

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: My wife had been suffering from a complaint of diseases for the past twenty years. The disease had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her troubles was chronic constipation of long standing. She had advised a course of my medicine, which was a course of Atkinson's, and Manilla, which was of course Peruna, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

John O. Atkinson.

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna, and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh."

John O. Atkinson.

Box 272. Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on catarrhal diseases are common. Catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is the safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy ever devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective, systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Hands of a Money Handler.

"Look at my hands," said a man as he drifted into the office of a well-known business man, and as he said it he stretched his fingers out to their full length, exposing the palms of his hands. The insides of his hands were very rough. That was exactly what he wanted to call attention to.

"Do you see those crusty formations," he continued, "these corns and bunions and knots and other things of that sort? Look at 'em." He still held his hands open for inspection. "Do you know where I got 'em?" he asked. "Splittin' wood," answered the man. "Not much," said the fellow with the rusty hands. "Managin' m' money," ventured the man again. "None," was the short reply of the man with the heavy hands. "Pullin' a cross-cut saw," suggested the man as a last resort, but he was wrong again. "Well, how on earth did you get 'em then?" he asked with a show of impatience. "Handlin' m' money," was the man's reply and he smiled at the look of disgust and incredulity which spread over the face of the man he was talking to. "Yes, see, I got all these corns, and bunions, and knots, and other rough things which you see on my hands, from handlin' m' money. You see I work for a traction company, and have to handle and sort all the money of the company. A great deal of the money is in small denominations and we handle it in bags and packages of various sizes. There is so much of it that a fellow's hands soon become hard on the inside and gradually grow into the knotty condition which you find mine in at this time. You can bet that handling money is not the soft and velvety business it is generally supposed to be. The association of soft white hands with the business of handling money is dead wrong, and if any man doubts what I say about it I simply ask him to step up and take a look at my hands."

And the money handler, with the rough hands blew out as suddenly as he had blown in.

A Scientific Note.

The professor's boy had been obstreperous all the evening, and finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

"Here," said the professor, as he took the boy under his arm and started up the stairs, "is where you see the eclipse of the sun."

Shortly thereafter the guests remarked among themselves that they never knew an eclipse was such a noisy affair.

Turned Down.

"Say, Bill," said the chronic beggar, "I'm out of tobacco. Open your heart for once, an' gimme some."

"What!" replied his fellow-workman, "do you think I've got a 'tobacco heart?"

An Exception.

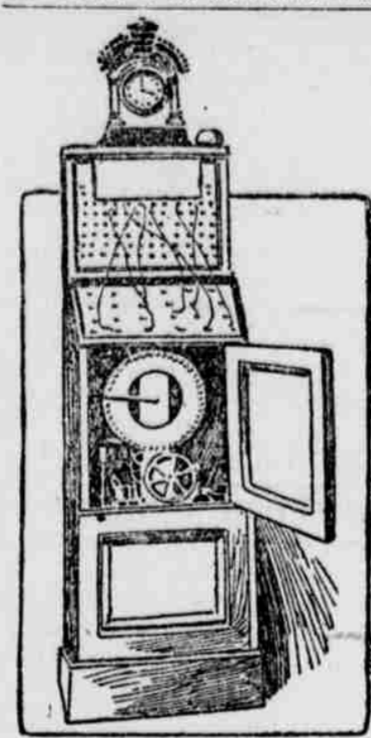
"You know," said the woman suffragist, "they say the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world."

"Ridiculous!" cried Henpeck. "I'm sure my hand doesn't rule the world."

POINTERS OF PROGRESS

CALLS HOTEL GUESTS.

In a great metropolitan hotel there is some one to be called at almost any hour of the day and night, and it is a matter of considerable importance that there should be no mistake or neglect in attending to these matters. There are guests arriving in the middle of the night who may not want to be called until the middle of the following day, but it is extremely important they should be called as desired. This feature of the hotel business has



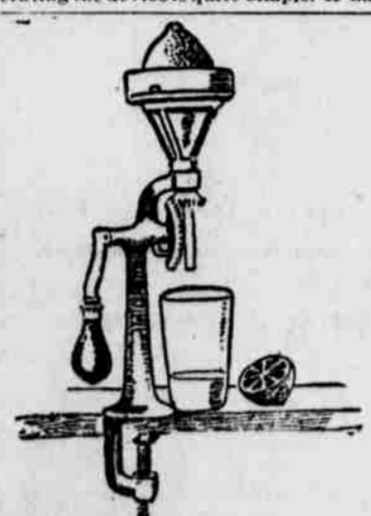
APPARATUS FOR CALLING HOTEL GUESTS.

heretofore been looked after by one of the clerks, whose business it was among other things to frequently consult a card on which all calls had been put down. Sometimes he would assign a bellboy to visit the room of the patron and knock at the door until he received some response. At other hotels there is an electric bell connection with all the rooms by which the calling operation is done directly from the office. Neither the clerk nor the bellboy are infallible and either one is subject to interruptions and diversions which might cause him to forget the call. At the best the system at present in vogue is uncertain and unsatisfactory.

