J. women have established
l for domestics.

l Though Painful.

e, Gentle Spring," and are
that we did anything of the
though beautiful, is some-
ful. The very luxury we en-
urn of the balmy air is the
f a great many pains and
use the nerves are relaxed
they become weak and an
lden attacks of neuralgia: a
aithful air braces them up
strong against any such at-
sudden change to warmth
le to be preyed upon by this
his simple reason the great
ns many victims at this time,
t. Jacobs Oil something that
, vigor and strength of the
they had been. The prompt
neuralgic attacks of spring-
e followed by a perfect cure.

too highly of Piso's Cure for
Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W.
h, Oct. 25, 1895.

tionaries and Dictionaries,
Roman of them all seems to
is still easily in the lead in
or popularity.

ore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-
Druggist's sell at 25c per bottle

Bank

Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio,
respected all through that
He has lived in Clinton Co.
and has been president of
a Bank 20 years. He gladly
to the merit of Hood's Sarsa-
and what he says is worthy
. All brain workers find
sparilla peculiarly adapted
needs. It makes pure, rich,
l from this comes nerve,
and digestive strength.
say that Hood's Sarsapa-
good medicine, especially
purifier. It has done me good
. For several years I suffered
ins of

euralgia

e and about my temples, es-
night when I had been having
y of physical and mental labor.
y remedies, but found help only
Sarsaparilla which cured me of
n, neuralgia and headache.
saparilla has proved itself a true
also take Hood's Pills to keep
n regular, and like the pills
." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

ood's

Sarsaparilla

Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1
by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Pills are prompt, efficient and
easy in effect. 25 cents.

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rer than ALABASTINE,
require to be taken off to
harbor germs, but destroys
one can brush it on.
aint dealers. Write for card

E CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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P N U 16 96

RIPANS TABULES

Walter Waterman, of No. 24
South 4th street, Philadelphia,
under date of August 31, 1895:
"I have been a great sufferer
from dyspepsia. My liver seemed
out of order almost all the
time, and my face looking
sickly. I am forty-two years old
and always led an indoor life.
I used to go a neighbor of mine
and see what I try Ripans Tabules.
Now take them. I feel
that my bowels act well and they
have done my color has gotten more
natural in the face. I usually take
them every day, also one at
night after getting in bed. I have
tried many kinds of remedies. I
can truly say from the past experi-
ence I have had that Tabules have put me
in good health and I would recommend
them to any body who has been
troubled as I was. I write this
testimonial voluntarily."

Ripans Tabules may be bought of druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents per box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce st., New York.

Saved by a Glove Button.

How much may depend upon a gl
fastening was illustrated at one of t
Monson, Maine, slate quarries in v
adventure which the person concern
would not care to repeat. He was
derrick-man, who stood on th
brink of one of the grea
chasms from which the slat
rock is hoisted. His duty was to catch
hold of the big hook depending from an
the end of the boom as it swung ove
the bank and attach to it the crate t
be sent back into the pit.

Standing upon the very edge
reached out to catch the hook whi
dangled near him. It was winter an
he wore thick buckskin gloves. Th
hook slipped from him as he leane
out, but caught into the fastening o
the glove. The swing of the grea
boom took him off his feet in an in
stant and carried him out into giddy
space with his life depending on th
glove's holding fast.

His whole weight was hung on that
button, and there was a clear 175 feet
of space between him and the floor of
rock below. The moments that passed
before the boom could be swung back
over the bank seemed like hours to him,
but he got there at last safe and sound.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Patrick Henry was known all over the American colonies as an orator before he was 30.

When Traveling,

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Collin's magnificent "Ode" was written before the author was 26.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS AND HOARSENESS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

The Massachusetts house has killed the bill for municipal Woman's suffrage.

Everyone who once tries Pobl
Borax Soap continues to use it,
infinitely superior to even the
floating soaps, and costs you no
Borax, Soaps, 100 per cent. pure.

