Railways of India.

The Director-General of Railways in India reports that some forty-five different railway projects have recently been approved by the Government and are now in course of construction. The various lines will, when completed, aggregate 6163 miles of railway. The private enterprises are encouraged by certain concessions from the Government, such as free use of land and provision of rolling stock. The Parliamentary Commission, which has investigated into the resources of India, has reported that 60,000 miles of railway are needed in India to develop the resources of the country.—Detroit Free Press.

Finding a Rich Mine.

"The discovery of the Young America mine in Sierra County was a great piece of luck," said Senator Tiery L. Ford. "Oliver Sunderhouse was walking the flume for the Sierra-Buttes Mining Company at $2.50 a day, when he picked up a piece of float rock that was rich in free gold. He traced it to a ledge up in the mountain side. That claim kept forty stamps running for about four years and made over $1,000,000 for its owners. Sunderhouse became wealthy, but speculated and is walking the dumes again."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Bruisers.

No set of men in the world more aptly illustrate a certain important point than prize fighters. The point is with regard to the punishment they give and have to take. Whether victors or vanquished, they come out of a contest bruised from head to foot. That such men should be seen with all the blue spots cured seems marvelous, until we know that they have used St. Jacobs Oil. Every one knows the virtue of the great remedy and that it will cure bruises, and the moral is, all can profit by the example. If the fighter knows he can be so easily cured, it is a lesson to all subject to hurts; they will lose no time from work if they use it.

There are eighty convicts in Belem prison, Mexico, just now under sentence of death.

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

The express companies have again raised the rates for transporting money for banks.

$100 Reward. $100.

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. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces 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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila.

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

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Weak and Languid

"Our little Katherine had whooping cough, after which she lingered along from day to day, poor, weak, languid. She could scarcely eat anything. Her flesh was soft and callow. I gave her

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and she soon began to crave something to eat. She steadily improved, and today is in full good health. Her flesh is solid, her cheeks rosy, appetite good and her sleep refreshing." MRS. M. A. COOK, 34 Fulton St., Peabody, Mass. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

R R R

ADWAYS READY RELIEF

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

STOPS PAIN

Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents a Bottle.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

N Y N U—46

$3 A DAY SURE SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live, send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

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Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

FARM AND GARDEN

CHURNING EACH COW'S MILK BY ITSELF.

There is considerable loss from mixing the cream from milk of different cows in churning. There is a difference in the churning qualities of milk, some cream coming to butter sooner than others. We have known some housewives to put the buttermilk back in the churn and get considerable butter by rechurning it. In this case probably some of the cows gave cream that came very quickly when churned. It is this difference in cows that makes much of the demand for separators, which will get all the butter out of any milk that is possible.—Boston Cultivator.

USES OF FEATHERS.

Many people neglect to save the feathers of their poultry, thinking them of but little value. Such persons will be surprised at the following uses to which they are put: The quills from the second and third joints of the wing of the turkey are used for making feather dusters. Large quills of both geese and turkeys are used for feather bone. Dry chicken feathers are used for cushions, and the feathers from the large Pekin and Aylesbury ducks are mixed with those of geese. Feathers are also valuable as fertilizers and will pay for the saving. Feathers for market should be clean and free from blood. Any of the commission merchants will receive them on consignment.—New York World.

HANDLING UNMANAGEABLE HORSES.

For fifty years I have helped my friends and neighbors with horses they could not drive safely, writes J. Keese, of New York. At first I used whip and bitting bridle as others did, and I thought I must. Both caused much suffering, and in many cases bad habits also, while the fear of the whip made matters worse. By degrees I learned that gentleness and patience would take away the horse's desire to continue former habits, and the young ones would not learn them unless frightened or vexed. Although advanced in years I still continue to drive the wildest colts and horses, with the worst of habits, without difficulty and with success. I have bred and trained hundreds of colts without using a bitting bridle.—American Agriculturist.

INOCULATION OF TREES.

