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Montan wax is one of the distillation products of lignite which Von Boyden now seems to have obtained in a fairly pure state.

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Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imper- fect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamma- tion can be taken out and this tube re- stored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an in- flamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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Best For the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

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Columbia University is the first col- lege to have an automobile club.

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Your hair will grow thick and long, and will be soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair; it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and stops falling of the hair.

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Oxtail **Mulligatawny**
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One can will make you a convert.

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CHILDREN'S COL-MAN

The Division of the Day.

Eight hours to sleep, and two to walk, and three to eat and laugh and talk, and six for study every day.

Five are left for work and play. Eat well, sleep well, work well, read well, and your life will always speed well. —Chicago Record.

The Skill of a Mouse.

One day a naturalist lay motionless on a fallen log in the forest, and silently watched an animal at play in the grass near by. This was a large, brown-backed mouse—a meadow mouse, that had come out from his home under the log, and, when tired of play, had sat up to make his toilet.

Using his forepaws as hands, the mouse combed the white fur on his breast, and licked himself smooth and slick. Satisfied at length with his appearance, he began to search for food.

He did not have far to go, for a few stalks of wheat grew among the thick weeds near at hand. The mouse was so large that he could probably have bent the stalk down and brought the grain within his reach. If not, he could certainly have climbed the stalk. He did not try either of these plans, however, for these were not his ways.

Sitting up very straight, he bit through the stalk as high up as he could reach. The weeds were so thick that the straw could not fall its full length, and the freshly cut end settled down upon the ground, with the straw still erect and the grain out of reach. The mouse again bit the straw in two, and again the upper portion settled down. In this way he bit off five lengths of straw before he could bring the grain within reach of his paws. These forepaws were very skillful little hands, and he deftly husked a grain and ate it, sitting erect, and holding it to his mouth as naturally as a boy would hold an apple.—Christian Uplook.

A Plucky Ferry Maid.

Young in years, but full of vigor and buoyancy of youth, pretty Bertha Walz, a girl of 16, has a career as a ferry maid in the Ohio river that for the novelty of its feature is rarely surpassed.

For months the girl had been the sole support of her mother, younger sister, and brother. Week in and week out, unaided and alone, she had plied her big ferry skiff back and forth across the Ohio to secure means for providing for her helpless mother and sister.

Bertha lives with her mother in an old, but neat appearing house-boat, on the banks of the Ohio river, near the Pressed Steel Car Company's works, in Lower Allegheny. This boat has been her home for the past six years.

The idea of running a regular ferry came to her through the suggestions of mill men who crossed the river at this point to the McKees Rocks side to and from their work in the big mills.

Partly through the efforts of generous contributors a skiff was procured and the girl entered upon a new career. She found her task rather arduous at first, and her fair young hands were covered with many a blister at the end of a day's toil. But soon the muscles of her arms bade fair to rival those of the crack oarsman of a varsity crew. Now she thinks nothing of rowing six or eight stalwart men over the river on a single trip. Some days she makes as many as 40 trips, and has been known to take in as much as \$3 a day as the result of her toil.

The widespread popularity of her ferry, however, aroused the ire of less favored ferrymen living in shanty boats near by. First, her best skiff was stolen, and later a new one was turned loose on the river. Finally, she was not permitted to land her skiff on the McKees Rocks shore at the large landing, but was made to run her boat in at some obscure point. Considerable trouble arose over the ownership and use of a pair of wooden steps leading down the river embankment to the shore.

The climax was reached a few nights ago. Richard Griffiths, a ferrymen, tried to lay violent hands on her. Only the timely appearance of a mill man and the presence of her faithful dog, which usually accompanies her for protection, saved her from serious injury at his hands. As a result, suit was promptly entered against Griffiths on a charge of disorderly conduct before Alderman Lynch. At the hearing Griffiths was fined \$10 and costs or 20 days in jail. The steps claimed by Griffiths as personal property, and it was decreed that the fair prosecutor was fully entitled to their use.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

What Our Native Birds Do for Man.

It has been proved by the work of the Audubon society and by the research of Mr. E. H. Forbush, ornithologist of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, that, much as humans claim to love the trees and the forests, the birds love them even more and are in a position to do more direct good in their preservation than are we. Take, for instance, the fact that the stomach of one yellow-billed cuckoo shot at 6 o'clock in the morning contained the partially digested remains of 43 tent caterpillars, and see if you have in your acquaintance a person who would be likely to have destroyed so many pests by that hour

in the morning. Then take into consideration, says the Boston Transcript, the fact revealed by Mr. Forbush that there are 46 of our native birds that feed from preference on the gypsy moth and it is easy to compute the good work these birds will do if given a chance—and it's not costing the commonwealth so much by a good round sum to protect them as did the great sham battle the gypsy-moth commission put up against that nuisance. Most of these birds that are so fond of gypsy-moth diet are also partial to the brown-tail moth caterpillar, the canker worm and all the rest of the worms and insects that take the beauty out of trees and forests.

