HOW MUCH YOU EAT

Is not the question, but, how much you digest, because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach its powers of digestion. Then appetite is natural and healthy. Then dyspepsia is gone, and strength, elasticity and endurance return.

Stomach Trouble—"I have had trouble with my stomach and at times would be very dizzy. I also had severe headaches and that tired feeling. When I had taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was relieved." MRS. ANGELINA JARVIS, 5 Appleton St., Holyoke, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

There are 30,000 more exhibitors at the present Paris fair than there were in 1889.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Portland is the largest prison in England. Nearly 2,000 convicts are located there.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

On the 110 square miles of London's area, it is said 1,000 tons of soot settle yearly.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

For some years the Nova Scotia government had expended about $25,000 yearly upon agriculture.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Nine important British steamship companies earned in 1899 a net profit of $4,960,000, against $4,743,000 in 1898.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A new substitute for celluloid resembling horn in appearance is now manufactured under the name of mariod.

You Will Never Know what good ink is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink. All dealers.

Within 20 years California has added 500,000 to its population.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Khedive announced his intention of visiting this country in 1901.

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

Neuter.

Particularly polite and gallant was the young man who was sauntering down Witherell street one day not long ago, when the sidewalks were covered with slush and the ditches were flooded to the top of the curb. He wore a pink carnation in his coat lapel; his trousers were definitely creased; his shoes had lately been polished, although the wealth of slush on the walks had dimmed their brilliancy. He was approaching a crossing. Just ahead of him a young woman was wheeling a baby carriage in the same direction. The gutter was more than ankle deep with ice cold water. The young woman hesitated. To the rescue came the young man. "Can't I assist you?" he asked. "Thank you so much," was the reply, so appreciative in its tone that the young man boldly stepped into the watery ditch and ferried the lady across. Then he picked up the carriage and carried it over. "There," he said, as he sat it down, "I guess I haven't wakened it." He said "it" because he didn't know whether there was a girl or boy under the shawl. "Oh, it isn't a baby," volunteered the young lady. "I was down marketing and this is such an easy way to get the groceries home, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

Weary Women

Rest and help for weary women are found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It makes women strong and healthy to bear their burdens, and overcomes those ills to which women are subject because they are women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is known from coast to coast. It has cured more sick women than any other medicine. Its friends are everywhere and they are constantly writing thankful letters which appear in this paper.

If you are puzzled write for Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will charge you nothing and she has restored a million women to health.

P. N. U. 22, '00.

PILES If you have got the PILES, you have not used DANIELS SURE PILE CURE, or you would not have them NOW. The only Guaranteed Cure. No detention from business, no operation, no opium or morphine. 12 Suppositories 50c. or 24 and box of ointment $1.0., postpaid by mail. Send for book of valuable information on Piles, FREE, whether you use our remedy or not.
THE DANIELS SURE PILE CURE CO., 284 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ALBATROSS EGGS FOR FOOD.

New Dangers Which Threaten One of the Bird Tribes of the Pacific.

News that albatrosses are being destroyed literally by myriads on an island newly acquired by Uncle Sam may well excite dismay, in view of the interesting character of those birds from a zoological and romantic viewpoint. The island in question is that of Laysan, to the northwest of Hawaii—a volcanic rock three miles long and a trifle less in breadth—on which these sea fowl breed in enormous numbers. Unfortunately for them, a local guano deposit attracts diggers for that valuable fertilizer, and their eggs are gathered wholesale to feed the workmen. Though the birds themselves are not seriously disturbed the removal of their eggs, not only by the wheelbarrow load but by the carload, must soon result in the practical extinction of the species thereabout.

It is the government bureau of ornithology that calls attention to this unfortunate state of affairs, and, in the forthcoming year book of the department of agriculture, Dr. T. S. Palmer will speak of dangers threatening Uncle Sam's bird colonies in other regions. Perhaps the most striking instance is afforded by the Farallones, and certainly the most important in a financial way. These islands, or rather rocks, off the coast of California 30 miles west of the Golden Gate are the breeding ground of myriads of sea birds, chiefly western gulls and murres. For nearly 50 years murre eggs have been collected there and shipped to the San Francisco market, where they find a ready sale at from 12 to 20 cents per dozen—a price only a little less than that of hen's eggs. During the season, which lasts about two months, beginning near the middle of May, the eggs are shipped regularly once or twice a week. The main crop is gathered on South Farallone, the principal island, and chiefly from the "great rookery" at the west end. The bird lays only one egg, which is deposited on the bare rock. When the season opens the men go over the ground and break all the eggs in sight, so as to avoid taking any that are not perfectly fresh. The ground is then gone over every second day, and the eggs are systematically picked up and shipped to market.

