Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Burning, Sweating Foot-Ease, and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the ihoes. Soid by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An automobile club has been formed in

Beauty Is Blood Deep Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up 'he lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A "War Cry" is to be printed in Java in the Malay language.

How's This?

Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Gatarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggista.

Hall's Family Filis are the best.

New South Wales contains more flower ing plants than all Europe.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco spit and smoze for late away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag
netic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To
Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak met
strong. All druggists, 50c or 81. Cure guaran
teed. Booklet and sample free Address
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

Danish lighthouses are supplied with oil to pump on the waves during a storm.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you wonder with the property of the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would so it effectually and still not permanently nipure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co. 1:5 Leonard St., New York City, Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Twenty-eight varieties of the lemon grow in Italy; in France, eleven.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c c

C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund m

Music boxes for bicycles are now manu factured by a firm in Hamburg, Germany

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c, a bottle There are 24,000 Gaelic-speaking High-fanders in the city of Glasgow.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak nen strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

One-third of the population of the world speaks the Chinese language.

"Honor is Purchased

by Deeds We Do."

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind - impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

An Acrobatic Crow

Herbert Oxley, a Norristown young man, has a talking crow which is a very remarkable bird, indeed. He plucked the creature in its infancy from a plumb tree overhanging the Perkiomen, and for over a year he has spent two or three pleasant hours every evening in educating it. The crow can awear in the following Italian, German, Span languages: French, Greek and Chinese. Its star feat is performed on a small upright pole. It climbs to the top of the pole and balances itself there on its beak as an acrobat would balance himself on his head. Then it begins nimself on his head. Then it begins to fan the air with its wings and to revolve slowly. The beak bites deep into the wood, the wings whir faster, and soon the inverted crow is twirling round and round with therapidity. whirling Dervish. It keeps this the pole in a dazed condition into the waiting hands of its master. There are many crows that can talk—they learn easily if their tongues are split -but very few can spin around their beaks.—Philadelphia Record.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKEAM NO. 93,284] "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM-For some time I have thought of writing to you to let you know of the great benefit I

Mrs. Johnson Saved from Insanity by Mrs. Pinkham

have received from the use of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound. Soon after the birth of my first

menced to have spells with my spine. Every month I grew worse and at last became so bad that I found I was gradually losing my mind.

The doctors treated me for female troubles, but I got no better. One doctor told me that I would be insane. I was advised by a friend to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and before I had taken all of the first bottle my neighbors noticed the

change in me have now taken five bottles an cannot find words sufficient to praise it. I advise every woman who is suffering from any female weakness to give it a fair trial. I thank you for your good medicine."—MRS. GERTRUDE M. JOHN-

Mrs. Perkins' Letter.
"I had female trouble of all kinds, had three doctors, but only grew worse.

I becan taking Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills
and used the Sanative Wash, and cannot praise your remedies enough."MRS. EFFIE PERKINS. PEAR LA.

THE ISLE OF SLEEP

In the tropically languorous sea of sleep
There stretches a coral strand,
Where the moonlight plays 'mid the leafy

That grow in the dream-world land

And here it is that fond dreams meet And dance on the sands of gold: While the misty shapes we chase in sleep Within our arms we hold.

A land where the gold-brown poppy bud Sways gently in the night, And with its opium-laden breath Lulis us to realms of light.

There are no sins, there are no fears, No sorrows or vain regret;
'Tis a slient kingdom of happiness
Where we wonder and—forget.
—Edyth W. Skerrett, in Life.

ONE MUST ECONOMIZE

BY HELEN O FORREST.

******* "I really don't know what I shall do about it," said Mrs. Peveril.

do about it," said Mrs. Peverii.
She was sitting on the arm of a sofa, in her own room, confidentially displaying the treasures of her wardrobe to Miss Sally Siphon, who had been her bridesmaid, just two years before. And the particular article which in spired so much doubt in her mind lay on a chair opposite—a soiled, silk dress, with the gores out of fash-ion, a wine-stain in the front breadth and the long train bearing evidences of considerable wear.

or considerable wear.

