphia, did much to help the trade of that famous manufacturing center of population. The apple regions have mostly disappeared from that vicinity; but other sections of the country seem to understand the value of apple-tree wood. It is stated in the Country Gentleman that a fruit grower of Cayuga sold to a well-known firm of saw-makers of Philadelphia—Dixon & Sons—the trunks of some of their trees, which were over a year because the trees had grown too closely together, to the value of \$500. In this case the wood was, of course, used for the handles of saws.—Boston Cultivator.

Utah, including the improvements made by the Mormons, is worth \$24,727,579.

Dr. Kilmear's Swamp Root cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The City of Melbourne Bank, one of the largest banks in Australia, has failed.

\$100 Reward.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it is not cured by local treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: Dr. J. C. Smith, 236 Central Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Don't Drag Your Feet.

Many men do because the nerve centres, weakened by the long-continued use of tobacco, become so affected that they are weak, tired, listless, etc. All this can be easily overcome if the tobacco user wants to quit and gain manhood, nerve power, and enjoy vigorously the good things of life. Take No-Toxic. It is guaranteed to cure, or money refunded by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

They Cure the Cause.

Most of the discomfort in life comes from the stomach. You'll admit that without argument. The great trouble is your own stomach. A great many seemingly different diseases come from the common cause, a disordered stomach. Coming from the cause, it is natural that they should all be cured by one medicine. Kilmear's Catarrh Cure cures the disease—they cure the cause.

Pure and Wholesome Quality.

Comments to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidney, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures colic, and cures a host of other troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels. Druggists sell them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills.

the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

Dadway's Kidney Pills.

MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Dadway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without any bad after effects.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity, flatulency, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dizziness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK.

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances.

With a Davis Cream Separator the sure of more butter, while milk is a valuable feed. Farmers will take to get a Davis. Neat, illustrated catalogue Agents wanted.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG., 272 E. CO. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

Rockland Collegiate Institute.

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

The Cheapest and one of the Best HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS for boys and young men near New York. Full courses in English, Academic, Scientific, Commercial, College Preparatory, Certificate, and in the most advanced and complete course in the country. Complete and complete. Send for illustrated catalogue.

CAPT. JOEL WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK.



HOW TO MARKET BEETS.

New beets for market should be clean, round and even sized—large and very small ones should be kept for home use—and carefully tied in bunches of five. The tops should be kept on, as untrimmed beets look and sell better than the trimmed, and many people use the tops as spinach, for which they are a fair substitute.—New York World.

SUCKERS ON CORN.

The practice of pulling off the suckers from growing corn is much less common than it used to be. The sucker out while young is not worth anything as feed, and if left its leaves gather carbon from the air and make it valuable. The origin of the sucker is an injury to the original plant. If this occurs early enough the suckers will have more or less ears. They also help the ears on the main stalk to fill when a drought occurs, as the sucker is always later in blossoming and will furnish pollen after the blossom on the main stem has dried up.—Boston Cultivator.

PLANTING APPLE ORCHARDS.

An agricultural contemporary finds fault because a large proportion of the apple orchards planted either die out or never yield any profit to their owners. This is no doubt true, but if all the trees planted lived and had good care the market would be glutted with fruit all the time and every season, and no grower could make a profit upon his investments. It is much better as it is, for now the industrious, intelligent fruit grower has a chance of securing something for his labor, because his competitors are so few and scattering. When all mankind becomes equally intelligent and industrious there will be much less incentive to labor than at the present time.—New York Sun.

KEEP THEM RUNNING.

An observing farmer, while in conversation with the editor at a recent poultry show, remarked that it was due to the efforts of his ten-year-old son that the egg basket was kept heaping full by his chickens last summer and all fall. "The little fellow," remarked the farmer, "always said great attention to everything he could read or hear about the keeping of chickens, and one of the things which impressed him strongly was the old-repeated injunction to keep the hens at work if you want eggs. Well, the boy had charge of feeding the chickens, and he would get a heaping measure of grain and go down to the barnyard and call his pets. They would come on the run from all directions, and then the fun began. The lad would throw a couple of handfuls of grain first in one direction and then another, scattering it over a space fully fifty feet square, and much of it into the grass. The way the hens would sail around after the grain would remind you of a small riot, and after they got through feeding the barnyard would look as if some one had been over it with a small plow. We had plenty of eggs to use and sell, even through moulting time. The boy has since rigged up a heeny in one corner of the barn and keeps his hens bustling about in hay, chaff and clover up to the knees hunting for their grain, and we get more eggs than any three neighbors combined."—Farm, Stock and Home.