The Central Vermont railroad has passed to the hands of receivers.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

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

Explodin[illegible] Old Myth—"Are you superstitious?" "No; I got out of that at a very early age." "How did it happen?" "I was born on Friday, April 13, and the Friday that I became 13 years old a rich uncle died, leaving me $3,000 by will."—Chicago Record.

Goethe had produced a number of poems and dramas before he was 20.

THE STUDIOUS GIRL.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

Race Between the Sexes for Education. Health Impaired by Incessant Study.

"The race between the sexes for education is to-day very close.

Ambitious girls work incessantly over their studies, and are often brought to a halt, through having sacrificed the physical to the mental. Then begin those ailments that must be removed at once, or they will produce constant suffering. Headache, dizziness, faintness, slight vertigo, pains in the back and loins, irregularity, loss of sleep and appetite, nervousness and blues, with lack of confidence; these are positive signs that women's arch enemy is at hand.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Pinkham in May, one month after the young lady had first written, giving symptoms, and asking advice. She was ill and in great distress of mind, feeling she would not hold out till graduation, and the doctor had advised her to go home.

——— College, Mass.

Dear Woman:—

I should have written to you before, but you said wait a month. We are taught that the days of miracles are past. Pray what is my case? I have taken the Vegetable Compound faithfully, and obeyed you implicitly and, am free from all my ills. I was a very, very sick girl. Am keeping well up in my class, and hope to do you and myself credit at graduation. * * My gratitude cannot find expression in words. Yours sincere friend, MARY ——

P. S. Some of the other girls are now using the Compound. It benefits them all.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only safe, sure and effectual remedy in such cases, as it removes the cause, purifies and invigorates the system, and gives energy and vitality.

LAND OF MIDGES.

PEST AND TERROR OF THE ALASKA GOLD HUNTERS.

Clouds of Insects Make Life Almost Unbearable—Native Alaskans and Their Houses—The Casinos.

ALL the experts who have visited Alaska say that there are tons of gold there. Some say that it is the richest gold country that the world has ever known, but all agree, declares the New Orleans Picayune, that it is the toughest place to live in on the face of the earth. It is the unanimous opinion of those who know what they are talking about that the man who goes there without an abundant supply of health and strength will probably stay there for all eternity.

Many men, lured by the wonderful stories of gold, have doubtless decided to join the miners of Alaska. For their benefit a few facts concerning the country will be given, so that they will know what to expect. From a climatic standpoint Alaska is easily entitled to the blue ribbon for having the meanest in creation. In winter time the average temperature is 60 degrees below zero, while in summer it jumps as high as 100 degrees above. This is almost a clean leap from the north pole to the equator.

The rich placer mines on the Yukon River, which have given rise to all the glittering stories, are not easily reached. The "forty-niners" who crossed the continent in prairie schooners in the early California days had a pleasant saunter compared with the hardships of the journey to the Yukon. This latter trip is only a trifle more than 100 miles, but it means more concentrated misery than the imagination of most people can picture.

From Sitka the gold diggers must travel by wagon or on foot a hundred miles or so over the divide, where they must hew trees and build rafts on which to descend until they are about twenty-five miles to the west of the boundary line between British America and the United States. Here are the small creeks and streams where the gold is found.

To make the trip in winter is next to impossible for any one not accustomed to living in the most intense cold, and to make it in summer time is torture because of the swarms of every variety of insect which infest the river countries. Volumes could be written about these insects. It may seem trivial to attach any importance to them, but when it is said that more than one miner has lost his mind on account of the pest some idea of their torturing power can be gained.

Of the subject of these insects an expert sent out by the Washington authorities reported: "When the waters of the river come down in the spring the mosquitoes, by far the most annoying of the insects, come along in swarms. Gloves were worn at all times, and the faces of the miners were covered, but even then the mosquitoes would get to their flesh, crawling up the wristbands of their gauntlets and down their legs into their boots, until the miners almost lost their senses from the continued battle with their small poisonous foes."

