Mrs. Archibald Rankin, living in Hickory Township, Penn., two miles east of Sharon, was subjected to an electrical shook last Friday that paralyzed her left side, and she is in a critical condition. Her case is phenomenal, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. She scare to be a human critical condition. Her case is pinenomenal, says the New Orleans TimesDemocrat. She seems to be a human
attraction for electricity, and in every
electrical storm she is more or less
shocked by lightning. About ten
years ago she suffered a shock from a
bolt of lightning that rendered her
powerless. Every year since then she
has suffered, and it is a common occurrence for physicians to be dispatched from Sharon to revive her. So
regular has this phenomenon become
that she has been provided with a
chair that rests on glass insulators,
commonly used on telegraph poles,
Mrs. Rankin considers herself free
from danger in the chair, where she
remains until the storm is over. When
she suffered the shock on Friday she
had abandoned the chair, not suspecting that she would be subjected to ing that she would be subjected to

The Early Birds.

It's the early birds that catch the worm, saith the proverb, but what a foolish worm it is to get up so early and be caught. Some of our farmers are the early birds. They go forth at dawn to catch up, as they call it, and they catch something else. Tramping through wet grass and stubble on cold. damp, frosty mornings like these, and going thus all day thereafter, brings to scores of them what they were not looking for. They come home in the evening to suffer all night with rheumatism. Now, while men must work, they need not suffer. Why should they when a bottle of 8t. Jacobs Oil will keep them all right? A good rub at night with it will so strengthen and heal the muscles they will resist the influence of the cold and dampness, and a man will be cured before he knows it. Let this be tried for a while, and if the man is not cured it is only because he hasn't the patience to rub the pain out. of our farmers are the early birds. They go

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

Ex-Speaker Reed manipulates the type writer as skillfully as he rides the bicycle.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure istaken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for test monials, free.

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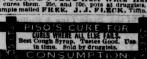
If your wife is overworked,

Do all you can to lighten her household cares. Begin to-morrow by sending home a package of



It means for her a half hour more sleep in the morning. A buckwheat breakfast can be prepared in a moment you know.

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THE CABBAGE CROP.

Keep the fall-planted cabbages grow-ing by cultivating them when the land is sufficiently dry to permit of this being done. After they have started vigorous growth a top dressing of nitrate of soda, at the rate of 100 or 150 pounds to the acre, will be found most beneficial. It will induce growth which will enable the plants to distance all the efforts of the cabbage worm to check them,—Southern Farm.

TREATING SEED WHEAT TO PREVENT SHITT

For each ten bushels of wheat take one pound bluestone and dissolve it in about three gallons of water. It dissolves best in boiling water. Heat one gallon, which will dissolve it, then add the other two. Now spread on barn floor or wagon box ten bushels of wheat, take an old broom and sprinkle and turn until all the grain is wet. Leave in a pile over night for next day's sowing, or prepare in morn-For each ten bushels of wheat take next day's sowing, or prepare in morning for afternoon sowing. Set the drill for about one peck more per acre, as it will not run quite so freely as before treating.—American Agri-

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH.

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH.

This variety of lily may be grown either in soil or water. The former method is for ordinary garden cutture, in which the bulbs are set out in a dry in which the bulbs are set out in a dry harmless as cats and much more so than dogs. I have had them come than dogs. I have had them come plenty of leaf mold in it, and four inches below the surface. To avoid danger from hard frosts the bed is covered with leaves, held in place by some fine brush or pine boughs. For water culture, the dry bulbs are set on the top of a glass vase or bottle, made for the purpose, with the bottom just touching the water, in late October and on until December, so that there may be a succession of bloom through the winter. After the bulbs have bloomed they may be set out in the garden to ripen for the next year's growth. In the garden this pretty plant blooms early in the spring. The water culture, the dry bulbs are set on the top of a glass vase or bottle, made for the purpose, with the bottom just touching the water, in late October and on until December, so that there may be a succession of bloom through the winter. After the bulbs have bloomed they may be set out in the garden to ripen for the next year's growth. In the garden this pretty plant blooms early in the spring. The bulbs may be set out in the open ground next month.—New York Times.

HOW TO KILL CHICKENS.