"No, I really don't," continued
Mrs. Peveril, surveying the garment,
with her head on one side. "It's too
passe to wear, and yet it's too good to give away.

don't you sell it?" said Miss Sally Siphon, briskly.

Sell it? Mrs. Peveril opened her blue eyes in surprise.

"Yes," nodded Miss Sally. "People often do. I know a very respectable woman who makes a regular business of buying ladies' cast-off dresses; and she gives you a good price for 'em, and you know that's so much toward One must economize in these hard times.

"Oh, that would be charming!" said Mrs. Peveril. "But—but I'm afraid Horace wouldn't like it."

"Don't say anything about it to orace," said Miss Siphon, in a Horace,"

whisper 'I won't," said Mrs. Peveril. "Shall I send Mrs. Isaacs to you

dear? "Do," said Mrs. Peveril.

Miss Sally Siphon took leave accordingly; and Mrs. Peveril took her silk dress, and laid it carefully away in a

bureau drawer.
"It's very stylish-looking yet," said
Mrs. Peveril to herself, "and I Mrs. Peveril to herself, 'and I shouldn't wonder if I got a decent

price for it.' Mrs. Isaacs made her appearance that afternoon.

"I understand that you have something in my way, ma'am," said she, rourtseying and smiling. "Miss Siphon mentioned—"

"Yes," said Mrs. Peveril, "a white silk dress!"

"Dear me, ma'am," said Mrs. Isaacs,
"I could have wished it had been black, or garnet, or plum color, or some o' them neutral tints. White is the unsalablest color as we have in stock. But I'll look at it. ma'am. never refuse anything in the way of trade.

And Mrs. Isaacs seated herself. smiling, until she seemel all white teeth and red lips, while Mrs. Peveril brought out the depreciated silk dress. "Oh,"said Mrs. Isaacs, with a glass at her eye; "old-fashioned, soiled, and a good deal worn!"

"The fashion is a little old," said Mrs. Peveril faeling the color mount.

Mrs. Peveril, feeling the color mount to her face. "It may be slightly soiled, but I have only worn it about

a dozen times." "I know lots of ladies as only wears their dresses once or twice, and then gives 'em to their maids,' said Mrs. Isaacs. "Then we can afford to pay a

Isaacs. "Then we can afford to pay a good price for 'em—"
"What will you give me for this?" interrupted Mrs. Peveril, shortly.
"I couldn't say more than ten dollars," replied Mrs. Isaacs, with another display of the white teeth. "If it was plum color or write green."

plum color, or myrtle green -"
"Ten dollars!" echced Mrs. Peveril.

"But it cost a hundred!"
"When it was new," said Mrs.
Isaacs. "But one can really get nothing for second-hand goods. I shall lose on it at ten dollars, but I would like to obtain your custom for the

future.

"Take it!" said Mrs. Peveril, abruptly.

She was almost sorry that she had sold the dress when Mrs. Isaacs had courtesied herself out of the house, with the bundle projecting itself be-neath the imitation shawl, and she was a little ashamed. But there was a ten-dollar bill, and she could have one of those exquisite bits of honiton lace, like Mrs. Chesterfield St. John's

"And I'll coax another dress out of "And I'll coax another dress out of Horacc," said she to herself. "Good-ness me! wouldn't he be angry if he knew I had sold anything to one of those second-hand dealers?" "Dear!" said Mrs. Peveril to her

"Dear!" said Mrs. Pevern to ner husband, that evening.
"Well, ducky?" responded the un-suspicious victim.
"I want a new white silk dress to wear to Mrs. Jennings's reception

Mr.Peveril put down the newspaper and twisted himself around in his easy chair, to obtain a better view of

his wife's smiling face.