From one end of the warm season to another there is no let up by the insects. Indoors and outdoors, in daytime and night, it is the same. Clouds of midges penetrate everywhere, and ordinary netting is perfectly useless as a safeguard, for these insects pass through the meshes without difficulty. Out of doors one is completely at their mercy. They fly into the eyes and lodge under the lids; they cluster in the ears, crawl up the arms and down the neck; in fact, omit no chance of causing intense annoyance.

But for these insects life in Alaska in summer time would be bearable. In winter time, of course, the intense and lasting cold is the great drawback. Even the natives can scarcely stand it. They are probably the dirtiest race of beings on earth. In their dress, habitation and diet they are utterly filthy. There is nothing too foul for them to eat. They are always covered with dirt and vermin, and their houses are truly like pig sties. None of them can approach you unawares, as you are sure to smell them from afar.

An Alaskan costume consists of a fur parki and a pair of long boots. The parki is a long, loose garment, made of skins. It is provided with a capacious hood, which is bound along the edge with a strip of the longest fur which they can obtain, that of the wolf being the most desirable. When the hood is drawn over the head the long hairs of this band project outward, and thus it shields the face from the torture caused by the flying snow of the winter storms.

In very cold weather the natives wear a second or over parki made of fish skin. Although this is a stiff article of dress, yet it possesses one great advantage, that in a case of necessity the wearer can eat it. This proves the superiority of Arctic attire, for no broadcloth overcoat would ever serve as a lunch.

There is a universal taste for jewelry among the natives; all are very fond of adorning themselves with earrings. The nose ring is confined to the gentler sex. They pierce a hole through the nasal septum large enough in some cases to admit an ordinary lead pencil, and through this they pass ivory ornaments. A few large blue beads strung on a wire form the common every day nosegay.

Both sexes wear labrets, and there is a great variety in the style of inserting them. The women pierce two holes in the lower lip near the base of the eye teeth, while the men insert the labrets close to the corners of the mouth. Often these labrets are very heavy, and the weight distorts the features and impedes articulation.

In each native village is a large house, in which they meet for various purposes, mainly to clean themselves and give their clothes an airing. This house is unique. Some Alaska travelers call it a casino, but the native designation is koshga. It can best be described as simply a cellar with a roof over it. It is a deep, square excavation, with a pyramid roof of rough logs, covered thickly with earth. At even a short distance it can be easily mistaken for a small hillock. The only light and ventilation is by a little opening at the top which is protected by a curtain made of fish skin. The internal arrangement varies in different respect to details, but the main features are the same. Around three sides of the interior a bank of earth is left, which extends like a broad step or divan. On this the natives sit in their customary squatting attitude. Some casinos have a second and narrower divan, extending from the wall above to the other. On extraordinary occasions a third one is added. This is formed of three little flat sleds called kamegatek. A line of these kamegateks suspended from the roof by skin ropes will extend all around the casino. Thus space is consumed and a large number of persons accommodated. On the fourth side of the casino the main divan extends only a short distance from the corners, leaving free the middle portion where the entrance is situated. In the centre of the floor is a large square pit, covered with logs. In this pit a large fire is built.

The casino has no door in our sense of the word. The following ingenious method is used instead: Close by there is a little structure which serves as a vestibule. This has a large hole in the door, and from the bottom of this hole or shaft extends a tunnel, which terminates in the pit of the casino. A person desiring to enter a casino goes into the vestibule, jumps down into the hole and then crawls along the tunnel until he reaches a corresponding hole in the floor of the casino.

Crawling along the dark, slippery tunnel is not a graceful proceeding, and this bobbing up from the hole is decidedly an abrupt manner of making one's appearance in society. The interior of the casino is always gloomy; the sides and roof are blackened with smoke and covered thickly with soot.

The barraboras, or private houses, are constructed on the same general plan as the casino. They are somewhat smaller, and have one very broad divan around; as they are never used for the vapor bath they are without the fire hole. Several families generally occupy the same barrabora. Sections of the divan are allotted to each, and these are curtained off by large strips of [illegible]. These strips are [illegible] and curiously woven [illegible] and resemble the matting commonly used in the United States.