IMPROVING PASTURES.

Now there are just two important points to this matter—first, to make more grass grow, and, secondly, not to eat it all up—that is, leave all the roots of the grass and a little of the top on the ground when you take the stock off the pasture. To accomplish the first point I have never tried any method that pleased me better than sowing buckwheat and seeding down at the same time.

I have to-day (July 3) just sowed about eight acres with buckwheat and seeded same with timothy and clover—you see I practice my own teaching.

My ground was plowed in the fall and again in spring after corn planting, and by repeated harrowings was kept mellow and free from weeds, and is now, in spite of the severe drought, moist, and in good condition to make seed grow.

The grass seed sowed at this time of year must be covered to make a success. I sow buckwheat and harrow once, and then sow grass seed and harrow again. I have always got a good catch of grass in this way.

If soil is very poor, it would be best to use a little manure, but it needs only as thin a coat as can be spread on the ground. But if soil is moderately fertile, the thorough tillage of this system will make a success without any manure.

Some will raise an objection to my choice of grass, and I would say to such that I only let any of my pasture ground that can be plowed lie in grass two or three years.—Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

THE BEST THREE-FIELD ROTATION.

The proper rotation of crops is a necessity, mentions W. M. King. The soil producing ones should be alternated with the nitrogen-gathering ones. Rotation is valuable in aiding in the destruction of noxious weeds, but must be varied to be effective. For instance, two years or more of corn or other hoed crops will be found to be necessary for the destruction of the wild morning glory or bindweed. Insect enemies are also frequently destroyed by a rotation that interferes with their natural habits. The same is true of diseases which attack crops when repeated too often upon any soil.

Where wheat, corn and hay are the cash crops, and a period of rest from the constant production of corn is required, the following three-field system is the one that I have found to be best adapted for general farming in southern Ohio. The constant annual improvement of the soil under it war-

WISE WORDS.

Art is an acquired habit.

Mirth is a great sweetener.

There is only one of each of us.

The house is cold when love goes out.

A child's "why?" is a parent's bugaboo.

Turn "the tragic" hungry from your gate.

It is better to be born lucky than tired.

Don't give to man, woman or child who whines.

A woman's kingdom is anarchy if there be no man in it.

"An ounce of prevention" and a pound of anticipatory anxiety.

It is a very mean nature that won't borrow once in a while.

Well regulated love is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

In the home the power behind the throne is the eldest daughter.

Matrimony is a hard teacher, but some people will learn under no other.

A fool and his money are soon parted, for the general good of mankind.

A man's goodness must be in his heart, not in his head, if he wants to be well balanced.

Time and tide wait for no man, but if they did some men would get there late just the same.

Some young people who marry in haste have to hustle so for a living that they have no leisure in which to repent.

The man with a million dollars thinks more of feeding one man a million times than he does of feeding a million men one time.

Played a Trick on Vanderbilt.

Brice's greatest play was building the Nickel Plate. He put in every dollar he could get, and from any source. There came a time, too, when, to save himself from utter ruin, if not something worse, he had to sell. He went to Vanderbilt, whose road the Nickel Plate paralleled. Vanderbilt wouldn't buy the Nickel Plate. He said he could afford to wait the first mortgage foreclosure and buy it from a Sheriff.

"If you don't buy it, Jay Gould will," said Brice.

"Oh, no, he won't," said Vanderbilt.

Brice then went to Gould. He knew that he didn't want the Nickel Plate, but he had a beautiful scheme to propose. He knew Vanderbilt would buy the road before he would allow Gould to get in. Here came Brice's strategy.

He told Gould that if he would sit silent and not contradict, neither affirm nor deny, any newspaper articles to the effect that he was going to buy the Nickel Plate, and after this clamor should have continued for a week, if he would then ride slowly over the Nickel Plate in an observation car, Vanderbilt would buy the road, and he would give Gould \$500,000.

Gould didn't care for the \$500,000, but he was a jocular speculator, and it struck him that the whole thing would be a majestic joke on Vanderbilt. The papers said that Gould was going to buy the Nickel Plate. Gould, when questioned, looked wise. At the end of a week he manifested, snail-like, over the Nickel Plate in the rear end of an observation car, and had all the air of a man who was looking at a piece of property. Stories were wired about Gould's trip from every water tank and way station along the line, and before Gould had reached Chicago Vanderbilt, in a fit of hysterics, wired Brice that he would take the Nickel Plate. Vanderbilt took the Nickel Plate and Brice was saved.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Administering Ginseng.