Almost from the time that gardening and treeplanting became a diversion or industry there have been men dabbling in quack nostrums for accomplishing impossible results on the growth of cultivated plants. No sooner is one exposed than another is introduced, but in the main they are the same old humbugs under new names or recommended for some new purpose. Boring holes in the stems of trees and filling them with honey or molasses to make the fruit sweet was in vogue in Europe several centuries ago, at least we must suppose so from the fact that intelligent men who were writing on horticultural subjects in these days denounced the practice. Then came inoculating the stems with sulphur to kill noxious insects feeding on the wood or foliage, and this is still recommended and practised by the ignorant and victims of charlatans, who profess to sell secret remedies. We learn that there has been an "Elm Inoculating Company" doing a flourishing business in inoculating elm trees in the suburbs of this city, professing that by such an operation they can check the ravages of the elm leaf beetle. It is not at all strange that charlatans should try to sell their nostrums, but it does seem somewhat strange that they can find purchasers at this age of the world and so near this great city.—New York Sun.

A FRIEND OF AGRICULTURE.

The death of Louis Pasteur recalls how much agriculture owes to this great and most useful scientist. It was his discovery of the germ by which the silkworm was diseased, and the yeast germ, by which fermentation in beer that led to the souring of it, was caused, that really led the way to the accurate knowledge we now possess of the multitude of invisible organisms that affect both injuriously and beneficially all organized matter—the milk of the dairyman, his cheese and butter; the trees of the orchard and all manner and kinds of plants that grow, and others which cause diseases in animals. His investigations and discoveries explained the nature of these minute bodies, that were really discovered two hundred years ago, and were described by Leuwenhoek and other naturalists, but whose special nature and offices were unknown until Pasteur studied them and learned their habits of life and their effects upon matter and animals upon which they exerted their most curious influences.

It was he, too, who first suggested the methods of rendering these active and everywhere prevailing bodies inocuous by the action of heat, and the term by which this action is now known, viz.: "Pasteurizing," is so excellently adapted for its use that it should be kept for this purpose, and its equivalent, sterilizing, dispensed with. Pasteurizing not only indicates the methods by which sterilization is accomplished, but it connects with the process the name of its inventor, and recalls to the mind—and will do so as long as our language survives—his eminent services to his race. Surely this man may justly be termed a help bearer to the world.—New York Times.

TESTING AND PRESERVING EGGS.

A way to tell bad eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if good they lie on their side; if bad they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always uppermost unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in the water, always end up, never on its side. An egg that lies flat is good to eat and can be depended on.

How to keep eggs is a problem that has attracted the attention of inquirers from the earliest times.

They all agree that the most practicable method is to envelop the new-laid egg in a coating of some impermeable substance, such as wax, tallow, oil, or a mixture of wax and olive oil, or of olive oil and tallow. Codet de Vaux suggested the plunging of eggs for twenty seconds into boiling water, in order to coagulate that portion of the albumen nearest the shell, and to pack them in vessels half-filled with sifted cinders. This process, which, by-the-by, has been well known in some parts of Scotland for many years, yields excellent results; but if neglected for but a second or two the eggs are liable to harden.

For home consumption the French peasantry have for ages preserved their eggs in a very simple fashion. They have a wooden case, or a large barrel, and pack the eggs in thick layers of sawdust, fine sand, chalk, bran, cinders, or coal dust so that they do not touch each other. In the maritime provinces the peasants use larger layers of ashes moistened with soft water. Both of these processes are successful.

Another system recommended is found to answer extremely well. The eggs are placed for an hour in a solution of fifty grammes of salicylic acid and a little spirits of wine diluted with a quart of water, and afterward packed away in bran in the cellar. At the end of three months they were found in perfect condition and as well flavored as if just fresh laid.—Southern Farmer.

STRAW AND FEED.