The business is in the hands of Italians and Greeks, and although only a dozen or 15 "eggers" are employed the number of eggs gathered is simply enormous. It is said that in 1854 more than 500,000 were sold in less than two months, and that between 1850 and 1856 three or four millions were taken to San Francisco. Since then the value of the eggs has declined, and the output has also fallen off considerably. In 1884 there were gathered 300,000; in 1886, about 108,000, while in 1896 the crop was reduced to a little less than 92,000.

The Farallones being a government lighthouse reservation, the "eggers" were allowed on the islands formerly only by sufferance. From 1850 to 1880 the Farallone Egg company remained in almost undisputed sway, but was dispossessed in 1881 by the authorities. Afterward the keepers employed men to gather the eggs. But in 1897 the attention of the lighthouse board was called to the decreasing numbers of the birds, and instructions were issued prohibiting further gathering of eggs for market, thus practically putting an end to the business for the present.

The eggs of the Palias murre are collected for food on the Pribilof islands, in Bering sea, and H. W. Elliott, the naturalist, mentions that on the occasion of his first visit to Walrus island, in July, 1872, six men in less than three hours loaded a large boat carrying four tons with eggs to the water's edge. Large colonies of water birds, such as pelicans, gulls, terns and herons, may be found at points along the coasts of the United States during the breeding season, and in certain localities the eggs of some of these species are highly esteemed and find a ready market—as on the eastern shore of Virginia, where eggs of the laughing gull are considered a great delicacy, and are gathered in large numbers for sale to hotels and private individuals. But in the gratification of this taste there is the same tendency toward extermination, which is manifested in the case of feather collecting.—Boston Transcript.

Number of Dogs in the United States.

Are not more dogs kept in the United States than are necessary and proper? Grant that some dogs are of use, is there use for so many? I think there has been no census of dogs taken in any state. In Ohio, as long ago as 1862, there was a law requiring the assessors to return the number of dogs in their district for taxation. The number returned that year was 174,105. That this did not include them all is evident, for the next year 183,167 were found. A wool-growers' convention in the same year agreed that all the dogs had not been returned, and declared that there were 500,000 dogs in the state or one to every five inhabitants.

The small state of Rhode Island had on her tax list in 1862 6845 dogs, or about one to 12 of her population. As the little state is made up of cities and villages, where not so many dogs are kept as in the country, this is a big showing. In the report of the department of agriculture for 1871 Mr. G. W. Kinney of Missouri states that at least two dogs are kept by every family in that state, and that the whole number is not less than 460,000. A larger proportion of dogs is kept in in the southern and western states than in the middle and eastern.

The assessors' returns in Ohio and Rhode Island show there is one dog kept for 12 1-2 inhabitants—an admitted low estimate. It will be safe to say there is one dog in the United States to every ten of the human population, or 7,000,000 dogs.—Contributor, in Country Gentleman.

A Mutual Desire.

The only marital difficulty that Victor Herbert, the composer and director, and Mrs. Herbert ever had occurred, according to Mrs. Herbert, during their honeymoon, while crossing the Atlantic. It was brought about by seasickness. The composer was sick, and Mrs. Herbert was also ill. Their illness took the form of intense irritability and morbid sensitiveness. Each movement of the ship produced a groan from them, and each noise on board the vessel an indignant protest. They tried to sympathize with each other, but their voices lacked sincerity.

At the end of the third day the composer, after recovering from a lurch of the vessel, said:

"Dear, I have one favor to ask. Don't speak to me again on board this ship until we reach shore, or I shall throw myself overboard."

"My dear," answered Mrs. Herbert, with her first sigh of relief since embarking, "thank you; I've been wanting to ask you that same favor myself all day."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

COL. R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

The hero of the hour in England is Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell, whose accomplishments at Mafeking have been cheered for days. He is a manof great versatility, and is popular not only in army circles, but socially as well. A few years ago he was known only as a smart Hussar who had done good work in Zululand. He was a recognized authority on polo, pig sticking, and sport generally. He is the son of an Oxford professor, and entered the 13th Hussars in 1876, when he was nineteen years of age. He was adjutant of that regiment at the Cape, and was assistant military secretary at Malta.

