Tramp Changed His Mind.

Friends of a resident of the northern section of the city are enjoying a story which he tells at his own expense. The gentleman in question is a six-footer and is proportionately broad and solid. He lives on Blant avenue, and as he was passing along the hallway day a brisk ring was given the front door bell. He turned door, opened it and found himself confronted by a bit of a man, a sort of pocket edition, much the worse for wear and evidently belonging to the

nus tramp.
"Well, what do you want?" the man of the house asked.

"Ah-ah-please, sir," the man on the doorstep stammered, looking up at the man towering above it, "I-ah-ah —was going to ask for some of your old clothes, but (another glance at the big man in the doorway) I've changed my mind."

We are to be rewarded, not only for work done, but for burdens borne, and I am not sure but that the brightest rewards will be for those who have borne burdens without murmuring.

FITSpermanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NervoRestorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatisefree Dr.R.H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Many makers are now building gas engines of 2500 horse power, and are ready to double this efficiency.

\$1.00 Big 500-Pound Steel Range Offer. If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world, and are willing to have it placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send it to Seans, Roenweg & Co., Chiman send it of saids, nowhere a c.c., chi-eage, and you will receive free by return mail a big picture of the steel range and many other cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful \$1.00 steel range offer, an offer that places the lest steel range or heating stove in the home of any family; such an offer that no family in the land, no matter what their circumstances may be, or how small their income, need be without the best cooking or leating

Many a man acquires a good reputation on what is not found out about him.

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

It is easier to run into debt than to

H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertise-ment in another column of this paper. The baker works and loafs at the same

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of ss a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1909. Diamonds have charms to soothe the

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others. The smallest minds are the ones that

are changed the most.

Wild Animals in Captivity. Captivity changes animals' nature. A lion captured when it is full grown will always be treacherous, but lions, tigers, leopards or other carniverous animals that have been born in captivity can be tamed till they are quite gentle and affectionate as poodle

Denfuess Cannot Be Cured

Denniess 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 macous liming of the Eustachian Tabe. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed beafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube reition can be taken out and this tube reored to its normal condition, hearing will destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ter caused by catarrh, which is nothing but au lamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any tase of Deafness (caused by entarch) that can-not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for draulars free. F. J. Chengar & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Draugists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Homing Instinct of the Horse, When Dr. Erwin's possessions were a transit between Oklahoma and Morrill, Kan., last March, a fine Arabian lorse was lost from the car. The horse turned up fast week at its old home in Oklahoma and was all right. -Kansas City Journal.

Every human being has duties to be riormed, and, therefore, has need cultivating the capacity for doing m, whether the sphere of action be management of a household, the onduct of a trade or profession or the overnment of a nation.

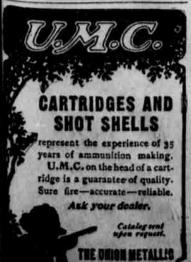
Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigo for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft. "—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Aver's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, and us one dollar and we will express on a bottle. Be sure and give the name your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



CARTRIDGE SO. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

WHAT IS DEATH AND WHEN DOES IT OCCUR?

"THE RUPTURE OF THE ADJUST-MENT OF INTERNAL TO EXTERNAL RELATIONS" --- MEDICAL RECORD.

Herbert Spencer, it will be remembered, has defined life as a continued adjustment of internal relations to external relations, and it is doubtful whether any definition of death would be better than a rupture of that adjustment. Ordinarily, of course, every one thinks that he knows when a man is dead. But when looked at more close ly the subject is not quite so simple. For example, shall we say that a patient is "dead" when respiration ceases? In the writer's experience a woman suddenly became unconscious and ceased all attempts (even the slightest) at respiration. Under artificial respiration, however, the heart beat for five hours, when the artificial respiration was given up. The autopsy showed hemorrhage into the ventricles of the brain. Was, then, the woman "living" during the five hours of artificial respiration, or was she "dead?" The question, while it may have