In many sections of the country feed will be very valuable the coming winter, and the man who has a good lot of oat straw, and even wheat straw, and carefully saved, has the bulk of the material which, if fed understandingly, will prove a small mine of wealth to him. Straw is deficient in feeding quality, principally in albuminous matter and fats. The thing to do is to feed some food with it so as to restore the "harmony," and to do this, if some sort of succulent food is fed as roots or silage, and, in addition, if 200 pounds of oil meal is fed with each ton of straw, a very well-balanced ration is secured, and one on which the cattle will do very well if they are not compelled to expend the greater part of their feed in protection from the cold. The feeding of straw and other light foods as the bulky part of the ration calls for the best of housing, if the full measure of the food value of the ration is to be obtained. This is why straw is not regarded as a satisfactory part food for the winter milker, but where this cow has succulent food in some form and grain strong in proteins, and has little exposure to the weather of winter, it is found that there is no objection to moderate quantities of straw being used. It is the abuse of it that has given straw an unfavorable reputation. Men use it as full feed with which to economize, and, not properly combining it with proteins, failure results, and the conclusion is at once formed that "it is a pretty good thing on which to starve a herd." Too much straw with a full ration of proteins is apt to aggravate this matter of bad effect, but if a daily addition of roots or a small feed of silage is given it acts as a laxative, and nature has a natural way, and then even dairy cows may be fed a limited amount of bright straw with commendable economy. Balance the ration in some way and save the straw to feed and do not use it as bedding only. It has a feed value.—Practical Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Where other fruits flourish usually grapes will grow.

The cherry tree is less trouble than any other. Plant out and let alone.

Undersized fruit of any kind is undesirable either for market or home use.

It is of no advantage to set out fruit trees unless good care is given them.

The larger the number of fruit the larger proportion of seeds to the pulp.

One of the essentials in growing fine strawberries is a good, rich soil prepared in a fine tilth.

In all localities the treatment must vary according to the character of soil and the conditions of growth.

In order to make the most in the growing of small fruits there should be no vacant places. Have the rows full.

One of the principal advantages with small fruits is that they furnish a supply of fruits before tree fruits will come into bearing.

The canes of raspberries that have borne fruit this year can be cut out now to a good advantage, and give the new growth of canes more room.

Trees should not be planted out until they have ceased growing, the newly grown wood matured and the leaves nearly or quite all fallen off.

The matter in all fruits first becomes starch and then sugar. After it has reached the starch stage it will ripen as well off the tree as upon it.

Good care should always be taken to secure good, strong, vigorous plants for fall planting, as weak plants will rarely live through the winter.

By thoroughly plowing and manuring the land intended to be set out in trees in the spring, the work of planting out can be done earlier and better.

A Humming Bird Plant.

In Syria, near Damascus, there is said to grow a humming bird plant, the flower of which bears a close resemblance to a humming bird. The breast is red, the wings are a dark green, the back yellow, the head and tail a bluish black.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

MOCK TURTLE

One cup of cold meat cut in small pieces, pepper and salt to taste, one small onion, two quarts of water; boil two hours, then a quarter of an hour before serving boil three potatoes, cut in dice; one pinch of cloves, a little allspice, one hard-boiled egg chopped fine, sweet marjoram and parsley to taste, brown flour in butter, put in each. If you have green corn put a little in.—New York World.

A STOVE ON A PLATFORM.

A housewife who has suffered from backache caused by leaning over the cook-stove, which usually stands several inches too low for comfort in working, has had her stove placed upon a small platform, a little larger than the stove, and about nine inches high, so that the cooking utensils on the stove will be within easy reach without stooping. Those who are planning houses would do well to include such a platform in their ideal kitchen. The cost would be slight.—New York Post.

TO DRIVE AWAY ANTS.

If you get some green peppermint, which usually grows by the brookside, and lay it on the floor and shelves of your pantry and kitchen you will find that the ants disappear immediately.

Apply powdered sulphur very liberally to the parts most frequented by them and they will turn their feet in some other direction; or sprinkle sugar on a damp sponge, and when the feast is under way drop the sponge in hot water.

Put pieces of camphor gum or cloth wet with camphor on the pantry shelves and the ants will disappear.

Use plenty of powdered borax in the pantry.—Philadelphia Times.

HOW TO PREPARE TRIPE.