'Another white silk dress!' said he. "Why, you've got one already, haven't

you?"
"Oh, that's worn out long ago!"
promptly responded Mrs. Peveril.
"Times are hard, Rosabel, "said Mr. Peveril. impressivaly

Mrs. Peveril felt for her handker

"You wouldn't have your wife go into society looking like a dowdy, would you?" said she. 'Can't you wear some of your other

silk frocks? "I'v set my heart on a white gros-grain," said Mrs. Peveril, plaintively. Mr. Peveril took up the newspaper again, and his wife had the good sense

to say no more.
"He'll get it for me," thought she and she chuckled to herself in a secrel sort of way, as she thought of the ten-dollar bill she had made out of the

Mr. Peveril stopped at a dry goods palace the next day, and priced white gros-grain. It was four dollars s

"And how many yards does it take to make a dress?" asked he. make a dress?" asked he.
The polite clerk really could not say. It depended so much on the height and proportion of the lady. From twenty-five to thirty yards, was,

"And the dressmakers' bill on top of that," almost shouted Mr. Peveril.

'No, I won't take it today!" And he strode away, muttering dire anathemas on the extravagance of the

How he came to select Blessington street as the especial down-town route for that particular day he never knew, but select it he did. And in front of stablishment which was half concealed by a grove of dresses swinging from above, as if half a dozen ladies had committed suicide by wholesale, he espied the following placard:

rgains in Ball-dresses. Inquire Within,

"By Jove!" said Mr. Peveril, staring up at the fluttering flounces and the empty sleeves, which seemed to beckon at every gust of wind, "I never

The next instant he felt himself taken insinuatingly by the arm and hurried into the store, with a persua-sive voice in his ear, begging to show in what way they could possibly serve

"Got any white silk ball dresses?" demanded Mr. Peveril.

How fortunate it was protested Miss Naomi Isaacs (who was exactly like her mother, only a size smaller), that they had just received an invoice of that very article from Paris!

"They must be gros-grain!" added Mr. Peveril, remembering his instructions.

"Gros-grain is the exact material!" cried Miss Naomi, with clasped hands

and uplifted eyes.

And she brought out a white silk dress, trimmed with cheap Spanish blonde, and smelling rather strong of benzine. "That's the article." said Mr.

Peveril, his face glowing with satisfaction. "Almost exactly like the last one she had. What is the price of that Miss Naomi, after referring to the

books of the establishment, answered that the dress was dirt cheap at seventy-five dollars.

"Seventy-five dollars!" repeated Mr. Peveril. "Isn't that rather steep, for a second-hand dress?'

now, for a second-nand dress,
"But look at the material," smiled
Miss Naomi Isaacs. "And then, you
know, sir, the dress is all made and
trimmed so exquisitely. You have no
dressmaker's bill of thirty or forty dollars to pay!" 's very true,"said Mr. Peveril. 'In hard times one must economize.

So he paid down the seventy-five dollars, and walked out of the store with the "bargain," neatly folded in a monster paste-board box, under his And all the day he smiled mysteri-ously to himself whenever he thought of the agreeable surprise which he

had in store for Mrs. Peveril that night Well, darling," said he, as he came

into his wife's sitting-room—boudeir, she called it.
"Well," she answered, with a re

sponsive smile.
"I've got it!"

"Got what?"

"The white silk gown," flinging the ox toward her. "Just from Paris. box toward her. All made and trimmed, and ready to

"Oh, you darling!" cried Mrs.
Peveril, effusively, as she jumped up
and kissed her liege lord on each side of his countenance, and then in the And then she cut the string with

her scissors, and opened the paste-board box, expecting to behold some marvel of Worth's or exquisite crea-

tion of Madam Elise's.
"Oh, my goodness gracious!" said
Mrs. Peveril, recoiling.

"What is it, my dear?" questioned Mr. Peveril.

Mr. Peveril.

"Take it away!" said Mrs. Peveril.

"What for?" said Mr. Peveril.

"It's the same one!" sobbed the lady—"with the grease-spots taken out by nasty benzine, and a few yards of cotton blonde basted across the front. Horace Paravil when did you front. Horace Peveril, where did you

'At Madam Isaacs' on Blessington street, said Mr. Peveril, beginning to realize that there was some terrible mistake somewhere. "And I gave seventy-five dollars for it."

"Seventy-five dollars for it,"
"Seventy-five dollars!" shrieked
Mrs. Peveril. "And I sold it to her,
yesterday, for ten."
And then Mr. Peveril went into
hysterics in good earnest.

Mr. Peveril went down to the dry Mr. Peveril went down to the dry-goods emporium, the next day, and ordered twenty-four yards of the four-dollar silk; and Mrs. Peveril eco-nomizes no more in the cast-off-dress direction. And both of them are par ticularly snxious to avoid the subject.

was such a goose!"
"And I was the biggest fool in New York!" says her husband. - Saturday Night.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Amount of Water for Irrigation. Amount of Water for Irrigation.

The season, climate and stage of growth of the plants will regulate the amount of water to be applied.

Twenty or thirty gallons per acre is generally sufficient. After an orchard or field has been irrigated for a number of years the amount required each year will decrease.

An Excellent Fertilizer.

In a bushel of good hardwood ashe there is about four pounds of potash, fifteen pounds of lime, two and one-half pounds of magnesia, one pound of phosphoric acid and three-quarters of prospinct acid and three-quarters at a pound of sulphuric acid. All of this is either plant food, or assists in making available plant food in the soil. Twenty bushels of such ashes is none too much to use upon good land for almost any crop.

Tarring the Sheep's Noses.

After the sheep are shorn, their noses should be rubbed with some tar, to repel the fly which lays the egg that hatches into a grub and enters the head. It is very little trouble to tar all the sheep's noses in a flock if you only know how. Put a little salt over the tar, and in their anxiety to get at the salt the sheep will tar their own noses effectually, and will very likely rub their tarred noses on the sides and shoulders of other sheep. the sides and shoulders of other sneep. This is why it is best to shear the sheep before tarring them. Speaking about tarring sheep reminds us of the English farmer who rode out to his English farmer who town that a bowl of farm one summer day with a bowl of tar and some salt, and taking his little how with him for a pleasant ride. The boy with him for a pleasant ride. The old farmer thought it a good occasion to impress some wholesome advice on the juvenile mind. So he began in the stereotyped way to declaim against the danger from keeping bad com-pany, and at every sentence would add the injunction, "Mark me, my lad," sometimes varied with "Mark me well." This continued until the boy astonished the farmer with the protest, "If I mark you much more, there'll be no tar for the sheep." Every time he had been told to "mark me," he had obeyed literally by putting some of the tar on the back of the farmer's coat.

This exceedingly troublesome and often fatal pest is the cause of many complaints from those raising chick-The attacks of the pest are not confined to poultry, as it is found in pigeon houses and in nests of other birds about farm buildings. Where they are numerous, they often find their way to animals confined in the infested buildings. The mites are nocturnal in their habits During the day time, they are generally in hiding about the building but at night they abandon their hid ing places and seek for food. Chickens are often prevented from sleeping at night, and not rarely forced to abandon their eggs when setting. stances have been recorded whe birds have been killed by this mite.

There is no way to receive permanent relief from the pest. The remedies must be applied often and thoroughly, since the insect is able to live a long time without eating. Cleauli-ness must be observed. The hen ness must be observed. The hen manure should be frequently removed as it often swarms with the pest. If the hen house is tight, fumigation by sulphur is very effective. To prevent any accident by fire, float the metal vessel containing the burning sulphur in a tub of water. After several hours of fumigation, air the building well before occupancy. Pure kero-sene is also to be recommended. The sene is also to be recommended. The interior of the building, including perches, should be well sprayed with it. After using kerosene, remember to air the building before introducing a light.—P. J. Parrott of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Autumn Management of Bees Successful wintering of bees largely depends on autumn management. bees received the attention they should have during the autumn months, win-tering would be almost an absolute certainty, but from the fact that they do not, and are neglected, heavy losses result. It may be said that it matters not as to the condition in which bees go into winter quarters, a very severe winter will go hard with them, but my experience is, if bees are in proper shape in late autumn, but a small per

cent of loss will occur in winter.

No one can expect to winter old bees successfully, and in a great many instances, it might be said, in most cases, old bees are the cause of the worst trouble. If bees do not have a worst trouble. If bees do not have a late flow of honey during the autumn months, say September and October, they invariably go into the winter with a large majority of old bees. When bees have a good flow of honey at this period, or enough to keep them breeding well, they will raise a supply of young bees that will withstand the winter and also early spring. This condition of things can be brought about by feeding during this period, and in every case of the lack of a full flow of honey, feeding is the proper course to pursue. It would seem that if a colony of bees had enough stores it a colony of bees had chough stores to carry them through the winter, that feeding would be foolish, but that is the only method by which we can insure brood rearing and young bees to go through as they should.

The proper time to begin feeding is carly in autumn in localities, where

early in autumn in localities where winter begins as early as the first of November, say from the first to the middle of September. But in most localities in this country, October feeding will bring the desired result. Feeding for broad rearing only requires a small amount of feed com-

pared to feeding for winter stores, but the work must be regularly done, and kept up the proper length of time. Feeding for brood rearing, or as it is termed "stimulating feeding," must be done in such a manner as to resemble a natural honey flow. Feeding ble a natural honey flow. Freeing, bees will always bring as good results if properly done, as any natural flow of honey will. Feeding bees should always be done as late in the evening as possible, so that any danger of as possible, so that any danger robbing may be prevented.

Hay From Lodged Clover.
On very rich land clover often grows
so large that its own weight brings it
to the ground, and if this breaking
down occurs while the air is still, the clover is usually twisted so badly that except with a mower and on smooth surface it is almost impossible to cut it. A good deal depends on the way the clover is cut, not merely for the present hay crop, but for the after growth. If cut close to the ground there will be a large amount of coarse stalks that are difficult to cure, though they may be when cured as sweet and nutritious as any of the hay. If not cut close, as must be the case when the mower runs the way that most of the clover leans, a long, coarse stub-ble is left from which the clover growth is very small, much as it would be if a mass of young buds were would be it a mass of young buds were left to grow on a newly transplanted tree, instead of reducing the top to merely one bud, and allowing that to make all the growth it will.

Most farmers, for the good of the clover, try to cut as low as possible. Indeed, we have known some when the mower had left long stubble, follow it with a scythe and cut down that the mover control of the control of what the mower knives passed over. Where the clover has been beaten down by rains most of it will fall one way. It is then possible by what is called "carrying the swath" to cut the whole against the fallen clover, and the property of the knives down close to by letting the knives down close to the ground get the whole and make a closer cut than could be done by the most skilful mower with the scythe. In cutting clover no sod is left. clover plants do not send out many small leaves at the base of their stem as all the grasses do. Consequently a clover stubble is harsh to bare feet, and as it exudes a gum it makes the shoes slippery in walking over it in them, as this gum quickly dries when it is exposed to the air, and it makes a smooth coating over the leather.

It is the gum which the thick clover stalks contain that makes clover hay ferment so quickly when piled in masses. Yet so long as it is not di-luted with rains or dews this heating will usually dry out the clover without injury, so that it can be put in the barn without fear that it will there rot down into manure. After one heating in a small heap this clover has its moisture drawn out of it, and is really much less likely to heat injuriously than it was before. - American

Well bred cattle will pay for feeding to a finish, but it is better to turn off common cattle just as soon as they are in a passable condition for the mar ket. As the fattening process advances cattle will usually eat less ravenously, unless they have a change of feed. If fed on ear corn they will tire of it, but if it is shelled their declining appetite will return; and it will be found that if an occasional change is made from ear corn to shelled corn, then to oats, from fodder to clover hay, and so on and forth, the cattle will do better and the beef will be made at less cost. Corn meal can be very profitably used to make one of these changes, especially if mixed with bran, provided it is mixed with something like cut clover or other roughage. It is wasteful to feed corn meal by itself.

There are a number of things that might be fed to break the monotony of a steady corn diet. Roots of all of a steady corn diet. Roots of all kinds could be thus utilized. We have sometimes fed good straw in place of hay just for a change, and the cattle liked it and were improved by it. Either man or beast will tire of eating one thing all the time, and means a loss of appetite and a lesser consumption. Much has been written about warming water for cows, but never a word—that we ever saw upon the temperature of water for fat-tening cattle. Ice water never should go into any system the prevalent American habit of drinking copious draughts of ice water to the contrary, notwithstanding. The steer will not drink it unless driven to it by excessive thirst, and when he does it is exsive thirst, and when he does it is expensive for the feeder. It reduces the temperature, which must be raised again by feed. Besides it interferes with digestion, and all the time that the system and digestion are getting into normal condition again, time is being wasted. The fattening steer ought never to be compelled to drink water at a lower temperature. drink water at a lower temperature than it comes out of the well. Plenty of water should be provided. It is best, when possible, and the weather is not too cold, to let the herd have free access to water. If that is not practical, water twice a day. The system requires abundance of water. Provide good shelter at all seasons, The

warm shelter in winter, and shelter from storms in warmer Rock salt should always be a Feed regularly. Keep watch of every animal, that you may know its con-dition, whether or not it is eating as it should, whether or not it is scouring, whether or not, in a word, it is getting along as it should. Scouring should be checked at once, and in order to do that the cause must be order to do that the cause must be removed. Among the causes are too much salt—when loose salt is fed—not enough coarse feed, unsound grain and Louldy hay or fodder. Remove the cause, and substitute oats for corn and timothy for clover for a day or two.—The Epitomist.

"What are the most ferocious, tiger-like creatures that swim the sea? The orca, by all means," said a scientist who is connected with the Smithsonian Institution. "Some people know them as the grampus, and others as the ork or the orc. The orca family are cetaceans and prey on whales. I wonder that they are so little known, such wonderful creatures are they. Orcas are found in all seas, but are most numerous in the South Seas. The natives of the Marquesa Islands have some horrible sanguniary legends about the things that oreas do, just as the legends of India and Java deal with the horrors of crocodiles. The orcas are about twenty feet long in the Antarctic seas and are seldom over twelve feet long in the North Pacific and Atlantic. They have a terrible armament of sharp teeth. It is interesting to compare them with animals of a similar character. There are eight species of orca the world over, and each species has a reputation for ferocity. The best known are the gladiator orca—orca gladiator of the Atlantic—and orca rectipenna and crea ater of the Pacific. Orca rectipenns is a remarkable animal, readily recognized by its dorsal fin, that is often as tall as the tallest man, slender and handing constitutions. and bending over at the tip gracefully. When swimming below the surface six feet of this fin is seen gliding along, often resembling a shark on the surface."—New York Sun.

A Ferocious Sea Creature.

Manufacturing Salt in Kansas

"A new industry in Kansas," says a correspondent of the Chicago Record, "is the manufacture of salt. A large deposit has been discovered on the line of the Santa Fe Railroad near the town of Hutchinson, in the central part of the State, which the local good or said of the State, which the local resolution of the State, which the local resolution of the State, which the largest in geologists claim to be the largest in the world. More than \$3,000,000 has already been invested in plants to purify it, and the output last year reached nearly two million barrels, The members of the Mulvane family, of Topeka, who are heavy landowners, bankers and proprietors of the To-peka Capital, are the largest salt operators in the State; but George Gould and his brothers, of New York, are also heavily interested. Gould, the youngest son of the late Jay Gould, who has only recently reached his majority, is having his first business experience in the management of the company."

Because of an inquisitive turn of mind, Sub-Policeman John Atkinson, of the Twenty-second District, had his new summer uniform thoroughly drenched. Atkinson was stationed near the Undine boathouse, along the Schuylkill River. Prior to the arrival of the parade, he became very much interested in the boats and fixtures in interested in the boats and fixtures in the clubhouse. Finally he came to a sign posted on the wall which read: "Pull the Rope and See the Monkey Jump." Atkinson gave the rope a jerk and then proceeded to do the jumping. He had pulled the rope attached to the shower-bath.—Philadelphia Rocard

delphia Record. I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running in various countries.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever, c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money. Germany has about 25,000 physicians and

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do? It causes the oil glands active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It **Cures Baldness**

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color

of youth takes its place. Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor Jrite the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER.
Lewell, Mass.