somewhat the aspect of a metaphysical juggle, is by no means entirely of that cature. For on it might depend the question of survivorship; the question in law of "which died first," involving an entirely different inheritance of property. Again shall the criterion be cessation of the action of the heart? Brouardel cites a case witnessed by Drs. Reginald and Paul Love, in which the heart beat for one bour in a decapitated murderer, and be himself has seen the heart-beat persist fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five minutes in decapitated dogs, and in those dying from hemorrhage. It is no easier if we turn to the brain, for its functional activities are no more necessarily co-extensive with life than are those of the heart and lungs. Unconsciousness is normally periodic in sleep and pathologically it frequently occurs without involving the cessation The solution of the riddie really lies

in the fact that "death" is a negative term denoting merely the cessation of "life." This throws us back upon the question of what "life" is. Without any desire to dogmatize on this much-Sebated question, "life" appears to be merely a convenient name for a series of physicochemical processes which avowedly differ much in complexity from "inorganic" phenomena, but which have never yet been shown to differ from them in kind. On the contrary, the more we learn about physical and chemical phenomena, the more 'physiological" phenomena we are able to explain. The essential of "life" then consists in the capability of responding serially and appropriately, by continual adjustments, to changes in the environment. It is not the actual demonstration at every moment of its presence that constitutes "life." For. anless we are to introduce some metaphysical dodge-the-issue (as, for example, "capable of life yet not living," or other empty phrase), bodies are either "alive" or "dead."

What meaning has the word "alive" when applied to the seeds of wheat which grew after having lain thousands of years in a mummy's comin; Evidently this: A seed represents a collection of chemical compounds which, under suitable conditions (of temperature and moisture) are capable of producing, by their mutual interactions, another series of compounds. which, in their turn, are capable of producing, by their interactions, a third series of compounds; the first, second and third series of compounds representing in their totality respectively the first, second and third stages in the development of the plant. But, as Ryder has shown, this repetition in heredity is conditioned upon repetition in environment-that is, the seed will respond in a regular serial order only provided the physical and chemical forces act upon it in the regular serial order to which it has been adapted, through countless generations, to re-

spond. The eggs of fishes when extruded are flabby and collapsed, and in this condition they appear to be in physicochemical equilibrium. Placed in water, however, during the first twenty minutes they imbibe it, swell, and become round and smooth, and fertilization occurs. But after the swelling and fertilization have occurred, the contents of the egg are in a different physical and chemical condition than when first extruded, and this different physical and chemical condition it is which involves the next change of state, cleavage. Yet that the latter change is no necessary outcome of the swollen, fertilized condition is shown by the possibility of inhibiting it indefinitely by a lowering of the temperature.

The possibility of the continuance of "life" then depends upon the ability of the chemical compounds which (collectively and at any given moment) we term "the bedy." to give rise to another similar collection which shall be able inter se to maintain a similar adjustment of internal relations to external elations. Conversely, when the formation of such a derivative collection is no longer possible, "death" ensues. Less abstract put, "death" is the name we give to the inability of the organs to act together with the harmony which characterizes "life." The rup ture of the vital harmony does not, however, preclude a certain amount of activity of individual organs. Thus, perfused with blood or other suitable duids, the heart may continue to beat, the liver to secrete, etc., although the individual is "dead." This mode of viewing the question seems to be the only philosophical one. For just as there is no possibility of assigning a moment at which, in development, the physicochemical forces pass over into the "vital," so here there is no possi-bility of saying when the "vital" forces pass over into the physicochemical. All we'en do is to set an arbitrary limit, by way of definition, and say that the "individual" is "dead" when the harmony of interaction in the "vital tripod" ceases.—Public Opinion.

ARTILLERY OF THE SNOWS. Noise and Phenomenon of Falling Moun-

Those who for the first time have explored among the higher mountain ranges of the earth in the season of early summer, have doubtless been perplexed at the apparent firing of cannon at various points amid those snowcovered mountain peaks and pyramids; a great volume of white smoke being observed to issue from a lofty eminence, soon followed by a loud report as of heavy artillery. It is soon realized that these explosions are vast avalanches of snow, which, having partly lost cohesion by the increasing heat of summer, are dislodged by their inherent weight, and fall from precipice to precipice with thundering reverberation, the apparent smoke being volumes of powdery snow discharged high in air each time the ponderour mass is shattered against some rocky obstruction.

