The Chinese Emperor has santioned the immediate building of a railway from Shanghai, passing through Su-chau and Chin-kiang to Nan-king, in order to forestall the demand for such

The T. G. C. Y.

If we take up a modern atlas and look over the map of the United States, we see the traceries of rivers and railroads so intertwined as to be confusing. But main stems and main streams, are plainly lined. It is very much like a chart of the human system, with nerves and arteries well defined. Particularly do we see the G. S. N. (great Static nerve) main stem, which can carry to the square inch more pain than some railroads carry in freight. A prominent business man in a big city was attacked by Sciatica. The pain was awful. He hurried home in fear that he would be cripple! by it. In half an hour he was cured by St. Jacobs Oil. He now takes big stock in that famous remedy, and travels on the T. G. C. Y. (take good care of yourself) plan, keeping a bottle of the great pain cure always at hand.

There have been, it is said, 257 murders in

There have been, it is said, 257 murders in the Indian Territory within eight months.

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

in organization of agricultural newspaper n has been formed at Chicago.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. as mercury wil such places by the sense of smell and completely derange the wholesystem when entering it through the much such access Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internal surface and the proportion of the such proposed of the contains of the surface of th

In Olden Times

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

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is a great deal of money to pay for a novel, but that is what The Century is said to have paid for the right to publish Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Sir George Tressady," which begins in the November number of that magazine.

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

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restoker. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, 1894.

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

## **Gastric Dyspepsia**



troubled me for worse and could hardly perform my household duties. household duties. I had severe pains treated with our physician six avail. I resorted to Hood's Sarsapa then six bottles I am free rilla, and having taken six bottles I am free from all distress in my stomach and am no

longer troubled with dyspepsia." Mrs. Man-garet Fenner, Indian Falls, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who wrote "Robert Elsmere," is the author of

"Sir George Tressady," a great novel which will appear, in '96, exclusively in The

CENTURY MAGAZINE.

This is only one of many attraction

which "the world's leading periodi-cal" will have in 1896. There will be novels by W. D. Howells,

Amelia E. Barr, and other novelists; stories, etc., from Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling,

Henry M. Stanley, George Kennan, Marion Crawford,

and more. It will be the great-est year THE CENTURY ever had. Subscribe NOW—don't miss a single number. Begin with a single number. Begin with November (first number of the

November (first number of the new volume). Price \$4.00.

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URL, WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Boot Cough Syrup, Tractes Good, Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION



The comb is the index by which the general health of the fowl may be gauged. A bright red comb indicates good health in both sexes. Its size increases as the laying period approaches. Large combs are indicative of great egg-producing capacities. When the comb is pale and shrivelled tonics are necessary. In such cases the hatchet is often the best remedy.

—New York World -New York World.

EFFECT OF IMPURE SALT ON BUTTER. When good butter, packed in good condition, and having no appearance of white specks, is found afterward to be speckled, the cause is due to impure saft. Some saft contains lime, of white specks, is found afterward to be speckled, the cause is due to impure salt. Some salt contains lime, either in form of gypsum or chloride, and when mixed with butter this in a short time becomes decomposed, forming lime soaps with the fat of the butter. These soaps are insoluble and early the speckled with the salt of the butter. ing lime soaps with the fat of the but-ter. These soaps are insoluble and cannot be washed out of the butter by any after treatment. The longer the butter is kept, the worse this defect becomes, until in time the effect of the salt is to produce a bad flavor in the butter, thus destroying its quality as well as its appearance. Only the very best of salt should be used in butter or cheese making, for the same butter or cheese making, for the same defect will appear in cheese thus salted. The cost of the salt is so small that it is mistaken economy to spoil the product to save a few cents in a month.—New York Times.

HINTS ABOUT BUILDING SILOS.

Professor F. H. King, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, gives some hints about the building of silos that are worth remembering by those who may have occasion to construct one of these storage repositories, namely: The walls must be solid and rigid, and in a wooden silo the lumber used must be of some kind that will not must be of some kind that will not readily decay, and which has little tendency to warp. Neither Norway or Florida pine, nor common hemlock, oak, or basswood are suitable for silo linings. White pine is the best available material and this should be cut narrow, or not more than six inches wide. Silos should be deep, and not broad and shallow, because the pressure needed for the preservation of the forage increases rapidly with depth, but on account of the great weight and pressure it is diffi-cult to build a square silo deeper than twenty to thirty feet. When the silos were first introduced they were rather shallow, and the forage was pressed by adding weights of plank, stone and

The cattle and sheep are feeding on pasture in which there is about ninety per cent. of water. In addition to this they drink copiously, possibly somewhat more than the quantity in the grass they eat.