It is acknowledged, of course, by the most ardent advocates of bird protection, that blue-jays prey on the nests of other birds, that the grosbeaks and purple finches eat buds and blossoms, that a good many of the birds eat fruit and the buds of trees, and that woodpeckers do some damage to the trunks of the trees. Yet all these sins charged up to their credit are as nothing when weighed in the balance with their beneficent ministrations. It is urged that nesting boxes and boxes also which may be used for winter quarters, placed about in the woods and on the edge of the woods, will do a great deal to prevent harm coming to them from cats or from exposure to extreme cold weather. Then, this much accomplished, it would be a simple matter and not an expensive one for a community to undertake to supply them with grain or food of some sort when the snow covers the ground and the twigs. Other foes to the birds—the gunners and the mischievous boys—must also be dealt with by, say, one part of moral suasion to nine of rigid legislation, and a long life and a useful one may be assured the birds.

A Story of Three Dogs.

Mary Dameron tells in St. Nicholas a story of three dogs. The other day, she says, I was walking from the city to the hospital. It is a long walk, and I was alone. Just as I had cleared the city, and was climbing a wearisome hill, a dog came walking towards me. He had a coat of white-and-brown shaggy hair, clean, and soft as silk. He did not hesitate, but came right up to me, and, standing on his hind feet, put two soft paws up to my waist, and looked into my face as if he would say, "Good day! I don't know who you are, but I want you to love me, and oh, I know you will! Everybody does. I am sure the world must be full of love."

What deep, expressive brown eyes he had. They seemed to speak, although he did not utter a sound. I patted his head, and he rested against me with the confidence of a trusting child. I stood a moment and patted him. He seemed to expect it. Presently I bade him good-by, and walked on.

It was not long before I met another dog. He was a little black fellow, and his small eyes fairly danced with mirth as they pecked out from beneath their hairy lids. He was evidently desirous of play. He darted toward me, and circled round me, bounding, and wagging his tail. He was soon off to the road again. I threw up my gloved hand, and called, "Come, little doggy!"

He came, only to be off again like a flash, looking back every moment, as he ran, as if to say, "What are you walking at that snail's pace for? You'll never catch me in the world!" He did not come to me again. I think he was disgusted. So I walked on.

It was some moments before I saw another dog, but just as I was turning into the broad, fir-bordered avenue leading to the hospital, I spied a big, spotted fellow trotting toward me. As he neared me, he looked up with a forbidding eye, and began to tuck his tail close to his hind legs. He came on, and as he was passing I grasped a fold of my dress, which was dragging on the ground. My motion seemed to frighten him, for with a bound, he commenced to run down the road. I looked back, and he stopped at some distance, and seemed to watch me, probably to see if I had meant to strike him.

"I'll learn something about the home life of these dogs," I said to myself.

I found that the brown-spotted dog was called "Pete." He was the pet of an invalid. She could not jump, and frisk, and play; she could only love him, and he had learned to be a gentle, loving little dog.

The little black fellow was "Bounce." He was the pet of a family of boys and girls. He played with them all day long, and at night he was put to sleep in a nice warm bed.

The last dog was "Dick." Poor Dick! He belonged to a rough, unkind family. He was not half fed, and feared to put his head in at his master's door, for fear of a kick. At night he sought shelter from the cold and snow anywhere he could find it. When I met him he was doubtless returning from the hospital back yard, where good Christine, the cook, is ready to feed all the stray dogs and cats that come to her. And such dogs as poor Dick are quick to find anybody with a kind heart like Christine's.

So I have begun to think dogs are like looking-glasses, reflecting the manners of their masters in their own. If I had a dog I'd want him to be like Pete, but if I were a boy or girl I'd want him to be like Bounce.

Revolutions Fresh Every Hour.

The South American stretched himself, yawned, and sat up. "Well, how goes the government?" asked the visitor who had just entered. "How do I know?" was the answering question. "I've been asleep for over an hour." —Chicago Evening Post.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Cleaning the Sideboard Silver.

Only a few minutes are required to rub the sideboard silver with chamois and if this is done every day or two, there will be no necessity for using powder, or having any regular cleaning day. Ammonia or alcohol added to the powder will brighten silver more quickly, but the polish thus obtained does not last as long as that procured by the use of a little more effort on the part of the rubber.