The greatest care is taken by the Chinese of the pieces of ginseng of the finest quality. M. Hue says that throughout China no chemist's shop is unprovided with more or less of it. According to the account given by Lockhart (medical missionary in China) a visit to a ginseng merchant, it is stored in small boxes lined with sheet lead, which are kept in larger boxes containing quicklime for absorbing moisture. The pieces of the precious drug are further inclosed in silk wrappers and kept in little silk-lined boxes. The merchant, when showing a piece bared of its wrappings to Mr. Lockhart for his inspection, requested him not to breathe on or to handle it, while he dilated on its merits, and related the marvelous cures he had known it to effect. The root is covered, according to quality, with the finest embroidered silk, plain cotton cloth, or paper.

In China, ginseng is often sent to our friends as a valuable present, and in such cases there is usually presented along with the drug a small finely finished double kettle for its preparation. The inner kettle is made of silver, and between it and the outside copper vessel is a small space for holding water. The silver kettle fits in a ring near the top of the outer covering, and is furnished with a cup-like cover, in which rice is put, with a little water. The ginseng is placed in the inner vessel, the cover put on, and the whole apparatus set on the fire. When the rice in the cover is cooked, the medicine is ready, and is eaten by the patient who drinks the ginseng tea at the same time.

The dose of the root is from sixty to ninety grains. During the use of the drug, tea-drinking is prohibited for at least a month, without any other change of diet. It is taken in the morning before breakfast, and sometimes in the evening before going to bed.—Chambers's Journal.

Dean Hole and the Oxford Snob.

Dean Hole, the distinguished English churchman, who recently visited this country, dearly loves a good joke. One day a somewhat snobbish Oxford friend of his, wishing to impress upon the Dean the high social character of his familiar acquaintance, wrote him a letter, beginning:

"My dear Countess," and then scratching out "Countess," substituted "Hole."

Whereupon the Dean, not to be outdone, began his reply: "My dear Queen," and then drew his pen through "Queen" and substituted "Diok."—New York Sun.

A GREAT CAPTURE.

RESULT OF THE ATTACK ON THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

We Lost \$70,000,000 of Trade and Sold Less Goods—Farmers the Greatest Sufferers Through Smaller Exports—Sometimes They Sold More Goods and Got Less Money.

It is unnecessary to remind the American people that they were to capture the markets of the world as soon as the wall of protection was broken down and they could reach out beyond the confines of the markets of the United States. Volumes have been written upon this subject by the free trade newspaper editors, volumes full of promises—let us look at the practical side of it.

At the present time the only details of our exports of American products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, that have been issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department are those relating to mineral oils, breadstuffs, cotton and provisions. The official returns show the quantities and values of each of these commodities that have been exported to foreign countries during this and the previous fiscal years.

Instead of there having been a large increase in our exports during the 1895 year, ten months of which period the Gorman tariff was in operation, strange to say our official statistics show that we have been selling less of our products in the markets of the world since our wall of protection was broken down, and that the promises made by the free trade writers were misleading and their theories based upon false premises. In the following table we give the decrease in our exports, with the quantity and value of mineral oils, breadstuffs, cotton and provisions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, as compared with the previous twelve months:

DECREASE IN EXPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

Mineral oils—	Quantity.	Value.
Cruke, galls.	10,998,805	\$765,979
Naphthalene, lbs.	70,883	\$7,441
Illuminating, galls.	15,498,951	\$1,074,213
Residuum, galls.	16,208	\$2,475
Breadstuffs—		
Barley, bush.	3,181,871	1,417,117
Oats, bush.	87,917,392	15,712,393
Wheat, bush.	5,130,377	1,936,533
Rye, bush.	221,967	121,345
Wheat, bush.	12,126,541	15,461,545
Wheat, four, bush.	1,599,314	17,359,091
Totals, 10 months, lbs.	\$30,953,735	\$4,439,333
Provisions—		
Cattle, number.	28,932	2,931,453
Pork, lbs.	7,592,261	\$15,537
Canal, lbs.	2,311,177	145,835
Salt, lbs.	392,267	35,293
Fresh, lbs.	28,598,929	1,432,473
Butter, lbs.	34,741,333	623,549
Hams, lbs.	8,983,818	1,978,812
Eggs, lbs.	3,389,899	287,782
Lard, lbs.	28,579,374	3,516,959
Dairy products—		
Butter, lbs.	6,195,780	1,157,232
Cheese, lbs.	13,456,969	1,683,738
Net money loss		\$68,661,819

Of 22 different articles it appears that of five only did we export larger quantities last year than in 1894; that in the case of four articles only was there an increase in value; of 17 out of the 22 commodities we sold less in quantity and of 18 we sold less in value.