The water lost by copious perspiration too, is greatly in excess of that at any other time of the year. The urine voided is in the same excess. Now, these excretions, both from the skin as well as from the kidneys, not to mention the milk, contain a large quantity of salt, which must be supplied in the food. Thus the sabaccous matter exuded from the skin has thirty-seven parts of salt in each 1000 parts of it; while the actual water perspiration has seven parts in 1000, and the urine has three per cent. The milk has some salt in it, and thus altered the supplied the winter when seemingly at rest. If the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when they go in, the result being that when they go on, the result being that when they go on, the result being that when the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when they med for the lowers, little ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when they be the flower shie the winter when seemingly at rest. If the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when they be the flower shie the sum of how and they be go on, the result being that when they be on the flower shie they men seemingly at rest. If the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when the ground is frozen these flower shie done had protection to the milk and the urine has three per cent. The milk has some salt in it, and thus altogether, at this season, when all these excretions are in the most active condition and the cow is drinking a larger quantity of water than is usual at other times, the supply of salt water than is usual at other times, the supply of salt water than is usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times, the supply of salt water than its usual at other times. ger quantity of water than is usual at other times, the supply of salt must be proportionate to the loss of these ways. Doubtless disease is used by want of salt that is not supplied, and farmers should take note of these insects for their guidance. A cow needs fully two ounces of salt daily, which is nearly a pound a week.—Southern Farmer.

FEED FOR PIGS.

Cows and hogs go well together, writes A. Selle, of Wisconsin. Following after the cattle and consuming the skimmilk produces an animal well adapted for breeding purposes. The tendency of corn-fed hogs is toward a fineness of bone and weak-pass of the muscular system. Milk is toward a fineness of bone and weakness of the muscular system. Milk
and clover countaract this bad effect.
By using the proper foods two litters
a year can be had from each sow.
Wean the pigs when six to eight weeks
old, and feed middlings or cornmeal
and skimmilk. Many farmers do not
think it is profitable to raise two litters a year, but if the pigs are fed
milk in winter it is good practice. Of

course a dry warm stable is necessary to get best results.

While milk is the best single food While milk is the best single food for hogs I prefer to use it with other feed. Why favorable results are obtained, I cannot say, unless it be that ordinary hog feed is too concentrated, and milk acting as a diluent increases its value. I have slways fed my milk after it has clabbered, although other good feeders use its weet. In summer it will curdle in thirty-eight to forty hours. In winter add warm water or place it near the stove. Clabbered milk if fed alone and too liberally forms lumps. This may be prevented forms lumps. This may be prevented by stirring thoroughly before feeding, or pouring from one vessel to another. The safest and most profitable method is to mix the milk with an equal quantity of middlings or cornneal. This

250 to 300 pounds can easily be obtained at the above-mentioned age. With young animals a bushel of corn will ordinarily produce an increase of eight to twelve pounds of pork. Even better results will be obtained if skimmilk is fed at the beginning of the fattening period, and the meat will have a more delicate flavor. Among the wealthier classes there are many who are willing to pay an extra cent a pound for pork produced under the proper conditions and put up in an attractive manner. It pays to cater to this demand.—American Agriculturist.

adapted for this work, as, with proper care, flowers from them can be had almost as soon as winter's hand has removed the more hardy forms from our gardens. But to have the window garden we must do our part right early; we must get ready now. If you want flowers from bulbs in your window this winter, get them now, and now don't mean this month, this week, or this autumn. It means the moment you have finished reading this article to sit down and write your order for all you want, and send by first mail. most as soon as winter's hand has re-

mail.

The question of soil is one that is sadly overrated; while it is true that the hyacinth prefers a sandy soil, made very rich for some previous crop, and a situation where the roots are always near the water, it is equally true that very fine flowers can be produced on heavy soils that are not rich.

To produce a good bulb is a very different matter from flowering one already produced. When a bulb has perfected its growth under favorable circumstances, the development of its

circumstances, the development of its flower is a foregone conclusion. It must and will flower under any condition of soil or climate. Without soil of any kind, simply in glasses of water and in the heaviest clay, equally good results have been attained.

The great cause of failure comes from overestimating their hardiness. They are classed in the catalogues as hardy, when in reality they are far from it. It is true they will most generally withstand the rigors of our winters, and flower fairly well, but for good success frost should never reach the bulbs, and in Holland, where our by adding weights of plank, stone and earth, but it was soon discovered that with more depth the requisite pressure could be secured without any considerable additional weight. — New York Sun.

SALT THE STOCK.

The need for salt is greater at the fall of the year than at any other. The cattle and sheep are feeding on pasture in which there is about ninety per cent. of water. In addition to company the salt is greater at the salt is greater at the fact that much of the preparation for the flowers the bulbs make during the winter when seemingly at rest. If the ground is frozen this work cannot go on, the result being that when

Sunflower seed add lustre to the plumage.

Oats are one of the very best feeds for moulting hens. The Pekin ducks develop early and are good market fowls.

Geese thrive on plenty of good pasturage and plenty of water.

Train the young poultry to roost in the poultry house from the start. Generally sheep can be wintered cheaper with grain than without it.

To be certain of having fresh eggs care must be taken to gather them daily. A pound of copperas dissolved in two gallons of water makes a good dis-

A little lime-water applied to plants cossionally will kill the little worms

If ducklings are exposed to wet weather they are apt to take oramps in their legs.

Wheat and corn, half and half, was he best grain feed for hogs at the Il the best grain feed for hogs at the Il-linois Experiment Station, wheat alone next, and corn alone third, all being

It is time that the chicks that are It is time that the chicks that are huddling together in the coop in which they spent their early days were put in the houses they are to oc-cupy this winter.

cupy this winter.

A subscriber writes that he has fed silage successfully for four years. In cold weather it is a warm, nourishing feed. He has also fed shook fodder, cut on the same machine used for cutting ensilage. This feed, after being run through the machine, will be eaten up clean. If some of the poorest parts are rejected, mix with them a little bran or ground feed, and they will be eaten also.

Feeding lineaged oil to fattening

is to mix the milk with an equal quantity of middlings or cornmeal. This will do away with the danger from lumps. If the pigs are not being crowded for fattening, add some clover hay.

Hogs to be raised profitably must be ready for butchering at eight or ten months. If the pigs have a good pasture after being wesned, and are kept in good condition by giving skimmilk and mill feed, a weight of will be eaten also.

Feeding linseed oil to fattening steers is the novel suggestion made because oil is so cheap. Dr. Voeloker to the animals made no gain. When the animals made no gain. When gained nearly two pounds daily. Moral: Feed linseed meal as freely as the animal will thrive upon it.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A polish for shirt bosoms is made by melting together one ounce of white wax and two ounces of spermaceti. Heat gently and turn into clean shallow pan; when cold cut or break into pieces about the size of a hazel nut and put in a box or bottle for use. When making boiled starch add a little of the wax in the proportion of one hazel nut to twelve bosoms. When ironing smooth first the bosom very carefully, then place a clean cloth over it and iron lightly, remove the cloth and with a clean, smooth, pretty hot iron, iron rapidly. When about ironed dry, take a cloth wrung dry in cold water and rub lightly over the bosom, following with the hot iron immediately.—Buffalo Commercial.

FACTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

It is well to know Grease may be removed from woolen goods by sponging same with strong cold coffee.

cold coffee.

Black silk may be renovated by a thorough sponging with stale beer placed between newspapers and pressed with hot iron.

Two parts of crude oil and one part of turpentine removes white spots from furniture and makes as good a solish as one can desirate heavy

polish as one can desire to have Fine laces may be cleaned by being packed in wheat flour and allowed to

remain twenty-four hours.

Food may be kept hot by covering and setting in a pan of hot water.

A little kerosene mixed with starch gives a gloss to collars and cuffs.

Lobsters should always be boiled at home.—New York World.

CARE OF STUFFED FURNITURE.

The flat willow abomination known as a furniture whip, should never be allowed to touch stuffed furniture, no matter how cheap the covering, for the only result of its use is irreparable injury. The dust which sifts through the covering settles in the stuffing, and the sole action of the whip is to bring this dust to the surface in ridges, which all future dusting of the outside fails to remove. Furniture which has been treated in this way on examination will be found to bear dark marks corresponding to the dark marks corresponding to the stroke of the whip and delicate colors, especially in brocatelle, the their freshness and beauty very ton, not from usage, but a mistake idea of

All furniture should be protected from the dust as much as possible. When a room is swept, all the lighter articles should be removed, and the articles should be removed, and the heavier ones covered closely. A whish broom and soft cloth should be then employed to remove the particles in the coverings. First a good brushing with the broom, then a thorough wiping with the cloth, which may be dampened if the fabric will stand it. The woodwork is best cleaned with a The woodwork is best cleaned with a paint brush, followed by a damp cloth.

The dust which sifts through to the stuffing and springs never shows itself, and while some superfine housekeepers may object that to leave it undisturbed is uncleanly and unhealthy, yet all the whipping in the world would not remove but a tithe of what is inside, besides marking the covering forever.—Detroit Free Press.

RECIPES.

Tomato Toast-One cup of cold cooked tomatoes, any bits of cold beef (finely minced), put on slices of buttered toast. Set in oven and brown.

Graham Gems-One pint sour milk, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one tea-spoonful soda. Thicken with graham flour, drop in pan with spoon half the size you want them when baked.

Ham Patties-Chop bits of boiled ham very fine (those unfit for slicing). To this add- for one pint of meatone cup of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful white pepper, one saltspoonful celery salt, one-half cup of milk. Mix, fill patty pans and bake twenty minutes.

Oyster Loaf -- One quart solid mean oysters, three eggs, one-half cup finely chopped celery, one saltspoonful white pepper, two slices minced salt pork. Enough toasted bread crumbs to mold this into oblong loaf. Dot this with bits of butter and bake in slow oven one hour.

Luncheon Potatoes--Six large-sized potatoes: bake until nearly done: repotatoes: bake until nearly done; re-move from oven. Cut in half, remove center with a spoon and add to it one hard-boiled egg, a drop or two of onion juice. one teaspoonful mixed mustard. Fill skins with this mixture, return to the oven and cook un-til the tops are brown.

Broiled Sardines--American canned Broiled Sardines—American canned sardines will answer very nicely for this and are much less expensive. Place the fish on broiler (drained of all oil,) broil quickly over hot fire. Have toasted bread ready, cut as nearly the size of fish as possible. Lay fish on this with half-slice of lemon to each Saran with letture and viscash. each. Serve with lettuce and vinegar.

each. Serve with lettuce and vinegar.

Rissoles—When pastry is left from pies, etc., set away in cold place and it will keep a long time. Roll out very thin; cut about the size of a cracker; in the center put one table-spoonful cold chopped soup meat or any cold meat seasoned with salt, pepper and sage; roll, and fry a delicate brown in very hot drippings, like a doughnut. Serve on a napkin with paraley.

Tomato Preserves -Select sound, yellow, pear-shaped tomatoes; wash and prick with a needle to prevent their bursting. Put their weight in sugar over them. Let stand over night. Next morning add enough water to cover them. Boil slowly until the fruit is clear and sirup is almost candied. Before taking up add to each pound one sliced lemon, rind and each pound one sliced lemon, rind and all, and one small bit of ginger-root.

The Only Gold Toilet Set.

The Only Gold Toilet Set.

The only complete gold toilet service in the world belongs to the Khedive of Egypt. It was made in London and consists of twenty-eight pieces. Each piece bears the monogram of the Khedive in diamonds, the same being surrounded by a fillet in imitation of that of the Grand Turk. Upwards of 3000 diamonds and over 1200 rubies were used in decorating these golden toilet articles. The body of each piece is of eighteen-carat gold, and all are inclosed in a diamond-incrusted ebony

NEWS & HOTES

Mrs. Gladstone is a very fine organist and still plays occasionally at chapel worship.

Dr. Jennie M. Taylor has gone to Africa, the first dental missionary

among women. Over twenty National organizations were represented at the Woman's Con-ference in session at Atlanta, Ga.