He made his reputation as a campaigner in the Ashanti expedition of 1896. His letters to the London Chronicle at that time were afterwards incorporated into a volume which has a great deal of literary merit. His intellectual capacity, apart from soldiering, is very marked; and in singing, painting, and amateur acting, he takes keen pleasure. His defense of Mafeking will very probably be recognized as one of the great accomplishments of the South African war. His cheery supervision and tireless endeavors have been responsible for much of the force under his command.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Senate.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

The House devoted the entire day to the Alaskan civil government bill. Slow progress was made, only 24 pages being disposed of.

An arrangement was reached to postpone action upon Senator Clark's credentials until May 30. In the meantime the credentials of Mr. Maginnis will be presented and both cases will be considered together.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

The anti-canteen bill, against which military authorities recently reported, was ordered favorably reported by the House committee on military affairs, with an amendment which will exclude liquor from the capitol and other public buildings. The bill reported is known as the Bowersock bill and applies to premises used "for military purposes." These words were struck out, making the bill apply to "any premises used or owned by the United States."

The House adopted the resolution to allow the committee on ways and means to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenue, and the resolution for a sine die adjournment June 6.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

The House adopted amendments to the Alaska code bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue permits to dredge for gold below low water mark at Cape Nome and providing for a delegate in Congress from Alaska. The paragraph authorizing arrests in civil actions was stricken out. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was passed.

HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

Discussion of the Spooner Philippine bill was continued in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. On the general question of the ownership and government by the United States of the Philippine islands, he was in accord with Senators Spooner and Lodge, but he regarded the pending bill as unwise and dangerous legislation because of the great power it places in the hands of the President. Much of his speech was devoted to the canal bill and to denunciation of the efforts to prevent its enactment at this session.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

McGraw is captaining St. Louis.

Chesbro, of Pittsburg, declines to pitch on Sundays.

Nearly all the Cincinnati players wear ankle braces.

Hartman is playing in fine form on Comiskey's Chicago team.

Beckley, of Cincinnati, is leading the National League in batting.

'Tis whispered that Nichols, Boston's great pitcher, is out of it for good.

Bradley, the youngster, seems to be a fixture at third base for the Chicagos.

Barrett, the young Cincinnati outfielder, is said to be the speediest in the League.

Some of the best hitters in the League are to date far below their usual averages.

On their showing so far the New Yorks are no stronger relatively than they were last year.

Steinfeldt, of Cincinnati, is more than coming up to the expectations of Manager Allen as a second baseman.

There are seven ex-League players on the Providence team. Stafford will play third base and Lealby will catch.

Amole, who was formerly with the Baltimore and Washington Clubs, is doing first-class work in the American League.

John B. Day, supervisor of umpires of the National League, says he is sure the days of rowdyism on the ball field are over.

The Bostons have made more errors so far this season than any team in the League. The Brooklyns have the smallest number of errors to their credit.

The system of the college nines of sending their men out on the field on the run might be adopted by the National League with good results in these days of dilatory games.

St. Louis players this season are getting the reputation formerly so jealousy guarded by the Baltimores—that of being hit by more pitched balls—than any team in the League.

The New York writers have discovered that Ewing's "star pitching staff" needs strengthening, and the cry has gone up that "we need pitchers." The New Yorks are weak in the fox and at third base.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

A Weekly Review of the Happenings Throughout the Labor World in This and Other Countries.

The moulders of Youngstown, O., have struck for higher wages and an eight-hour day.

The Sioux Falls, S. D., council has voted that the union label be used on all city printing.

It is estimated that about 300,000 men have been withdrawn from the various industries of Great Britain for military service.

There were 437 arrests during the street car strike in Berlin, Germany. Fifteen policemen were severely injured. Traffic is now entirely restored.

Owing to a falling off in business, 200 employes of the Burlington Woolen Mills, at Burlington, Vt., have been discharged, reducing the force one-half.

A resolution in favor of the amalgamation of all labor organizations into one big union was adopted by the convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver, Col.

The laborers working on the several roads now under construction in Gloucester county, N. J., have got the strike fever and have asked for an advance from $1.25 to $1.35 per day.

New Jersey strawberry growers find it extremely difficult to hire pickers for the large crop that is anticipated. Big wages have been offered, but the help cannot thus far be procured.

The latest strike in the Michigan copper district has been settled and the Quincy mine strikers have returned to work. Underground employes get ten per cent. increase and full time for half shifts on Saturdays. Surface employes get ten per cent. advance in wages.

The discharge of the president of the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers precipitated a strike at the Great Western Tin Plate Works at Joliet, Ill., 150 men walking out in three departments. After a conference the superintendent closed the entire works, throwing out 300 men. The dispute does not involve the wage question.

The granite manufacturers and the cutters in Maine have reached an agreement, and the strike which began in March is over. The agreement is on the basis of thirty-five cents per hour, minimum price, and an eight-hour day. The piece bill of price is increased about twelve per cent. The contract is to be continued for two to five years.

One of the largest works of man's hands is the artificial lake, or reservoir, in India, at Rajputana. This reservoir, said to be the largest in the world, and known as the great tank of Dhebar, and used for irrigating purposes, covers an area of 21 square miles.

There are over 600 acres of Philadelphia land under cultivation south of Porter street, in the district known as the Neck, and there is now living in Germantown a man who has amassed a fortune of $500,000 in raising early vegetables in that locality.

An electric railway, to be 400 miles long and to cost $14,000,000, is to be constructed, with the approbation of the government to the extent of $6,000,000, connecting the States of Tobasco, Yucatan, Chiapas and Campeche, Mexico.

Magistrates in England.

At the present time there are three classes of magistrates, or justices, created by English law, namely—county, borough and stipendiary. The two former require no professional qualification, but the latter must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing. The selection and appointment in each case is much the same. The county magistrate is appointed by the crown, usually on the recommendation of the lord lieutenant of the county to the lord chancellor. The borough magistrate is appointed in the same way, though usually on the recommendation of the council. The stipendiary magistrate is the only one that is paid, and his appointment is made and his salary fixed on a petition of the council to the lord chancellor.

A New Process of Making Gas.

At the last exhibition recently held at Crystal Palace in Leipsic a new apparatus for generating gas from gasoline was shown. The gas can be used for illuminating, cooking and heating purposes and for motors. The apparatus is intended for districts where there are no gas works, for factories, saloons, farm houses and country seats. It can be placed in any good-sized room which is not exposed to frost. It is automatic and odorless, and its use requires no technical knowledge. The gas is pure and cannot explode. It is heavier than the air and therefore is less dangerous than coal gas.

MINES AND MINERS.

Coal Mines to be Opened in Northern Mississippi—Diamond Mining in Brazil—New Yorker Finds Gold Deposits.

Neal Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., has leased iron-ore lands from David Small near Martinsburg, W. Va., and will develop same.

The output in the Joplin (Mo.) district during the week ended May 12 was 11,932,690 pounds of zinc ore and 1,285,010 pounds of lead ore, valued in all at $196,800.

The Southern Phosphate Mining Co., recently organized at Jacksonville, Fla., is now developing its phosphate properties at Early Bird, mining about 15,000 tons per year.

It is announced that a contract has been made for the delivery of 60,000 tons of soft coal for immediate shipment from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and, perhaps, New York to England and the continent.

O. H. Winegar, E. E. Possy and S. Shoot, of St. Louis, Mo., have leased 100 acres of lead and zinc lands and optioned 1,300, and will develop same, erecting a 100-ton furnace near Paris, Ky., for smelting the ores.

Marcus Daly, the copper king, and rival of ex-Senator Clark, is frequently seen going about his mines clad in the rough garb of the workmen. He knows more about the mines than any one of them and could not be lost in any.

A nugget taken from the Connecticut Zinc Company's property, at Joplin, Mo., a day or two ago, which ranks as one of the handsomest specimens ever mined there, weighs an even ton. It is principally zinc ore, prettily trimmed in calcite, pink spar and cubes of galena.

D. M. Tuttle, of Canastota, N. Y., has discovered deposits of gold on his farm, but is not likely to enjoy the benefits to be derived therefrom. By the provisions of a New York State law such discoveries are public property and the first man to stake a claim has a right to all the precious metals he can unearth within the limits of that claim.

In 150 years of mining operations Brazil has yielded about $100,000,000 worth of gems, or a total output which is equalled every six or seven years by the product of the Kimberley mines. The African diamonds are commonly admitted to be less beautiful than those from Brazil, but their total sale already exceeds by millions the value of all the gems Brazil has produced, though African diamond mining has been carried on only about 30 years.

There is a strong probability that in the near future the only bar to Mississippi's taking a stand as one of the leading manufacturing States of the South will be removed, and that she will then have Mississippi factories, run by steam generated from Mississippi coal. The coal is in the counties of Noxubee, Monroe, Tishomingo, Ittawamba, Prentiss or Lee, being near the Alabama line, but just which of these counties it is impossible at present to ascertain on account of the secrecy being maintained by those interested. It is expected that in a month or so preliminary developments will be made, and if they show the deposits to be up to expectations, then the coal will be mined on a large scale.

Government After Coaling Station.

One of the most important facts which developed during the late war with Spain was the great need by this country of more coaling stations for the navy. The navy department, realizing this, has been for some time at work planning for the establishment of stations at various parts of the world, and all now depends upon the negotiations in progress between the State department and the various countries concerned. The government of Liberia has recently consented to the establishment of a coaling station at a site to be selected by the navy department and it is the intention to immediately begin the necessary work.

The Rights of Usage.

One of the most recent of the many vexatious questions existing between Japan and Russia is that in relation to the fisheries in Saghalien waters. The Japanese have been pursuing this industry, unobstructed, for 40 years. Their fishing stations on those waters number 250 or more, and 5,000 men are employed. Although practically trespassers they have been allowed to fish for so many years without interference that they had come to believe that they had as much right to do so as the Russians themselves.

According to the Soir, it will cost $150 to see all the sights at the Paris Exposition.

TELEGRAPH POLES

Caused Birds and Bears a Lot of Worry at First.

To creatures incapable of understanding their use the first telegraph poles were naturally misleading. A London paper is authority for the statement that when these useful articles were introduced into Norway they had a disquieting effect on the bears. The bears heard the moaning of the wind in the wires, and proceeded to put two and two together. Such a buzzing as this had been heard before. It was associated in the minds of the bears with a sweet morsel. The poles must be gigantic hives. So the bears set to work to root the poles out of the ground. The woodpeckers also listened to the humming, and concluded that innumerable insects were concealed in those tall poles. Therefore they also went to work to find the treasure, boring holes to extract the insects. In time birds and animals became wiser, and the telegraph pole or wire is used by more than one bird as a safe place for its nest. There is a small bird in Natal that used to build its cradle-shaped nest in the branches of trees, but as soon as the telegraph wires were set up it changed the location of its housekeeping and built on the wires, so that snakes could not molest its treasures. The new position was found so secure that the bird added a second door to the nest, which had hitherto possessed only a small opening in the side furthest from the overhanging branch.

To Give a Cent Party.

A cent party is the latest idea for whiling away an evening when a few friends are met together. Here is the recipe for one: Each guest was given a card. Fastened to the card with ribbons was a cent with a hole in it, and a pencil. At the top of the cards, in fancy letters, was painted, "A penny for your thoughts." Underneath this were the names of fifteen objects which can be found on a cent. The guest who properly filled his card received a prize of a cent dipped in gold for a watch charm. The ladies' prize was a hatpin on the same order. The following are the articles to be searched for on the cent: 1. An animal, hare. 2. Serpent, copper head. 3. Southern fruit, date. 4. Emblem of royalty, crown. 5. A spring flower, tulip. 6. Part of an ancient armor, shield. 7. Another term for matrimony. 8. Part of a hill, brow. 9. Plenty of assurance, cheek. 10. Found in a school, pupil. 11. Ancient place of worship, temple. 12. Early American settler, Indian. 13. Emblem of victory, wreath. 14. Part of a river, mouth. 15. A messenger, one cent.—What to Eat.

Poison-Tipped Arrow Heads.

Two chemists of the University of Edinburgh have analyzed the stuff used in Africa as a poison for arrow heads and which never yet has been examined chemically. This poison is extracted by boiling the roots and stems of a plant called asocanthora shimperi, and the poison is named asocantherin. The plant belongs to a family of poison plants called apocynum, to which belong the oleander, strophantes, dog cabbage and many other varieties. The action of the arrow-head poison is powerful to an extraordinary degree, and immediately affects the heart, which in strong doses it quickly paralyzes. The chemists experimented in inoculating animals with the juice, and noticed that even when the heart became paralyzed the action of the lungs continued a little while longer. The poison, therefore, affects the muscles, but not the nerves, which explains that phenomenon of frogs which were inoculated breathing after the heart had ceased its action.—New York Press.