I will tell you how I saw it done more than fifty years ago in my father's house, writes an old housekeeper. My sister did the work and I helped a little. The beef's paunch is carefully emptied, turned inside out and laid in a tub, and the opening sewed up with a large needle and linen thread. Then air-slaked lime is thoroughly sprinkled all over it, special care being taken in sprinkling the honeycomb part. I am not sure how long the tripe lay before it was tried with a broad-bladed table knife to see if the lime had loosened the inner lining of the tripe, but I know my sister watched it, and as soon as it scraped white and nice looking, it was scraped thoroughly, rinsed several times and set to soak over night in plenty of water with a handful of salt in it. I remember seeing my sister add more lime sometimes—perhaps the lime had been slaked too long—and I am sure she was careful to cleanse it just as soon as it was loosened. It would "set" if left too long. I think the next morning the stitches were cut and care was taken to see if any part had been neglected, and then the knife was used again, the tripe being cut in pieces of the size to suit. The soaking is kept up until one's judgment tells one that it is properly cleansed and ready for cooking.

The process is not a pleasant one by any means, and the lime is hard on the hands, but something can be done to help by a pair of loose gloves. If this is tried I wish the result might be reported. In the days of which I speak we made "rol-a-chees" of the tripe and beef, but that is a custom which has gone out of date. It is an appetizing dish on a cold winter day.—American Agriculturist.

RECIPES.

Pea Soup—One pint of peas soaked over night; boil in four quarts of good beef stock, with an onion, turnip and carrot, if desired; stir frequently that it may not burn; serve with toasted bread cut in small pieces.

Parisian Toast—Beat well two eggs, add a little salt and one cup of milk, pour over six slices of bread and brown quickly on hot buttered griddle; place on platter and cover with chopped bits of meat or cold fish made very hot in a little butter and water.

Roasted Lamb's Head—Boil a lamb's head, remove all meat from bones, mince fine and season to taste; place in a dish with a cupful of stock and cover with a dressing of eggs and bread crumbs; brown in the oven; serve with a gravy made from the pot liquor.

Spice Cakes—Yolks of three eggs, one-half cup shortening, one cup molasses, one-half cup sweet milk, three cups flour, two small teaspoonfuls baking powder; spice with quarter teaspoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and one teaspoonful lemon; drop on buttered paper on tins and bake quickly.

Curds—To a pint of warm milk add two small tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful lemon juice and one teaspoonful liquid rennet. Pour into a pretty dish, stir well and let it stand in a warm, but not hot, place until the curd is set. Then place where it will become cold, and serve with or without flavored whipped cream.

Prune Pudding—Heat a little more than a pint of milk to the boiling point, stir in a little cold milk in which is rubbed smooth a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch; add sugar to taste and three well-beaten eggs and a cupful of stewed prunes with stones removed; pour into a buttered dish and bake twenty minutes. Serve with cream.

Salad—Three cold boiled sweet potatoes cut into half-inch squares. Cut into very small pieces two small stalks of celery, season with salt and pepper and pour over a French dressing made as follows: Three tablespoonfuls salad oil, two of vinegar, one teaspoonful onion juice, one saltspoonful each salt and pepper. Stand in cool place two hours. Garnish with olives.

New York Potatoes—Four cold potatoes boiled in jackets (not too long and all of same size). Peel and cut into halves the long way; do not break. Scoop out each half and fill with filling made of less than a cup of milk, half a cup of picked codfish, a tablespoonful of flour and one egg; cook five minutes; fill shells, from which cut a thin slice so they will stand well on buttered dish, and brown in hot oven.

Leather tires will in the future be employed on bicycles made for the French army.

NEWS NOTES FOR WOMEN

GOSSIP.

A duke's daughter is a nurse in a London hospital.

Lieutenant Peary avers that Esquimau women all wear bloomers.

According to The Critic Miss Braddon has just published her fifty-sixth novel.

A garter show that has been well patronized in Paris is to be transported to London.

Madagascar's Queen is described as looking very pretty and piquant in light blue silk knickerbockers.

Queen Sophia of Sweden is one of the most enthusiastic friends and promoters of the Salvation Army.

Are white wedding dresses going out? In Paris every wedding gown now ordered is of pale pink or rose color.

The Princess of Wales is very fond of bric-a-brac, and especially of ornamented photographs, with which her rooms are filled.

Lady Anne Blunt, grand-daughter of Lord Byron, is deeply imbued with socialistic ideas, which she received from her husband, Mr. Wilfred Blunt.

Lady Randolph Churchill (according to a gossip) is tattooed with a snake around one arm. The operation took place during her visit to India.