A means of performing this duty with absolute certainty has been recently invented by a New York man and is now being tried at several of the hotels of that city. A view of the apparatus is shown herewith. It is a combination of clock mechanism and electricity, and is set up in the office of the hotel, with a wire connection to each of the sleeping rooms therein. There are different dials containing the hours of the day and the number of the room, and when a guest expresses a desire to be called at a certain hour, a connection is made by a plug which the bell will ring in the desired room at the hour named. The bell, once set in motion, rings until an answering signal is received from the guest.

LATEST LEMON SQUEEZER.

A rather effective lemon squeezer with some new features is shown herewith. Its merit lies in the fact that it does not bruise the peel, so that the oil does not contaminate the flavor of the juice, and the seeds are not crushed, so that the juice is likewise free from the bitter acid taste. In operating the device is quite simple. A half



THE LATEST LEMON SQUEEZER.

lemon is placed on the stand, and a few turns of the crank scoops out the pulp, which falls into the glass funnel, from whence the juice is expressed into the receptacle provided below. The pulp is removed by means of rapidly revolving cutting cones. The glass funnel and the lemon holder proper are easily removable for cleaning.

COST OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Professor Dewar, in his address as President of the British Association, has given an accurate estimate of the cost of maintaining the Royal Institution of London during the nineteenth century. Sir Humphrey Davy became the head of the institution in 1801. He discovered the composition of the fixed alkalis in 1807 and invented the miner's safety lamp in 1815 and made, as did all his successors, many discoveries of immediate practical value. Faraday became director in 1825. To him more than to any man we owe the modern theories of electricity and magnetism and the modern practical application of them. Tyndall became a professor in 1853. His researches on light (and lighthouses), sound (and fog signals), heat, glaciers, electricity, fermentation and the like are well known. To his successor, Professor Dewar, we owe epoch-making discoveries in chemistry, such as the liquefaction of gases (liquid air) and the like. There can be no doubt that whatever be the cost of maintaining the Royal

institution, it has returned to mankind all and more than has been given to it. Now, what has been the cost? Professor Dewar gives the main items as follows: Salaries of the professors, about \$273,000; laboratory expenses, about \$122,150; salaries of assistants, about \$167,950. Total for 100 years, \$563,100. The British Government has given grants in aid and private persons have subsidized the institution, so that the total expense for a century of scientific work has been about \$600,000, or, on the average, say, \$6000 per year. The total amount is considerable; the average annual cost is ridiculously small. The returns on the capital invested have been immense. The moral is that gifts like that of Mr. Carnegie to the Carnegie Institution are none too large, and that we may expect a full return.

USE OF LEFT HAND.

A great deal of attention is given in German educational quarters to the idea of making the left hand as useful and dexterous as the right, says the Westminster Gazette. There is no reason, it is said, why human beings, like apes, should not use both hands with equal ease. Most of the mechanical work which is generally done by the right hand only might just as well be performed by the left hand after some practice. In most of the technical schools in Germany the experiment is now being tried, and pupils are taught to wield tools with the left hand, and so far, we understand, the result fully justifies the experiment. The advantages of dividing manual work more equally between the two hands are so obvious that it is to be hoped this attempt at creating an ambidextrous nation will be widely taken up.

NOVEL SHOE SOLE.

Something entirely novel in boot soles is shown in the accompanying illustration, representing a product that is sold very largely in Australia.



The sole is secured to the boot or shoe by means of fine pegs or nails. It is certainly a unique construction, but in this part of the world it would probably not have a great following.

DEPOSITING METAL ON LACE.

The illustration presented below shows a simple method of depositing copper, silver, gold or other metal on lace, producing a material which is in high favor for trimming purposes. This

METHOD OF PRODUCING DRESS TRIMMINGS.

process consists in first coating the lace or other fabric with a conductor of electricity by rubbing powdered graphite into the threads or applying a thin coat of adhesive varnish and the dusting with a fine bronze or similar metallic powder, after which the lace is suspended in the wire basket as shown. This basket is then placed in the usual electroplating bath, being insulated from the bottom by suspending it on non-conducting blocks. When the basket is connected with a wire leading to one pole of a battery and the other wire is attached to a block of gold, silver or other metal it will be found that the lace is immersed, regulating the thickness of the deposit. The inventor of this improved process is John A. Daly.