To a spectator at a distance the phe nomenon is sufficiently grand and startling, especially if observed through a powerful telescope; but if by any means, whether from a balloor o rotherwise, an avalanche could be witnessed from a short distance through its whole course, the spectacle must be awe-inspiring and appalling At first a mass of snow perhaps a few acres in extent, and weighing many hundreds of thousands of tons, slips away from the steep slope on which it was deposited, and with a terrific roat the mighty mass bounds over a precipice upreared a thousand feet or more from the lower plateaux. The stupend ous impact with the snow beneath or this slanting declivity must cause the very rocks to tremble and quiver, and raises a dense cloud of particles of frozen snow; the whole mass then doubled in volume, madly rolling down the slope with ever-enhanced impetuos-

ity. Continually augmenting in bulk and with more and more accelerated velocity, the great colossal avalanche now plunges downward in its headlong career of destruction with a wild momentum which nothing can withstand. It has left the snow line, has cut a great avenue through a pine forest, break ing down trees like matchwood, and in a few moments, with a grinding crash, an entire bamlet or village beneath is wholly submerged, splintered in ter thousand fragments, and utterly obliterated from the face of the earth; though the warning roar may probably have premonished the inhabitants to

fice for their lives. This, however, is not always practicable, and it is related that on one e-casion no less than 400 Austrian soldiers were suddely overwhelmed by a protigious avalanche which entombed the entire battalion in a snowy sepulchre -Glasgow Herald.

Some Newspaper Proverbs.

Strickland W. Gillian, of the Baltimore American, who is the sceretary of the recently organized association of Newspaper Versifiers and Humorists, has dug up the following proverbs from out his twenty years' experience as a hard working newspaper man:

The chap who tries hardest to work a newspaper for special favors is the one who never spends a cent with it and is not even a subscriber. That the one who demands the high-

est excellence in typography, subject matter and quantity of contents, does the least to help the cause along. That the man who kicks most about the inaccuracy of newspapers in gen-

eral is the one who does least to assist in getting the facts accurately when he has an opportunity to do so. That the man who has it in for newspapers in general has had the bitter truth told about him once by some

unusually frank reporter, and has a blg sore spot. That the man who orings in the

longest obituary of the late deceased was not a model husband always. That the woman who declares it's none of the public's business and she

'won't talk, so there," always winds up by giving the reporter a rattling good story so that he can't take it down in short hand. That the man who begs that his

name be left out of the list of drunks for fear it will hurt his mother's feelings never considered that good lady's constitution before in his life. That the men who spend the most

money with the paper kick the least. That if you expect a man to find a compliment about himself you must put it on the front page in bold-face

That if you put in a one-line roast in nonparell between two patent medicine ads on the 'steenth page he'll find it and come hunting the man who writ the piece.

A Flawless Weapon.

The sting of a bee is composed of two spears of polished horn held in a sheath. The edge of a very keen razor when examined under a good microscope appears as broad as the back of a thick knife-rough, uneven and full of notches. An exceedingly small and delicate needle similarly scrutinized resembles a rough bar from a smith's forge. The sting of a bee viewed through the same instrument shows a flawless polish without the least blemish or inequality, ending in a point too fine to be discerned. In the act of stinging, the spears, each of which has nine barbs and is grooved with a channel for the passage of the poison, emerge from the sheath. One of them is plunged into the flesh of the victim. the other following, and alternately they penetrate deeper and deeper. The venom is forced to the ends of the spears by much the same process as that which carries the poison from the tooth of a snake when it bites .- Field and Frem.

Little Fertilizing Matter in Snow, It has been the popular belief that snow is valuable to the land from the fertilizing elements contained in it. Scientific investigation has shown that there is little foundation for this belief. From careful examination it is estimated that the total amount of ammonia brought down in rain, dew and snow in the whole year is only about eight pounds to an acre of surface, and but a small part even of this quantity is in the snow. But a covering of snow upon the ground doubtless acts beneficially, protecting the roots of grains, grasses and other vegetation from the effects of extreme cold.—Hart-ford (Coun.) Farmer.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Adding fine sulphur to the dissolved material, then heating, preferably with pressure, is found by Isidor Kitsee to more than double the resistance of cel lulose as an insulator for electric wires Flexibility varies with the percentage of sulphur, and resistance to acids and moisture is increased.

The magnetic pole in Northwestern America is supposed to have shifted considerably since its discovery by Ross in 1831. Taking with him seven companions in a small schooner, Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer expects to make observations on the present site of this pole from 1893 to 1895.

M. R. Blondlot appounces the discov ery of a new kind of light, which he found present after filtering the rays from a focus tube through aluminum or black paper. The new rays were found to be polarizable. On passing them through a plate of mica double refraction occurred, and both refrac tion and reflection were observed. The radiations being entirely different from Rontgen rays, Professor Blondlot attributes them to a new kind of light. He also obtained the rays from an Auer lamp.

Dr. A. Fanoni published an account in the Post-Graduate of some interesting experiments to test the value of formalin injections in cases of blood poisoning. His conclusions are that formalin is of no value in these cases, but on the other hand distinctly dangerous. He found that a salt solution. at a strength of 0.9 per cent, gave better results than formalin in any dilution. He reports four cases of blood poisoning treated by Dr. Park with formalin injections, all of whom died in from five days to three weeks.

W. E. Wilson, of Daramara, taking the observation that one grain of radium can supply 100 calories per hour has computed the proportion of radium in the sun which would be required to account for its output of energy. Langley calculated that the sun is producing energy at the rate of \$28,000,000 calories per square centimetre per hour, and taking this figure it would require but 3.6 grams (about 54 grains) of radium per cubic metre (39.37 inches) of the sun's volume to account for the entire energy given out by the latter. Mr. Wilson suggests that possibly at the enormous solar temperature radium may be capable of even more energetic action, and if so the 3.6 grams per cubic metre might be reduced to a still smallamount.

Position in Advertising.

There is a tendency on the part of many advertisers, says the Grand Forks Herald, to pay undue attention to the position of their announcements in the papers. They ask that their advertisements be placed at the top of column, next to nure reading matter, that there shall be no other ads on the page, that they shall be surrounded by reading matter, and make a lot of other provisions, with which all advertising men are familiar.

The advertising that depends for its value on its ability to obtrude itself by virtue of its position where it is not wanted, is not good advertising. Any man who is in a legitimate business and is conducting it as it ought to be conducted has something to say to the public that the public wants to know. If the public wants to know it, and the story is properly told, there need be no fear that it will not be read if published in any part of a good newspaper.

There is a tendency on the part of many advertisers to regard the public as a child to be dosed, advertising as a nauseous mess that must be crammed down its throat in some way, and a few paragraphs of "pure reading matter" as the sugar coating which is to cover up the vile compound in the interior of the pill. Adverhising should be so prepared

that people will want to read it, and it should be grouped as all the other contents of the paper are grouped.

It is an insult to the public to present for its consumption what purports to be a story or a scientific paragraph and which ends in an invitation to buy semebody's corn cure.

This is another case of the sugarconted pill. The presumption is a! ways against the contents. The two classes of matter should be kept sepprate. If the reader wants to mix them, he can do so for himself, but most people prefer them straight."-Yourth Estate.

Partly For Ornament.

The trained purse has to meet many curious conditions which arise among her poorer patients. One of these faithful women, who had a sick girl in charge in a miserable tenement house, noticed that the oranges which had been provided for the fever patient were not eaten. They were placed in an old, cracked blue bowl on a little table by the side of the sick girl's bed. and there they remained untouched. "Mary." said the nurse one day, "don't you like oranges?"

"Oh, yes'm," answered the girl, "You haven't eaten any of these?" the nurse suggested.

"Mary's mother answered. "Oh. miss," she said engerly, "Mary she et a half, an' me an' Jimmy we et th' other half; an' Mary an' me we says we won't eat any more, 'cause it looks so nice and wealthy t' have oranges settin' round."

Highly Facetious Cold.

Dean Farrar once related this story: "At one small public dinner at which I met Charles Dickens I was struck with his chivalry to an absent friend Mr. Sims Reeves had been announted to sing at the dinner, and, as happened not infrequently, Mr. Sims Reeves had something the matter with his throat and was unable to be present. Dickens announced this and the statement was received with a general laugh of incredulity. This made Dickens, who was in the chair, very angry, and he manfully upheld his frien 'My friend, Mr. Sims Reeves,' he said,
'regrets his inability to fulfill his engagements, owing,' he added with great
severity, 'to an unfortunately amusing
and highly facetious cold!" COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

General Trade Conditions. R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review

saysı A striking contrast appears when comparison is made with the corresponding week of last year. were then tending upward in many branches of industry, new business was coming forward more apidly than it could be handled, and in the security market all records for activity and high prices were being surpassed.

Later events have demonstrated that the situation was unhealthy, and speculative excesses have been followed by reaction and readjustment. Conservatism was then the exception; it is now the rule. Prospects for steady gains and their maintenance are brighter under the present system.

Failures this week in the United States are 181, against 176 last week, 238 the preceding week, and 200 the coresponding week last year, and in Canada 7, against 33 last week, 8 the preceding week and 19 last year.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3,75@3.90; best Patent \$5.00; choice Family \$4.25. Wheat—New York No. 2, 86c; Philadelphia No. 2, 82½c; Baltimore No. 2,

Corn-New York, No. 2, 59c; Philadelphia No. 2, 5534@56e; Baltimore No. 2, 59c. Oats—New York No. 2, 38c; Phila-delphia No. 2, 41½c; Baltimore No. 2,

Hay—We quote: No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$17.000 17.50; No. 2 timothy \$16.00@16.50; No. 3 timothy \$12.50

Green Fruits and Vegetables .- Quote:

Apples—Maryland and Virginia, per bri, fancy, 70@75c; do, fair to good, 60@65c. Beets—Native, per bunch 11/2@2c. Cabbage—Native, per 100, Wakefield, \$2.00@3.00; do, Flat Dutch, \$4.00@5.00. Cantaloupes-Anne Arundel Gems, per basket 30@60e; do, naive, large, per 100 \$2.00@3.50. Celery—New York State, per dozen 30@50c. Carrots—Native, per bunch. 1@11/2c. Corn—Native, per dozen, field, 8@12c. Cucumbers-Anne Arundel, per basket 40@50c. Damsons-Maryland and Virginia, per full barrel \$4.50@ 5.00. Eggplants—Native, per basket 15@20c. Hucklesberries—Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per quart 614@7c. Lettuce—Native, per bu box 400 50c. Lime beans—Native, per bu box 600 55c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylrania, yellow, per hu 75@8oc. Peaches—Maryland and Virginia, per basket, red 50@6oc. Pears—Eastern Shore, Bartlett, per basket 50@75c; do, per 50x 90c@\$1.00. Pineapples—Florida. per crate, as to size, \$2.25@ 3.25. Squash -Anne Arundel, per basket, 20/2/25c. String beans-Anne Arundel, per bu, green, 45@ 50c. Tomatoes-Potomac, er 2-basket carrier 30@50c; do, per -basket carrier 25/0 35c. Watermelons -Anne Arundel, per 100 selects, \$14.00

Aline Arundei, per 100 seiects, \$14.00 @18.00; do, prime, \$7.00@10.00. Potatoes. — White — Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl, No. 1. \$1.25@1.50. Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bu, 45@55. Sweets—Yellows. Maryland and Virginia, per brl, \$1.75@2.00; yel-lows, North Carolina, per brl, \$1.75@

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk lear rib sides, 814c; bulk clear sides, 334c; bulk ham butts, 8c; clear sides, toc; bacon shoulders, 934c; sugar-cur-rd shoulders, extra broad, 11c; sugarcured California hams, 834c; canvased and uncanvased hams, 12 lbs and over, 15c; refined lard, half-barrels and new ubs. 9c: tierces, lard, 81/2c. Live Poultry.—Chickens.—Hens, per

b, 11@1152c; do, old roosters, each, 25@30c; do, spring, large, per lb, -60 14c: do, spring, small, per lb, —@14c: do, spring, poor, per lb, —@13. Ducks —Puddle, per lb, —@10c: do, muscovy and mongrel, per lb, 9@10c; drakes, such acceptance.

tach, 30@40c. Eggs.—Choice, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, loss off, —@200; Virginia, per dozen, 19@10½0; West Virginia, per dozen, loss off, —@10½0; er dozen, loss off. Butter-Separator 21@22c; Gathered Cream 19@20c; Imitations -@19c. Cheese-Large, 60-lbs, 11@1114c: do. 36-lbs, 1134@1134; 20-lbs, 1132@1134.

Live Stock.

Chicago.-Cattle steady; good to prime steers \$5.45@6.00; poor to medium, \$4.10 @4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.25 24,30, sockers and feeders, \$2,500,425 cows and heifers, \$1,500,500; canners \$1,500,275; bulls, \$2,000,465; calves, \$3,500,700; Texas steers, \$3,250,450; Western steers, \$3,200,465. Hogs—Receipts to-day 15,000 head; to-morrow, 15,000; market opened steady, closed 5 to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, \$5,25@ 5.90; good to choice heavy, \$5,40@5.75. rough heavy, \$5.10@5.40: light, \$5.50@ 6.15: bulk of sales, \$5.30@5.65. Sheep-Receipts, 18,000 head; market steady to strong: good to choice wethers, \$125@ 3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25@3.25;

hative lambs, \$3.50@6.00. Herrs Island.—Cattle steady. Choice \$5.30@5.60; prime, \$5.10@5.25; fair, \$4.25 @4.50. Hogs active. Prime heavy, \$6.00 60.10; mediums; \$6.40\(\text{0.45}\); heavy Yorkers, \$6.35\(\text{0.60}\); ogs, \$5.70\(\text{0.58}\); roughs \$5.00\(\text{0.525}\); pigs, \$5.70\(\text{0.580}\); roughs \$5.00\(\text{0.545}\); culls and common, \$1.50\(\text{0.60}\) spring lambs, \$3.50@3.75; veal 2.000 calves, \$7.50@8.00.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The aborigines of Peru can, in the darkest night and in the thickest woods, distinguish respectively a white man, a negro, and one of their own

race by the smell. South Africa is probably destined in the near future to become a formidable rival to California and Australia as a competitor for the English market in the supply of fruit.

The largest gas engine in the world having 3000 horsepower, will be sent by a Belgian manufacturer to supply part of the motive power of the World's

The common contagious diseases, the causes of which are still unknown, are scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, yel-low fever, and hydrophobia. One difficulty in experimental research for the organisms which cause scarlet fever, yellow fever and measles is that animals are not susceptible to them.

All the foreign-born population in the inited States, 52.9 per cent. are of the inglish-Teutonic stock, and 20.9 are cits. Thus, practically three-fourths of the foreign-born in the United States are of English-Teutonic and Celtic stocks.

In eleven years British manufactured xports have decreased by 3.5 per cent. American manufactured exports have increased 174 per cent., and German manufactured exports have increased 35.5 per cent.

Persia buys over \$15,000,000 worth of goods each year from other countries. Of this the United Kingdom gets 43 per cent., and the United States one two-thousandth of 1 per cent.

So important is the Pasteurizing of milk deemed by Russia that the imperial minister of agriculture has announced an international competitive show of aparatus for that purpose in St. Petersburg next spring.

FALL KIDNEY CHILLS.

With the chilling air of fall comes an limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They exim tax on weak hidneys.— It's the time correct urine with brick cust sediment, Doan's Kidney Pills are needed—now leight colored, pain in passing, dribbling, recognized the world over as the chief Kidney and Biadder remedy.

Aching backs are cased. Hip, back, and leart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache lein pains overcome. Pwelling of the nervousness, dizziness.

DEERSTELD, IND .- "It was Doan's Kidney Pills.

PRICE TO CENTED FOR A SPECIFIC FOR A MINISTRATION OF A MINISTR got two bears at our drug-rists, and, although 68 years of age, I am almost a new man. I was troubled a good deal with my water - had to get up four and five times a night. That trouble is over with and once more I can rest the night through. My backnehe is all gone, and I thank you ever so raight for thank you ever so much for the wonderful medicine, Doan's Reiney Pills."

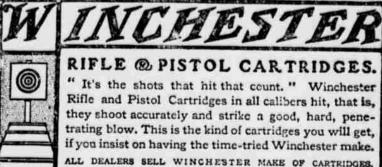
STATE

Baxten France, Kaneas.

"I received the free sample of boan's Kolney Pills. For five years I have had much point may back, which physicians said arose from ray kolneys. Four bores of boan's kidney Pills have entrely cured the troube. It think I over my sky to these pills, and I went others to show it. Same Davis.

Baxter Springs, Kans.

FALMOUTH, Va.—"I suf-fered over tweive months with pain to the small of my back. Mediciner and plan-ters gave only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Fills oured me." I'. S. Brows, Lalmouth, Va.



one of the cows in the lot.