A woman with apparently lots of time in Ransom, Mich., has just completed the sewing of an even 17,000 little bits of cloth into a patchwork quilt.

A strip of oilcloth will be found a very useful thing in lining a belt. It will keep in shape admirably, and preserve its stiffness to the end of time of possible wearing.

Mme. Calve's professional income averages $1630 a night during the season. Her traveling expenses are paid, but she has to provide her own board and lodging.

"The "new women" are coming to the front in Finland, too. They have formed volunteer fire brigades in Helsingfors and other towns, and have done first-rate work.

The Duchess of York is doing what she can to perpetuate Scotch fashions. She wears the winsey gown, the tartan shawl and cairngorm brooch frequently upon public occasions.

A Mrs. Grace broke the woman's bicycle record in England the other day by riding from London to Brighton and back, a distance of 104 miles, in seven hours forty minutes thirty-five seconds.

The Empress of Russia is evincing great interest in the advancement of female education in that country, particularly in the Maria Feodorovna Institute, named after the Dowager Empress.

It is not generally known that a sister of Robert Louis Stevenson is a literary worker. She is Mrs. de Maito, a contributor to the London magazines and one of the wits of the Literary Ladies' Dinner Club.

The will of the late Miss Emily Faithfull who died last May, shows that she left property valued at $4300, and bequeathed it all to her friend, Miss Charlotte Robinson, who is "Home Art Decorator to the Queen."

Rhoda Broughton is still living at Oxford, England, a stately, charming woman, just beginning the autumn of life. She rarely goes to London now, but is always pleased to welcome her literary friends to her home, in the classic old university town.

FASHION NOTES.

Persian silks have hairlines of black velvet.

Fur boas have lace and flower hangers in front.

Chiffon boas are dotted with tiny humming birds.

Traveling hats are of soft felt, like a man's slouch hat.

Marie Antoinette fichus are made of corded silk muslin.

Baby pins of tiny torquoise are set in a narrow gold bar.

Black and white striped velvet is suitable for rich waists.

Star-shaped buttons are composed of rhinestones and pearls.

Tam O'Shanter traveling caps are made of soft woolen goods.

Plaids are fashionable now, but are the French plaids, not the Scotch.

The combination of black and white remains distinctly fashionable, notwithstanding it has been so long in favor.

Small jeweled buckels are used for trimmings, and, like the fancy buttons, give a dash of brilliancy and effect that is most satisfactory.

Short velvet coats with skirts of smooth cloth will be among the favorite dresses of brides for calling costumes, and will also be worn by guests at the wedding.

Although many of the new-fashioned waists are made with basque effect there is no sign that belts, and consequently buckles, are to be put away until next season.

Shawl costumes are revived for traveling. They are made of laid-by shawls and very tastefully show seamless jacket backs and half-loose fronts. A velvet vest fastened with knob buttons fills in the open space.

A Novel Incubator.

The idea of hatching eggs by electricity may appear somewhat far-fetched, but electric incubation is not only being carried on in Germany, but is growing up into an important industry. A Strasburg electrician, after three years' experimenting, declares that with the electrical incubator ninety chickens can ordinarily be counted on out of every 100 eggs. An electric mother, a box in which the freshly hatched chicks can find heat and protection while being at liberty to run about on the ground when they choose, has been devised as an accompaniment of the incubator.

Booths are to be erected in the squares of Copenhagen containing telephoes, conveniences for writing and an office for receiving letters, besides newspaper and boot black stands.

A Dangerous Tiger.

A well known student in the habits of wild animals, writing of the stealthy and dangerous character of the man-eating tiger, mentions a case that happened a few years ago in the Nagpur district in India. A tigress had killed so many people that a large reward was offered for her destruction. She had recently dragged away a native, but being disturbed had left the body without devouring it.

The shikaris believed that she would return to her prey during the night, if it was left undisturbed upon the spot where she had forsaken it. There were no trees, nor any timber suitable for the construction of a mucharn. It was accordingly resolved that four deep holes should be dug, forming the corners of a square, the body lying in the centre.