Stains Upon the Tablecloths.

To keep the tablecloths in good condition, pour boiling water upon stains from fruit or coffee as soon as the table is cleared; do not wait until the weekly wash day. Some housekeepers drop a pinch of salt on a stain as soon as it is made and this tends to its eradication. A suggestion for preserving the length of days of table linen is to avoid folding the tablecloth in the same creases every time it is laundered. Instead of always having the centre crease exactly in the middle of the cloth, move it occasionally an inch or so to either side. When it is laid the crease will, of course, be placed directly in the centre of the table and the same threads in the edge will not always rest upon the edge of the table and as a result the wear will not count in the same place.

Material for Sash Curtains.

The material from which to construct sash curtains is a problem to the woman who numbers several smokers among the members of her household, for there is nothing which so quickly discolors and retains the odor of smoke as do these necessary window draperies. Where the expense of sending handsome lace curtains to the cleaner's three or four times during the season must be considered, the question is one to tax the ingenuity of the cleverest housekeeper whose hobby is cleanliness, which is certainly a most expensive luxury. A woman of artistic instincts, who dislikes the stiff starchiness of Swiss or imitation laces, has settled the problem to her own satisfaction by manufacturing her sash curtains out of a good quality of cheese-cloth. They fall in soft folds, and when ruffled along the sides and end have a very good appearance, while the easy way in which they can be laundered is a joy to her cleanly soul. They need only to be put in the regular wash and ironed while still a trifle damp.—New York Post.

The Influence of Color.

A woman who believes strongly in the unconscious influence of color declares she would never have a room decorated in red, which is only good, she claims, to counteract the bad effects of blue, but even in that case pink is preferable. Stating her objection, but without explaining why, to the artist with whom she was advising about the decoration of her home, he at once replied that her dislike was but natural, as she was of a brunette type, and of course greens and yellows were a much more fitting background for her beauty. He further added that it was the cold beauty of the blonde which was enhanced by the warmth of red surroundings. Without ever having made a study of this branch of art, some women instinctively choose only the coloring suited to their style, carrying it even so far as to show a decided preference for china of the tones to blend with their complexions; few brunettes, for instance, will admire the brilliant shades of turquoise blue with which china is decorated, but whole dinner sets of it are bought by blondes.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Creamed Mushrooms with Poached Eggs.—Stew one can button mushrooms in one-half pint water 15 minutes. Add one tablespoonful butter rolled in flour. Season with salt and pepper and dish on a small platter. Lay on top six carefully poached eggs.

Green Potato Balls.—Paré and boil six round potatoes. Put two quarts of spinach in a kettle to heat slowly until the juice exudes. Lay the potatoes in the spinach juice until well colored; then place in the pan with the roast beef ten minutes before serving. Season the spinach with one-half teaspoonful of salt and pepper; chop fine and use to garnish meat.

Black Pudding with Sauce.—Chop fine one cup beef suet and one cup raisins; add one cup New Orleans molasses and one cup sour milk one teaspoon soda and pinch of salt; add flour to make a thick batter and steam two hours in a cake tin with a tube in the centre. Cover cake tin with a layer of cotton cloth, then with a tin lid to keep pudding from absorbing moisture.

Royal Puffs.—Beat the yolks and like whites of six eggs together until very light, add one cupful of milk and one saltspoonful of oil. Pour this over one cupful of flour which has been sifted before measuring, and stir until smooth. Fill buttered cups one-third full, bake in a quick oven and serve with foamy sauce. Foamy Sauce.—Beat the whites of two eggs until foamy, add one cupful of powdered sugar, and the juice of one lemon; beat all together, then add one cupful of boiling milk, stir in constantly.

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No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who asks you to buy something else when you go into his store purposely to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has no interest in your case. He is merely trying to sell you something on which he can make a larger profit. He does not care whether you get well or not, so long as he can make a little more money out of your sickness. If he wished you well he would without hesitation hand you the medicine you ask for, and which he knows is the best woman's medicine in the world.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.**

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you **know** is Best.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and helpful.

FREY'S VERMIFUGE

is the same good, old-fashioned medicine that has saved the lives of little children for the past 60 years. It is a medicine made to cure. It has never been known to fail. Letters like the foregoing are coming to us constantly from all parts of the country. If your child is sick with a bottle of FREY'S VERMIFUGE, a fine tonic for children. Do not take a substitute. If you druggist does not keep it, send 2 cents in stamps to E. & S. I. Co., Baltimore, Md., and a bottle will be mailed you.

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