A novel method of killing chickens is being introduced abroad. Instead of sticking, bleeding, cutting the head off, etc., one takes the fowl in the left off, etc., one takes the fowl in the left hand by the legs, catching the points of the wings to prevent the fowl from flapping. He lifts the fowl up, the head hanging downward. With the right hand he takes the head, catching the neck between the first and third fingers, the thumb being on the face. The fingers must not crush the head, but must feel the bone at the back of the head firmly. Death is head, but must reet the sone at the back of the head firmly. Death is caused by lifting the left hand and pulling down the right with a quick jerk, thereby dislocating the neck at the very point where it joins the legitimate work.

A fly net and a darkened stable will do much toward preventing the horse wasting in fighting flies that energy which should be expended on his legitimate work.

Death is instantaneous if done prop erly, which can be told by feeling the neck, which ought to be quite soft and entirely detached from the head, so that there is nothing but flesh and skin between the thumb and finger. By this method there is no flow of blood, but the blood is allowed to run into the head, which is carefully kept hanging down until after the bird is plucked.—New York World.

CARING FOR BROOME CORN.

The broom corn crop is of vast im portance, and it is quite proper to give some consideration as to how the crop may be best cared for.

Quality and condition control the value of broom corn as well as other commodities, and best condition can be assecially obtained by following

be especially obtained by following certain rules and methods in caring for the crop. Cutting should be done before the corn is bleached out, as color is essential, and when green the brush presences despected. certain rules and methods in caring for the crop. Cutting should be done before the corn is bleached out, as world's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.

The poetry of farming has settled brush possesses advantages both in attractiveness and for working. When cut corn should be, as soon as posses, below the corn of all the corn of a seeds removed by running through the seeds removed the seeds remove

ble, hauled under cover, and have the seeds removed by running through the scraper. This done, it should be placed on shelves so arranged as to admit of a free circulation of air. In about ten days, if the weather is dry and all conditions are favorable, the corn will be ready to bale. It should be thoroughly examined, however, to see that it is dry and cured.

After the broom corn is thoroughly dry, the next step is to bale, and this operation should receive great card attention, there are too many shaky and lop-sided bales received annually, and it bothers those who handle them to keep them from falling apart. It being of great importance to keep the ends of the bales square and smooth, the brush should be handed to the packer in small lots, the butts of which, having been evened by striking down upon a table or other smooth surface, and the one who places the brush in the box of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the brush in the box of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the brush in the box of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the press should take care to keep the butts up close aggingt the angle of the press should take care to keep the press sho who places the brush in the box of the press should take care to keep the butts up close against the ends of the box and the brush properly lapped in the interior. Use No. 9 fence wire, five to the bale, and it is not a bad idea to have a lighter wire to tie at each corner, and press sufficiently to have a good, compact, tight bale which will endure the long journey and the handling. No matter how carefully and successfully every step in the production of the brush has been performed, the profit of the crop will deformed, the profit of the crop will de-pend, other things equal, upon proper baling. Great care and attention should be given to have the seeds removed; there is too much fraud practiced by baling up trash, seeds and crooked corn in the bales with straight brush. Bale the crocked by itself.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A PLEA FOR THE SKUNK. Skunks are more useful to the farmer than most people are willing to admit, says W. W. Maxim. They have always been regarded as nuisances and wantonly destroyed. Here in New England for the last ten years the white grub has made terrible havoe with the grass fields by eating

off the roots just beneath the surface of the soil. In some places large areas are entirely destroyed, not a green spear of grass being allowed to grow. In other localities there are large spots entirely killed and the remainder more or less injured, making the grass very thin where there is any. These worms are the large brown beetle called the June bug.

The skunks, where they have been allowed to live, have dug in and eaten these grubs in vast numbers, the crows also assisting them greatly in the good work. Last year the beetles were not so numerous as in former years, owing no doubt to the depredations of these two agencies.

Skunks do no damage to field crops to speak of, their only mischief consisting in depredations on chickens and eggs during the night, and that could all be avoided if the farmers took proper care of their poultry. There are other depredators that would seize them if left exposed. There is no excuse whatever for leaving chickens overnight where skunks can have access to them. They cannot open doors nor climb up after eggs in the nest boxes. Instead of killing skunks for these reasons, a farmer had better look after his poultry.

The skunk will not leave any scent

than dogs. I have had them into the barn in daytime while skunk have not been duly appreciated. -Germantown Telegraph

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Bright, red combs, clean plumage, plenty to do, indicates good health and also shows that the use of condiments is necessary.

Early and close culling are the two principles upon which, to a very considerable extent, success depends in improving the poultry.