Four watchers, each with his matchlock took their positions in these holes. Nothing came and at length the moon went down and the night was dark. The men were afraid to go home through the jungles and so remained where they were. Some of them fell asleep.

When daylight broke three of the shikari issued from their positions, but the fourth had disappeared; his hole was empty. A few yards distant his matclock was discovered lying upon the ground and upon the dusty surface were the tracks of a tiger and the sweeping trace where some large body had been dragged along.

Upon following up the track, the remains of the unlucky shikari were discovered, but the tigress had disappeared. The cunning brute was not killed until twelve months afterward, although many persons devoted themselves to the work.—Atlanta Constitution.

Mustard a Delicacy.

The mustard without the beef was offered to Katherine the Shrew in derision, but if Shakespeare's heroine had been in China the suggestion would have been quite natural.

When the Chinese delegates met their English colleagues in the Sikkim-Tibet boundary commission a few days ago none of the English fare at luncheon in camp was so appetizing as the mustard. The Chinese leader ate the condiment in good-sized mouthfuls without a morsel of meat or bread.—Boston Transcript.

WOMAN'S ENEMY.

PERITONITIS SELDOM SPARES ITS VICTIMS.

When It Does She is But a Wreck---Physicians Have Long Been Powerless ---The Experience of a Baltimore Woman.

From the Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. J. P. Grove, a married lady with grandchildren, lives 417 Pinkney Place, Baltimore. She would easily pass for a woman of half her age, and owes her present state of good health and probably her life to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A *Herald* reporter called at the house a few days ago and was informed that Mrs. Grove had gone out for a walk and would soon be back. The scribe was ushered into the parlor to await her arrival. The room gave every evidence of refinement and the care and attention of a good housewife. Choice books lay around giving proof of the intelligence of the family, and the walls were decorated with many rare articles of virtu and bric-a-brac from South America, Japan, and other countries. When Mrs. Grove was announced the reporter was astonished to find her such a young looking and healthy woman. She is well educated, and is a fluent talker and interesting to listen to. She, however, declined at first to speak of the results she had experienced from taking the Pink Pills as, she said, she did not like to have her name appear in print in any way. "However," she added, after some little hesitation, "the pills did me so much good that I might be doing wrong by not letting some other sufferer know what they did for me." Then she said, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are certainly all the proprietors represent them to be. I never had such relief from any other medicine. A short time ago I had an attack of peritonitis which left me in such a prostrated and nervous condition that I despaired of recovery. I could neither sleep, eat or read with any degree of peace or satisfaction, and life was absolutely a burden. Having heard that others had been cured of the same troubles by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I secured several boxes and began to take them. As if by magic I at once began to improve. They cured me, and now I have no symptoms of nervousness or of the disease which so prostrated me. Now that's enough," said Mrs. Grove, in reply to another question. She walked to the door as lightly as a young girl and, with a pleasant good morning to the reporter, disappeared within the portals of her happy home with a little grandchild clinging to her skirts.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

People are dying in the City of Mexico at the rate of three dozen a day from "enteritis," a kind of cholera.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Try Them All,

Every Tom, Dick and Harry's Buckwheat.

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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.

Ladies or Gents, $75 a month, using or selling Gray Platers, or taking orders for our to plate. Plate gold, silver, nickel, copper, white metal, manufacture the materials and exhibit, teach the art, only complete outfit, including trade secrets and formulas, lathe, wheels, tools, all materials for preparing, polishing, plating and finishing, he toys, small in traveling case, large for shops, description, prices, testimonials, samples free. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dep't 16, Columbus, O.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

"A Handful of Dirt May be a Houseful of Shame."

Keep Your House Clean With

SAPOLIO

the food for all such.

How many pale folk there are! People who have the will, but no power to bring out their vitality; people who swing like a pendulum between strength and weakness—so that one day's work causes six days' sickness! People who have no life for resisting disease—thin people, nerveless, delicate!

The food for all such men, women, or children is Scott's EMULSION. The hypophosphites combined with the will tone up the system, give the blood new life, impr the appetite and help digestion. The sign of new life be a fattening and reddening, which brings with it stre comfort and good-nature.

Be sure you get Scott's Emulsion when you want it and not a cheap substit

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists.