Though Painful. Gentle Spring," and are t we did anything of the hough beautiful, is some-The very luxury we en-I. The very luxury we enrn of the balmy air is the
a great many pains and
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they become weak and an
ien attacks of neuralitia; a
othful air braces them up
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s many victims at this time.
Jacobs Oil something that
vigor and strength of the
tey had been. The prompt
neuralgic attacks of springfollowed by a perfect cure. followed by a perfect cure.

FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. L. 20, 1894.

onaries and Dictionaries, oman of them all seems to still easily in the lead in popularity

e Lewis of Sabina, Ohto, ceted all through that as lived in Clinton Co. has been president of nk 20 years. He gladly merit of Hood's Sarsahat he says is worthy ll brain workers find arilla peculiarly adapted It makes pure, rich,

from this comes nerve, and digestive strength. say that Hood's Sarsagagood medicine, especially ier. It has done me good e several years I suffered

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wasn I had been having rysteal and mental labor. ties, but found help only parilla which cured me of graigia and headache, illa has proved itself a true take Howl's Pills to keep gular, and like the pills Isaac Lewis, Sabina, Ohlo.

of Purifier, ADrugglats, \$1" Me are promp efficient and

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ath street, Philadelphia, date of August 31, 1895; rays been a great sufferer stion. My liver seemed order almost all the les my face looking im forty-two years old rays led an indoor life.

to a neighbor of mine at I try Ripans Tabules. low take them. I feel lowels act well and they olor has gotten more o face. I usually take very day, also one at getting in bed. I have kinds of remedies. I from the past experie Tabules have put me ad I would recommend

ody who has been me. I write this

Saved by a Glove Button. How much may depend upon a gle

fastening was illustrated at one of Monson, Maine, slate quarries in adventure which the person concern would not care to repeat. He was derrick-man, who stood on the brink of one of the gree chasms from which the slat rock is hoisted. His duty was to catel hold of the big hook depending from 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 hock whi dangled near him. It was winter as he wore thick buckskin gloves. T hook slipped from him as he leans out, but caught into the fastening o the glove. The swing of the great boom took him off his feet in an instant and carried him out into giddy space with his life depending on the 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

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rits stopped free by Dn. K; Ninve Rescoura. No fils afte use. Marvelous cures. Tresses a bottle free. Dr. Ki g. 981 Arch S

ething, softens the guns, redition, allays nain the wind co

Explodit, 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, brought to a halt, 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

- College, Mass.

signs that women's arch enemy is at hand. The following letter was received by Mrs. Pinkhamin 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. You 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. Your sincere friend, MARY -P. S. Some of the other girls are now o using the Com- o pound. It ben- o efits them all. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound is the only safe, sure and effectual remedy in suc cases, as it removes the cause, purific and invigorates the system, and give nergy and vitality.

LAND OF MIDGES.

EST AND TERROR OF THE ALASKA GOLD HUNTERS.

louds of Insects Make Life Almost Unbearable-Native Alaskans and Their Houses-The Casinos.

LL the experts who have visited Alaska say that there are tons of gold there. Some say that it is the richest gold ountry that the world has ever known, it all agree, declares the New Orns Picayune, that it is the toughest id to live in on the face of the earth, d the unanimous opinion of those io know what they are talking about that the man who goes there withsh will probably stay there for all

Many men, lured by the wonderful join the miners of Alaska, For cir benedt a few facts concerning country will be given, so that they di know what to expect. From a imatic standpoint Alaska is easily atitled to the blue ribbon for having te meanest in creation. In winter me the average temperature is 60 derees below zero, while in summer it umps 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 Biver, which have given rise to all the gliffering 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 he hardships of the journey to the Yukon. This latter trip is only a tride more than 100 miles, but it means more concentrated misery than the imagination of most people can pic-

From Sitha 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 important to them, but when it is said that more than one miner has lost his mind on account of the prst some idea of their torturing power can be gained.

On the subje t of these inse-

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 times, and the faces of the miners were tion. 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 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 per feetly 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 nds; they cluster in the cars, crawl up the no chance of causing intense annoy-

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 Alaska'ı 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 | nail. 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 artiadvantage, 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 gen-tler 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

Both sexes wear labrets, and there g them. The women pierce two les in the lower lip near the base of eye teeth, while the men insert folly of it, but is entirely

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. Many men, lured by the wonderful Some casinos have a second and nar-les of gold, have doubtless decided rower 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 easino. Thus space is consumed and a large number of persons accom-modated. 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 essino. A person desiring to enter a casino goes into the vestibule, jumps down into the hole and then crawls along the tunnel until be reaches a corresponding hole in the floor of the casmo.

Crawling along the dark, slippery tunuel is not a graceful proceeding, and this bobbing up from the hole is decidedly an abrapt 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 becupy the same barrabora. Sections of the divan are allotted to each, and these w y large str

These stri

HIBBIT WOVER semble the matting commonly used in the United States.

Mining for gold in Alaska is not the easiest thing in the world. The counswarms. Gloves were worn at all try is almost barren of machinery, owing to the difficulties of transporta-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 the miners almost lost their senses until they get down to the frozen ground again, and then they build another fire, and so on. When the spring treshets come they have water enough to wash out the loose, suriferous earth they have obtained in this ardnous 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 arms and down the neek; in fact, omit 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, beated a needle red hot, and had auother 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

"'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

" 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 cle of dress, yet it possesses one great | 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 Biddelord, 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 great variety in the style of insert- back with him a new lot of lamps. His craze costs him a good deal of mor





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