It is said that the polled Angus grades are more in demand in Europe than any other cattle. Herefords come next and Durhams last.

Dr. McClintock, of the University of Michigan, has been making experi-ments with hens' eggs, and finds that many of them are infested with deadly Excessive gum on cherry trees seems

because the control recession to be due to lack of potash. At least a bushel or so of unleached wood ashes worked well into the soil about the roots of a tree that was badly affected caused it to heal over smooth, grow vigorously and bear abundantly.

So often the side branches of farm So often the side branches of farm work fail to pay because carried on negligently. A dozen hives of bees should bring the farmer as much revenue as a ten-acre wheat field. The return the care of his chickens would bring is underrated, and even the children are not trained to a proper in them. interest in them.

The farmers who take a pride in

which the latter are oftentimes blamed.

It is often a good plan to turn the poultry into the clover field. Clover is generally well occupied by insects, which gives the hens something to hunt for, and it is also rich in minerals, containing a large proportion of lime. Soft shell eggs are not likely to be laid by hens running in a clover field, unless the hens are very fat. All kinds of fowls thrive on clover, and as it is a cheap food it will pay to let them have the run of the field.

Eggs gathered up here and there

them have the run of the field.

Eggs gathered up here and there about the farm cannot be relied upon as fresh. As far as possible the hens should be obliged to lay in the poultry house, and the eggs gathered up several times a day, so that there is no chance for a stale egg to be packed up unknowingly. If the hens are permitted to lay in the fence corners, under the barn, or in the out buildings, the out-of-the-way nests are likely to be overlooked when the weather is bad or one is in a hurry, and thus the stale egg gets into the basket and spoils the reputation of the poultry man.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

The advance made in knowledge of foods, their preparation and effects in recent years is something wonderful, and undoubtedly much remains to be learned in all these directions, as well as in others relative to domestic economy, especially in our wastefulness. Americans do not know how to use material in the saving manner of a number of Nations, the French and Chinese for example. A Frenchman will prepare the head and feet of a chicken in the most palatable and nutritious manner. Among the more important kinds of food caten here are wheat, corn, milk, buckwheat, beans, peas, potatoes, beef, cabbage, apples, chicken, veal, mutton, pork, codfish, eggs, and oysters. The time of digestion varies from two hours to five and a quarter hours, apples and codfish requiring the shorter time and pork the longer. Wheat, beets, potatoes, eggs and oysters each require three and a half; corn and buckwheat, three hours and a quarter; peas, beef and mutton, three hours: cabbage, four hours and and a quarter; peas, beef and mutton, three hours; cabbage, four hours and a half; chicken, two hours and forty-five minutes; milk, two hours and a five minutes; milk, two hours and a quarter. In regard to the cooking of meats, it has been said that the gridiron is typical of the advancement of civilization. Beefsteaks should not be pounded in the barbarous fashion employed by some cooks. A thick, juicy, clean-cut steak should be held as closely as possible to the hot coals and turned quickly in order that all the nourishing juice should be kept inside. Salt should not be used until after the meat is cooked as it hardens after the meat is cooked, as it hardens the fibres and renders the meat dry,

the fibres and renders the meat dry, tough and tasteless. Those who are either too thin or too fat should make a careful study of themselves and their foods and eat accordingly. A cheerful disposition, free from care and worry, will go far toward helping in the assimilation of food, without which it were useless to hope for flesh. A person inclined to corpulency should exercise freely and avoid fats, oils and veretables which contain should exercise freely and avoid fats, oils and vegetables which contain starch and sugar in large quantities. Foods for fleshy people to avoid, or which they should use very sparingly, are fresh bread, butter, milk, sugar, sweet potatoes, fat meats, corn, pastry, cake, sweetmeats and liquids. Attention to one's diet can accomplish complish more for health than many people yet know.—New York Telegram.

RECIPES.

Fishballs-Pick fish left over from breakfast, mix with half quantity mashed potatoes, tablespoon fine bread crumbs soaked in water, pepper (salt if necessary) and one egg. Shape in balls

and fry.

Butter Mush—Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter, put enough flour to absorb butter, but do not brown. Add little by little, stirring all the time, sweet milk till the mixture gets the consistency of a porridge. Stir till the flour is well cooked; remove from fire, flavor with a teaspoonful of sugar and salt to taste. Serve with milk or and salt to taste. Serve with milk or

cream.