If ladies are to be entirely in the

style nowadays they must wear jewels that match the color of their eyes.

Rev. Thomas Dixon's new Church of the People, in New York City, has a board of deacons, half of whom are

There are now twenty-five women in Chicago who are practising lawyers, and fifteen more will soon be admitted to the bar.

Women inventors took out 400 patents in 1894. Of these 160 were for articles of wearing apparel and 100 for cooking utensils.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York City, has two fads which she rides to their utmost strength—diamonds and athletics. She is also a lovely dancer. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New Mrs. Cornelius vanderout, or New York City, though a very domestic woman, despises the petty details of housekeeping, and leaves all the re-sponsibility to the manageress.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman occupy the pulpit of Park Street Church, Elmira, N. Y. They share the parish work, conduct the service together and in turn preach the sermon.

Mrs. George B. De Forrest, of New York City, collects fans. She has one of old point lace and pearl which belonged to the Pompadour. It has on it a painted portrait of Louis XV.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr says she wrote "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" in less than six weeks. Previously, however, she declares she had read eighty books in order to get the necessary Dutch

in order to get the necessary Dutch history.

Mrs. Theodoro Havemeyer, of New York City, has in her stables some very valuable horses, and her husband is an expert at driving a "four," but she never drives when she can possibly are id.

Miss Rose O'Hallaran, of the Lick Observatory, California, is one of the ablest women astronomers of the world. She is furnishing a series of astronomical articles to the San Francisco California.

cisco Call.

Mrs. Gould, a wealthy New York widow, has the distinction of having built a railroad—the Covington and Macon Railroad, in Georgia—which was the development of her enterprise and money.

Some of the friends of Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, have presented a handsome gold watch each to Miss Sawyer and Miss Burton, the two young women who nursed him through his recent dangerous illness.

The newest colors are a blue shade of steel called "Valkyrie," various shades of red of the American Beauty rose crder or color, a pinkish yellow, Gismonda purple, the 'bluet' shades of blue and shades of emerald green. General Sherman's daughter, Mrs.

Eleanor Sherman Thackara, is a wocontributed some practical articles on training school work to the magazines. She lives very quietly in Philadelphia.

Miss Alice King, the English novelist, who has been blind since she was seven years old, is an accomplished and fearless horsewoman and gallops over hills and rough moorland paths impassable to any but the most proficient rider.

At a recent wedding the group of six bridesmaids made a charming pic-ture in their frocks of simple white silk, with white satin waist riboons and large white velvet picture hats, with violets and black feathers. Each carried a large basket of violets.

They have a native woman lawyer in Japan, but only one. Her name is Mme. Tel Sono. She was educated in England, and while actively engaged in the duties of her profession, takes a great interest in the welfare of her sex. Mme. Tel Sono has founded a training college for women.

Mrs. Jennio King is a Georgia wo-man who is winning laurels as an evangelist, She holds remarkable re-vival meetings through the South, and her eloquence is described as phenom-enal, although her education is a limited one. She is a pretty young woman of twenty-eight, the wife of prosperous farmer, who does not object to her preaching.

FASHION NOTES.

Brown velvet edged with mink bands forms a large collar of a low guimpe waist of a bright red crepon. Plaids of unique coloring are again

in great favor, the preference being for French rather than Scotch plaids. Brocades, with gorgeous flowerings, are here again, and tulle for the young lady's ball dress is revived once

More.

A plaid dress for a girl of fifteen to sixteen years is of mixed red, blue, green and yellow, with a gathered vest of ruby velvet.

All the new rough-surfaced woolens the boucles, frises and bourettes are in great vogue for girls' dresses, for small and large alike. man and large alike.

The new materials displayed for winter gowns are in great variety, and all sorts of rough fleecy effects are among the latest novelties.

are among the latest novelties.

The newest and prettiest handkerchiefs are in the sheerest muslins, broadly tucked, and bordered by a deep frill of embroidered muslin.

The silver filagree photograph frames, so much the rage recently, have been superseded by the richer ones of gold in heavy open work patterns.

Most of the basques are added to the round waist by a narrow belt, so there is no limit to the usefulness of the belt buckle, providing it is an ex-

Expensive buttons and showy belt buckles remain distinctly in the fash-ion, and almost every gown has one or the other or both to complete the ornamentation.