Had a Large Family.

"I'll take her," said the man. "Can

ou give me two more like her?"

Jan. H. Henen,

President, Ridgeville. Indiana, State Dank.

ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

Liver Pills It is said that a farmer living near Fulton was standing in his barnyard That's what you need; somefew days ago when a well-dressed stranger leaned against the fence and thing to cure your biliousness. inquired how much he would take for "One hundred dollars was the re-

> Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

the barn and offered the three to the "All right," said the stranger, be-ginning to climb the fence. "I want them to furnish milk for my children. "ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME "How many children have you?" ask-

ed the farmer in some astonishment. "Ninety-three," was the calm reply. The farmer was just getting ready to ask the man his name, when two guards from the Fulton Insane Asylum appeared and led the stranger gently

Wanted Olives fof Grown Folks.

Apropos of olives an exceedingly dig-sified elderly gentleman entered a fancy grocer's recently and asked if they kept olives—his wife wanted a bottle. "Oh, yes," responded the proprietor. we have all sorts and sizes. the largest varieties-we also have baby

"I haven't any baby," replied the gen-man, gravely. "I want them jor tlenian, gravely. "I want them for grown folks-I guess those will do" (indicating a bottle) and the gravity of the clerical staff could scarcely be maintained until he made his exit.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN,



Mrs. E. B. Bradshaw, of Guthrie, Okla., cured of a severe case by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal Mrs. Pinkham claims that there

is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organ-ism, and which, while it causes disfurbance similar to ordinary indiges-tion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar uterinctonic effects as well.

Thousands of testimonial let-ters prove beyond question that nothing will relieve this distress-ing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound. It always works in har-mony with the female system. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address Lynn, Mass.

I has spoule with my covered with plumpler old impure. My face was covered with plumpler hich no external remedy could remove. I tried our Casacrets and great was my joy when the casacrets and great was my joy when the casacrets and steer a month's steady use, have remarked after a month's steady use, have rew have found relief. I'm y friends and ulte a few have found relief. C. J. Fusch, 85 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.



ANNUAL SALE. TEN MILLION BOXES

PATENTS,
TRADE-MARKS AND PENSIONS.
Are You Interested?
Millions of dollars have been made out of Patent and Trade-Marks. Millions of dollars are appropriated to pay peculions. So years practice.
The Information and Renature. FREE, write 1 For Information and literature, FRER, write to THE W. E. WILLS COMPANY.

and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative. J.C. Ayer Co.,

THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME.

Remember this when you buy Wet Weather Clothing and look for the name TOWER on the buttons. This sign and this name have stood for the BEST during sixty-seven years of increasing sales.

If your dealer will not supply you write for free catalogue of black or yellow waterproof oiled coats, slickers, suits, hats, and horse goods for all kinds of wet work. A. J. TOWER CO., THE COWERS DESTON HASS US A. SIGN TOWER CANADIAN CO., TOWERS CORONTO, CAM. MAITED.

Ripans Tabules are



minutes.

States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ith health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a bousehold supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty

If You Don't Want CURLS IN YOUR HAIR

Carpenter's OX MARROW POMADE CHEWARE OF IMPRATIONS.)

It is the best hair straightener sold; makes the hair soft and gloss; and is perfectly harro-less. More than worth the price. PRICE, 25 CENTS, And if your denotes hasn't it we will send it by mail on receive of 25 cents in stamps. Address, CARPENTER & CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS 3.50 & 3 SHOES WARE

You can save from \$3 to \$5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 shoes. They equal those that have been cost-ing you from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The imo \$5.00. The im-nense sale of W. L. mense sale of W. L.
Douglas shoes proves
their superiority over
all other makes.
Sold by retail shoo
dealers everywhere.
Look for name and
price on bottom.
That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is
value in Douglas shoes.
Corona is the highest
grade Pal Leather made.
Frus Chiar Eyelets used.
Our \$4 offit Egy Uneconnel

TAYLOR'S ASTHMA REMEDY will cure any case of Asthma by persistent use. Requient size box, by mail, 35c.; three for \$1,00. T. Taylor & Co., Green Cove Springs, Fla.

ADVERTISE IN THE PAPER IT PAYS Bass Cough Syrup. Testes Good. Das in time. Sold by draggists.