In the case of illuminating oil, which shows an increase of over \$4,000,000 in the value of our exports, there was a decrease of 15,400,000 gallons in the quantity exported. The recent sharp rise in the price of coal oil accounts for this difference. Among the provisions it will be seen that we sold over 23,600,000 pounds more last year, but received \$3,516,000 less money than in 1894. We also sold 34,744,000 pounds more bacon, but received \$623,549 less money.

Capturing the markets of the world on any such basis as this, where we have sold larger quantities of our commodities at much lower values, can hardly be a profitable undertaking for the producers of such articles. No doubt the cotton growers will bear out in this statement, because, although during the break in the wall of protection we sold upward of 860,000,000 pounds more cotton in ten months than during the corresponding period of the previous cotton crop year, yet the price received for our total exports of cotton was \$3,430,000 less than when we sold over a million bales less. In other words, we have practically given away 1,624,000 bales of cotton for nothing, and have also received \$3,430,000 less money than we did when we sold a smaller quantity in 1894.

Build Local Factories.

Every growing, ambitious Eastern, Southern or Western city desires more factories. It wants them of different kinds, also, so that one may be busy while another is dull, and skilled labor will be in active demand. In order to attract investments all such towns should help elect protectionist Congressmen, and make their influence felt by chambers of commerce and the press in favor of protection. Such displays of the industrial spirit impel manufacturers to establish factories and encourage their wealthy friends to invest therein. When a town votes for a rampant free trader for Congress, and through its board of trade denounces manufacturers as "monopolists," it is likely to be left severely alone, despite all probable undoubted natural advantages.

The Value of Hops.

While our exports of American grown hops were practically the same quantity during the eleven months ending May 31, 1894 and 1895, the value received during the later period was less than one-half of what was paid a year earlier. Hops that sold at thirty cents a pound for export in 1893 were, early in 1894, worth less than fifteen cents a pound to ship abroad after the markets of the world were thrown open to us.

Follow the Example.

The San Francisco Journal of Commerce urges its local manufacturers and producers' association to institute a California week, or even a California day each month, when the various business houses of San Francisco will display in their shops and on their shelves goods of California manufacture.

The Sheriff's Race.

A deputy sheriff yesterday started from the Receiving Hospital with two insane men who had been committed to the asylum at Ukiah.

"You had better take some along to help you unless you want to have some trouble," suggested one of the police surgeons. "Two men I should think would be too many for you."

"Not much. It is easier to take two men than one. I'll show you how I do it."

The deputy led the man, who imagined he was King of England, to one side and confided to him:

"Your Majesty, that man over there," indicating the man who thought he was an eight-day clock, "is as crazy as a bedbug, and is liable to hurt some of your subjects if he gets loose. I want you to help me take care of him till I can lock him up in the asylum."

"That's an unseemly occupation for the King of England. Bah! Attend-ant to the insane!" remarked the disgraced monarch. "But I will do it. I like adventure. You will take due precaution to conceal my identity or your head will be the price of your carelessness."

The deputy whispered to the human clock.

"Do you see that fellow over there?" indicating the king. "Well, he's crazy, and if you don't keep your face toward him he's liable to stop your hands and touch off your alarm. Now, I want you to help me watch him till I can land him in the asylum. Then you can run right along."

When the deputy left the hospital the king and the clock had locked arms and were hanging to each other desperately. The deputy smoked and read all the way to Ukiah, while the insane men took care of each other.—San Francisco Post.

Baseball by Electricity.

A practical test at Palmer's Theatre yesterday and was at once branded a success. The stage is fitted up as a ball-ground. The players are small figures stationed in their respective positions. The catcher stands behind the plate and plays "back" or "off the bat" just as the circumstances denote. He moves on a sort of wheel. The umpire stands in the box. The pitcher stands behind the batter and gesticulates with great emphasis. On the line are the "coaches," who wave their hands in a delirium of baseball frenzy. The umpire automatically raises his hand. The batter, as if conjured from the depths, slowly emerges from a trapdoor at home plate and takes position. A globe in the pitcher's hand, denoting the ball, suddenly flashes and the ball is in play. It goes out, and then blazes in the pitcher's hand. Thus a "ball" or "strike" is noted. When the ball is knocked out, an electric lamp above the field denotes where it struck. Repeated flashes denote every move of the ball until it again reaches the pitcher's hand. The batter, when the ball is hit, scurries off for the first bag. If he is out, he drops through a trap door. If not, he continues around the circuit until he reaches home or is put out. Every play is called. A green flash denotes a foul.