Creamed Cabbage—Use only the white, hard inside of a small head of cabbage, cut in small pieces and cook till tender. Strain off the water through a colander. Put a tablespoon of butter in the kettle, one tablespoon of flour and one pint of milk, flavor with sugar, salt and some mace. Put cabbage in, stir and serve. (Sugar may be omitted.)

Boiled Codfish—Soak the fish over

Boiled Codfish-Soak the fish over Boiled Codfish—Soak the fish over night in cold water. In the morning boil till tender, remove from fire but let remain in the kettle. Make gravy of a tablespoon butter, heaping table-spoon flour and boiling water. When boiling put in a teaspoonful dry mus-tard and some salt. Chop one hard-boiled egg fine, mix in gravy and serve in gravy dish. Serve fish on hot platter.

platter.

Peach Blanc Mange—Peel eight peaches, cut in four parts, removing stones. Boil one cup sugar with one pint water, put in peaches, let boil up, dip out the fruit. Have one-third of a box gelatine soaked in cold water, stir into the sirup, stirring till dissolved. Flavor with lemon. Put in peaches to heat once more. Place mitture in a nice dish to cool. Serve peaches to heat once more. Place mixture in a nice dish to cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Cucumber Salad—Peel and slice very thin. Put in a soup plate in lay-ers with salt between. Put another ers with sait between. Put another plate bottom-down on top, with a weight on. Let stand for one hour, pour off the salt water and mix with one-half teaspoon ground white pep-per, two teaspoons sugar (may be omitted), one teaspoon parsley chopped fine and white vinegar al-most to cover. Put in salad dish and leave alone for one hour, then serve.

leave alone for one hour, then serve.

Swedish Beef Soup—Boil a good soup bone and some meat left from other meals together with one carrot, one parsnip, one-half turnip, one green onion and some celery in enough water to make the necessary quantity. Mix one egg, three-fourths cup of milk, teaspoon sugar, pinch of salt and enough flour to make a stiff batter. When the soup is ready salt and strain it and bring to a boil. Drop one-half teaspoon at a time of the batter in the soup and boil till done.

Beef Rolls—Take roundsteak one-

Beef Rolls—Take roundsteak one-half inch thick, cut in pieces about three inches, salt and papper one side. Cut fat pork in stripes as long as beef pieces, put one strip on each piece, roll together and tie with a fine string. roll together and tie with a fine string. Cut a good-sized dry onion in small pieces, fry in wide kettle, then put plenty of grease in and brown the rolls, turning once. Pour boiling water on, cover and cook slowly. When done remove strings. Make gravy by adding some flour to the grease in the pot and thinning with boiling water. Strain over the rolls in a hot dish.

A Remarkable Race.

Smith Hurles, over six feet tall but Smith Hurles, over six feet tall but weighing only ninety pounds, and a man named Phillip, weighing 200 pounds, raced at Hurleton recently. Phillips won and thereby astonished some of the spectators who parted with their loose cash in the firm belief that the tall thin man was a sure winner.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Observations recently made on a criminal beheaded in France proves that the heart beats continued for six minutes after the ax fell.

BUSEMONES

Hoops and bustles are imminent! Mrs. K. B. Henry, of Boston, has been a commercial traveler for nine

Prussia has just decided to throw open medical colleges and degrees to vomen.

Countess Castellane (nee Anna Gould) has joined the ranks of Paris

women cyclers.

It is against the law in Norway for girls to marry until they can knit, bake and spin.

bake and spin.

Professor Huxley's wife has been granted a pensien on the British civil list of \$1000 a year.

Mrs. Hearst, of California, has a collection of laces which rivals that of the Queen of Italy.

Mrs. Frances Hodgeon Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," makes all of her own dresses.

Lady Loudouderry gives an annual prize to the one of her tenants who has the neatest and best kept garden.

Mrs. Casimir-Periar has organize I Mme. Casimir-Perier has organized crusade against the use of birds' breasts and wings for decorative pur-

During the past year the Empress of Austria has shown decided signs of recovery from her long fits of melan-choly.

Queen Victoria spends most of her time at Osborne in a tent on the lawn, although she takes a six-mile drive

The German Methodist Conference at Milwaukee, Wis., voted unani-mously against admitting women to Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun, Gen-

eral Custer's daughter, read a poem at the Atlanta fair on Blue and Gray Day, September 21.