New Three Centuries.

Senora Catalina Flores, who died recently in Pasadena, was the oldest woman in California. At the time of her death she had just completed her 116th year, and for over ninety years she had lived under the shadow of the San Gabriel Mission. Her husband had been dead for more than fifty years, and none of her children or grandchildren was living. The relatives which attended her funeral were descendants of the fourth and fifth generations. She came to California with her husband in 1812. Up to the last few days of her life she was able to care for herself, as she was neither lame, blind nor deaf. She had won great fame as a needlewoman, and many of the most beautiful altar cloths in the San Gabriel Church were of her handiwork.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and whole some and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality of substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.
For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

School for Cats.

This school does not exist in fairy land, but in the midst of the city of Paris.

Prof. Bonnetty is very fond of cats and has started a school for them.

His pupils are generally stray cats that no one wants. He takes them keeps them in a large room, and feeds them well.

He does not immediately begin to teach them, but watches them to form some idea of their character.

He feeds them on bread and milk and liver. It is surprising to see how the most miserable, starved-looking cat under his good treatment turns into a beautiful, sleek pussy fit for any lady's drawing room.

These cats are taught to jump through hoops, over chairs, climb ropes, etc. All these lessons are taught by kindness. Prof. Bonnetty never has to punish his pupils. He depends on their affection and can do with them what he likes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Our Language.

Mistress (calling down stairs)—O! Bridget, what was that crash? You haven't gone and broken that vase? Bridget—Yes, mum, O! Mistress—O! how did you come to do it? Bridget—O! didn't go to do it, mum.

FIND FAT.

"My dressmaker," she began, "is such a petite little person; so small and—"

"Ah!" her husband interrupted, "quite a similarity between her and her bills. She's not a tall modiste, and her bills are not at all modest."

Rheumacide

IS NOT A CURE-ALL, BUT IT CURES RHEUMATISM

And all diseases arising from impurities in the blood. It positively will not injure the digestive organs. Catarrh, Kidney, Liver, and Stomach troubles disappear under the powerful blood purifying qualities of this medicine.

TWO BOTTLES CURED.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the curative properties of your "RHEUMACIDE." Two bottles cured my son of a bad case. If this will be of any benefit to you in advertising your meritorious remedy, you can use it.

Yours truly,
W. H. HARRIS, Steward, N. C. Institution for Blind.

All Druggists, \$1.00, or expressage prepaid.
Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

All the Men Are Princes.

There are about 12,000 people scattered over the twenty-odd rocks or islets which constitute the Foroe group, between the Shetlands and Iceland. Every man in the country is in some way the descendant of a king—that is, Norse sea-kings, who fled to the islands in the ninth century and peopled them.

In spite of his homespun, his turt' hut, and his primitive life, every good Foroese is conscious and proud of his ancestry, and he bears himself like a prince. He has no newspapers or social problems; but he knows the history of his island home, and he is a constant reader of books, mostly Danish. His literary taste is inferior only to that of the Icelanders, who for 1,000 years have raised and maintained an ideal national literature of merit.

'Tis Ever Thus.

Borem—Hello! What's your rush?
Subbubs—I want to catch the 5-30 train.

Borem—But you're got over half an hour.

Subbubs—That's true, but I have to count upon being held up on my way to the station by three or four chumps who want to know what's my rush.

Capicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and neuralgia.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an excellent remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove us as we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps. We will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the name carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
27 State Street, New York City.

RIPANS

I suffered from indigestion for a long time. My symptoms were swelling of the abdomen, with pain and most terrible headaches; also a coated tongue. Since taking Ripans Tablets I have grown better and am now nearly well.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year!

Your True Character

If any other person's carefully analyzed, on receipt of specimens of hair, by the use of the best and most scientific methods, by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, given in its true nature, and it cures all cases of Dropsy. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."

J. C. Baxter, Bradwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. 25c a bottle. All druggists.

CONQUERS PAIN

Its Great Penetrating Power Reached the Cause of Pain, Established Fifty Years, & 44

No pain-cure of any kind has ever succeeded in competing with Dr. James O. Taylor's. His remedies have been proclaimed by millions of restored patients. He has cured RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, and many other painful diseases by his use. It has been justly termed the great discoverer of pain. From his cure depends the way to life. It is simple, safe, and sure. It is simply marvelous. 50c and \$1.00.

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