A Queer Proposal.

A queer Proposal.

An aristocratic young lady of Magdeburg, Germany, had spent some time at the country seat of her uncle, and a young cavalier from Berlin had been paying much attention to her. Everybody thought it would be a good match for both, and affairs went on swimmingly, until the day drew near when the young lady was to return home. The nearer the day came the more disappointed were the young miss and her mother at the failure of the young man to ask the all-important question. Finally, they left their relative's house in great dismay, and just before leaving the young lady remarked to her uncle that it probably was as well for both, as her mother had not much use for such a "chickenhearted son-in-law." They left on a train on the narrow gauge railroad, connecting the valley with the nearest town.

After they had gone the young man.

connecting the valley with the nearest town.

After they had gone the young man questioned the uncle why the young lady had gone away so angry and hardly noticed him when bidding good-by. The uncle, a blunt exsoldier, repeated the remark made by his niece when leaving to the young man, who was touched to the quick by the insinuation of cowardice contained therein. He was very much in love with the lady, and had abstained from broaching the subject on account of not considering it proper to propose anywhere but at the young lady's home, which he intended visiting before long.

This remark, however, aroused his sense of honor, and, without saying

sense of honor, and, without saying another word, he mounted his horse, which happened to stand ready for an which happened to stand ready for an outing, and galloped after the train, which had left a quarter of an hour before. Owing to benign Providence and the management of this country railroad, he caught the train before it had reached the next station, Kraow. He spied the young lady at the window of a first class compartment, and, riding up to the train before it came to a full stop, almost shouted, hearthlessly, "My dear Miss — , I ask for your hand. Yes or no?"

In the station of Kraow, just as the train arrived, a "Yes" was joyfully approved by her mamma.—New York News.

There is a movement in England to the plis were gone I was up and about the house almost well. But my mother thought the source and the sum of the pulls amost well. But my mother thought the source amost well as the position than I ever had. "Some of our near neighbors attribute my regained body and health to some miracure was effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"There weeks from the day I swallowed the first dose of the pills I was as well as you seem et to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Treubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of wenkness. They build up that and sallow cheeks. In mental were and and about the house almost well. But my mother thought this she toget another box of the pills, and this she did, and here you see me stand be did, and heavy one stand the more ambition than I ever had.

"Some of our near neighbors attribute my regained body and health to some miracure and the first dose of the pills I was as well as you seem et to-day."

Pr. Williams' Pink Pills for Treubles peculiar to female and more ambition than I ever had.

"Some of our near neighbors attribute my regained body and health to some miracure and more than I wisso to get another box of the pills, and this she did, and health to some miracure would be a supplement of the pills and the supplement of the power of the pills I was as well as you seem et to-day."

Pr. Williams' Pink Pills for Treubles peculiar to female and

A MARVEL

REMARKABLE AND ASTONISHING OURE OF AN EXTREME CASE OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

How a Young Lady Regained the Use of Her Arms, Limbs and Speech in Three Weeks.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y. Too much hard study at school brought on St. Vitus' dance. Such was the common experience of Miss Glendora Rivers, daughter of Mrs. Amelia, Elizars of 69 Ry. perience of Miss Glendora Rivers, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Rivers, of 69 Ryerson street, Brooklyn. The disease grew worse every month, until the young lady's entire right side became paralyzed; but, now that a marvelous and permanent cure has been wrought, it will be interesting to read her own version of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"For more than a year," said Miss Rivers, "doctors attended me without effecting the slightest change in my condition. If any

slightest change in my condition. It any-thing, I grew worse under their treatment, until February of this year, when my condition became critical.

"I had lost the complete use of my arms and limbs and speech. I could only swallow liquids, and these only as they fed me with a spoon, when they could get my mouth open. I wanted to sleep all the time. The stupor I laid in was something like a trance, and no doubt I would have died if they had not

waked me up at intervals.
"The first week in March my mother, who "The first week in March my mother, who is a sick nurse, was advised by a neighbor to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my case. She got some of the pills—a box from Neilson's drug store, at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Hall street. Before I had taken one-half the contents of the box a remarkable change was noticed in my condition.
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They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a, box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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