The way the figures run, slide, emerge from and drop through the trapdoors is extremely interesting.—New York Tribune.

Chicago's Collapsed Fad.

Material of which John Brown's fort and Abraham Lincoln's log-cabin were made is now stacked up in a couple of barns in Chicago. It is a very good thing indeed that the amusement schemes which were responsible for the moving to this city of the two structures mentioned failed. Neither building should have been moved from the original site, which alone gave it interest.

After the failure of the several foolish plans of this sort originated before the World's Fair there is reason to hope that speculators here quite lost their zeal for making idle shows of the historic buildings.—Chicago Evening Post.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Many of the London clubs are very rich and possessed of much property in the shape of real estate and scrips. The Carlton has just invested \$40,000 in consols. The Carlton is the only club in London which includes among its items of expenditure per rents—\$30 per annum.

The value of exports for the fiscal year just closed exceeds the imports by over \$100,000,000.

DO YOU EXPECT To Become a Mother? If so, then permit us to say that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a true "Mother's Friend" FOR IT MAKES Childbirth Easy by preparing the system for parturition, relieving Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also shortened, the mother strengthened and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send twenty-one (21) cents for The People's Medical Adviser, 1000 pages, over 300 illustrations, giving all particulars. See our chapters of this great family doctor book are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women with suggestions as to successful home treatment of same. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, But Quick Witted People Use SAPO"

PRESIDENT OF TWO BANKS.

F. G. WEITING, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF WORCESTER, N. Y., AND OF TOLEDO, IA., TELLS HOW HE SUFFERED.

Thought at Times He Would Have to Give Up the Fight, but Perseverance and Science Conquers His Troubles.

From the Republican, Cooperstown, N. Y.

The people of the present are traveling a pace that would surprise the good old wives and knickerbockered grandfathers of a hundred years ago. Things are not done by degrees or stages in these days, but with a never-ending rush and hurry. In fact, this is the great leading trait of the American people, and it never fails to attract the attention of other Nations.

This constant hurry and ever present business pressure has not been without its effect upon the nerves of the race, and every year witnesses the increase of nervous disease. Modern science, however, has been keeping abreast with the times, and from the very demands made upon it there have sprung new departures and discoveries.

A reporter recently met Mr. Philip G. Weiting, who is President of the Bank of Wor-

cester, and of the Toledo City Bank, of Toledo, Ia., in the somewhat little town of Worcester among the hills of Otsego County, N. Y., and conversation drifted to the present topic. Mr. Weiting had been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia for twenty-five years, something which none but those who have themselves been afflicted by the disease can appreciate. Knowing that he had traveled far and wide in search of some beneficial treatment for his affliction, the reporter asked the President to give some facts in his own case.

He responded willingly. "Yes, I suffered twenty-five years from locomotor ataxia," he said. "I would not say that I am feeling better and my legs are stronger than ever before. I never did have much faith in either doctors or medicines, and my long siege of suffering helped along this distrust in them. Why, I could scarcely walk any distance at all, and could not stand long without my knees yielding beneath my own weight. A person cannot conceive of the suffering such a state brings upon the sufferer."

"I would go to Florida every year, and visited almost every health resort in the country. I went to the Sanitarium at Lowry Falls, Iowa, and also the very best in Michigan, but they didn't do me any good. I took the full course of their baths and massage and rubbing, without receiving any benefit. I thought I would have to give up all hope of ever curing myself. Finally I heard a good deal about Pink Pills through common report, and although I said I had no faith in medicines of any kind, I was induced to try them. Well, I took several boxes without deriving any apparent benefit, but was advised to keep it up, when I went to Florida that year three years ago this summer—I took a large quantity with me. After some months I stopped taking them, but my legs had become so much weaker and my nervous system had become so moderated that I could stand and walk better than I had done for years. Pink Pills did it, and you can imagine how I feel toward them. They did what nothing else could do."

During the entire interview Mr. Weiting remained cheerful and evidently did not experience the slightest discomfort in spite of the protracted period of his affliction. Although well along in years, he still actively engaged in financial enterprises that necessitate a vast amount of mental and nervous energy. Suffice it to say he lacks neither, but makes his influence felt wherever he is known. Besides being President of the Worcester Bank, Mr. Weiting is also President of the Toledo City Bank, of Toledo, where his advice and sound business policies are a controlling element.

His commendation of Pink Pills came un-solicited