Mining for gold in Alaska is not the easiest thing in the world. The country is almost barren of machinery, owing to the difficulties of transportation. The miners, during the winter, light large fires over the surface that they desire to dig and thaw out the ground to a certain extent in this way. They then remove the earth until they get down to the frozen ground again, and then they build another fire, and so on. When the spring freshets come they have water enough to wash out the loose, auriferous earth they have obtained in this arduous way.

Frontier Surgery.

"While traveling in Southern Oregon a few months ago," said Attorney W. W. McNair, "I saw a beautiful piece of dental surgery. A teamster developed a toothache while on the road. He thought it would soon be better, but it kept getting worse and worse, till he could hardly handle the reins. He put a chew of tobacco on it, but it only jumped the harder. Then he stopped his team, built a little fire, heated a needle red hot, and had another teamster jam it down into the cavity to kill the nerve. Still it jumped and thumped till the poor fellow was pretty near insane.

"'Boys, she's got to come out,' he shouted to his companions, as he pulled up his team.

"They all stopped, wound their lines around their brakes and climbed down.

"'How can we get her out?' asked one of them.

"'I don't know,' groaned the victim, 'but she's got to come.'

"He opened the jockey box on his seat and rummaged around in it, finally producing a small hatchet and a big nail.

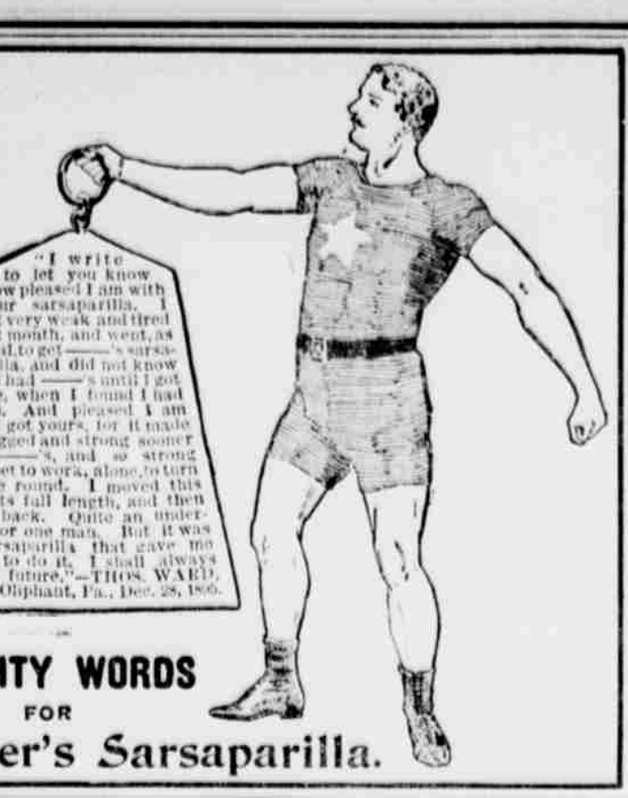
"'I guess you'll have to drive her out with this,' said he, and he sat down on the ground and hung on to a buckeye bush with both hands while one of his companions placed the end of the nail against the side of the tooth and hit it with the hatchet. The first lick made the teamster jump and yell, but he settled down for another one. The second stroke loosened it up, and after a lot of groaning the teamster wiped the perspiration off his face, climbed on to the buckeye and said:

"'Hit her again, boys.'

"The third lick sent the offending molar flying."—San Francisco Post.

Lantern Mad.

A lawyer of Biddeford, Me., is afflicted with a peculiar mania for collecting lamps of all sorts. His house is filled with every kind of a lantern he has been able to buy, including a full line of bicycle lamps. He visits Boston frequently and always brings back with him a new lot of lamps. His craze costs him a good deal of money, and he declares that he is aware of the folly of it, but is entirely unable to resist it.



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1 CAL. CAN PURE MAPLE SYRUP sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. JAS. A. FAULKNER, Rutland, Vt.

Cripple Creek—"complete history of the great gold camps, with our big 56 col. paper 3 mos. for 25c. in stamps. Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colo.

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[illegible] ably low S.

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