A priest of a prominent church in Paris says that he will give communion to no woman who presents herself at the altar in bloomers.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Frost, of Monmouth, Me., runs a grist mill. She turns on power and watches the machinery while her husband writes poems. A mother, whose daughter stooped, made her carry a book on her head several hours a day. This gives a remarkably erect and graceful carriage.

The alumns of Wellesley College are planning to endow a chair of mathematics as a managing in honor.

are planning to endow a chair of mathematics, as a memorial in honor of their former President, Miss Helen

Miss Douglas, who is the champion amateur markswoman of England, re-cently scored fifty-seven bulls' eyes in succession with a revolver at twenty

The Princess Eulalie, who made such an impression at the World's Fair, broke one of the bones of her ankle while playing tennis the other day and is going on crutches. Rhoda Broughtou, the English nov-elist, is a lover of roses, and her little old house in a little old street in Ox-ford has a walled garden overrun with rose bushes and latticed vines.

Mme. Dieulafoy, of Paris, has worn men's clothes since 1870. She goes to balls in a swallowtail coat, with her hair clipped close to her head, yet she is called "exquisitely woman-ly."

When putting gloves on always begin by buttoning the second button. Then when the glove has been buttoned to the top the first one can be easily buttoned without tearing the kid.

Teresa Brambilla, the original Gilda in "Rigoletto," died recently in Milan at the age of eighty-two. She was one of five sisters, all noted singers, of whom she and her sister Marietta were the most celebrated.

A Sister of Charity is the first wo A Sister of Charity is the first wo-nan to receive a decoration in Hol-land. She was made a Knight of the Order of Nassau-Orange by the two Queens of Holland during their re-cent visit to Overyssel. The Catholic University at Wash-

ington has decided to admit women as pupils in all the higher studies, in-cluding science, philosophy and art. They will also be admitted to all the lectures in the regular and special courses, but they will not be matricu-lated or awarded degrees.

FASHION NOTES.

Flowered chameleon silks and sat-ins, cross-barred with wide black sat-in lines, make elegant fancy waists, with black velvet or black satin trimming.

The cloths of the season show a rough surface in almost every instance. Checks and plaids are shown, but always with the surface deeply indented, and the fibre plainly visible.

Tweeds and serges will always be standard goods. They are serviceable for all costumes requiring a good, durable weave, and have the merit of being obtainable at very moderate

An importer of velvet ribbons states that sales of velvet ribbon this year have been far ahead of those of the first months of 1894. The demand is principally for linen-hack, heavy silk-faced grades in widths from No. 1 to No. 7. Taffeta is still the favorite silk, and

Taffeta is still the favorite silk, and silk is still one of the most favored materials for general wear. Changeable effects are most sought, and so great is the demand for them that it cannot be supplied. Small figures are preferred to large ones, and chine patterns are more prized than distinct designs.

The latest shape is like a handkerchief with a hole cut in it for the
neck. One point lies on the back,
one in front and one on each shoulder.
There is no visible opening. Sometimes very fine lace is used for these
mouchoir collars, and, quite as often,
fine lawn, mull, etc., trimmed with
quantities of lace.

The largest sailing ship affoat has just been completed at Bremen. She is called the Potosi, is a five-master, 394 feet long, fifty feet broad, with a draught of twenty-five feet and a carrying capacity of 6150 tons.

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cellently proportioned and has great, sparkling black eyes. She is always attired in the height of fashion.—

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to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

A new electrical hair cutting and a new electrical hair cutting and singeing apparatus seems to be a great success in New York City. It consists of a comb, the teeth of which are covered with a platinum wire, and a simple contrivance by means of which this wire is raised to a bright heat. Than he worker the comb, through Civil War, and a familiar figure in the streets of quaint old Chelsea, Mass., has caused a sensation by marrying young Miss Ada Swain, who has piloted his unknowing footsteps through the city for ten years. The bride groom is sixty, the bride only nineteen years old.

Everybody knows the strangely associated couple, who always were accompained in their walks by a small terrier, and who were presumed to be father and daughter. The girl has lived with the blind man ever since she was a child. She has developed into one of the handsomest young women in Chelsea. She is tall, excellently proportioned and has great, Civil War, and a familiar figure in the Then, by moving the comb through the hair, it cuts the hair smoothly and evenly.

Broke the Record for Club Swinging.

L. B. Bax, of Wellington, Australia, recently beat the record for swinging two pound clubs. The conditions were that he was never to stop, and relays of members of the gymnastic club attended during the whole time. Bax kept going for twenty-six hours, thus beating the record by one hour.

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