His Offer.

A generous if not alluring offer was that made by an exasperated physician to the penurious father of an insane young man. The old man wished to secure his son's admission to the insane asylum, but seemed unwilling to pay for the necessary certificate. After hearing his plea of poverty—which the doctor knew to be false—and hearing him also tell of the many expenses to which he had been put by his ungrateful children, the physician waved his hand to end the recital. "Now, see here," he said sharply, "you just pay me for this one, and I'll give you a certificate for yourself whenever you wish to use it, for nothing."

Strawberries on Trees.

At last M. Baltet, the great French specialist, has been enabled to grow strawberries on plants of a decidedly treelike nature. The method is simplicity itself. The runners are trained up vertically and tied to a stake, in the same way that a pot tomato plant is, and then the lateral buds are pinched out. Result—a strawberry tree on a small scale.—London Leader.

Flaw in an Old Saying.

Ascum—I suppose you're one of those who consider marriage a lottery? Henpeck—No, indeed. If you draw a blank in a lottery you can tear up your ticket and forget all about it.—Philadelphia Press.

PIMPLES

Perhaps you have already discovered that powders and washes will not cure these eruptions on your face. They may cover up and suppress, but they cannot remove. Rashes, boils, salt-rheum, shingles, hives, eczema, tetter, etc., are but surface indications of a deeper trouble. And

That's Bad Blood

The question for you now is,—how to make bad blood good blood; how to get rid of all these impurities in your system. Everybody knows the answer,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. No ordinary Sarsaparilla, such as you can buy at almost any store, will answer; it must be a perfect one. There is such a Sarsaparilla, and it differs widely in every way from all other Sarsaparillas.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I had frequent and most painful boils. I was treated by a number of physicians, but they did me no good. I tried many kinds of patent medicines, but without effect; but when I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla I got hold of the right thing, for I was soon completely cured."—R. P. CROUSE, Attica, N. Y.

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, get a bottle of FREY'S VERMIFUGE and try it.

Do not take a substitute. If your druggist does not keep it, send 25 cents in stamps to E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md., and a bottle will be mailed you.

When Tracts Were Trumps.

An army officer tells this story: "One of my chaplain friends was on an army transport going south with officers and men from various regiments. The officers were playing cards in the cabin from morning to night. When Sunday came the chaplain took a good supply of reading matter from his cabin, and was on hand with it as the breakfast table was cleared off and the officers were getting ready to play cards as usual. Stepping to the head of the table, he said, good-naturedly: 'Gentlemen, tracts are trumps today, and it's my deal.' 'All right, chaplain,' the officers responded, 'give us a hand.' The books and prayers were given out. No chaplain had his opportunity unhindered, because he showed tact in his way of presenting his case."—New York Tribune.

Unsettled.

"Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month?" wrote a subscriber to an editor; and according to the Cumberland Presbyterian, the editor replied as follows: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered what the editor meant, till he happened to think of the word "unsettled."

How to Buy a Carriage.

It is possible to save from $20 to $75 on carriages or other vehicles by purchasing from a manufacturer who sells direct to consumers. A reliable house and perhaps the oldest one doing business on this plan is the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Indiana. Their vehicles and harness are of the best both in style and quality, and at prices that are right. Their customers always get satisfaction. See their advertisement in this paper.

Nearly one-third of the beer consumed in the world is brewed in Germany.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL. D. on King Oscar of Sweden.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Vienna's great municipal railway system is now in perfect running order.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Winning a Sweetheart.

"How did Bluffer so easily win with Miss Goldbag's heart?" "He sent her 22 roses on her 30th birthday."—Weekly Telegraph.

The Trouble with Slankins.

"I haven't heard anything from Slankins for a long time. He went out west and got to be a county treasurer or something of that kind. How was he getting along at last accounts?" "His last accounts, I am informed, did not balance."—Chicago Tribune.

NONE SUCH

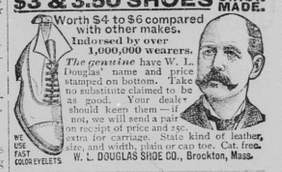
Nothing hobbles the muscles and unfits for work like

SORENESS and STIFFNESS

Nothing relaxes them and makes a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. *The genuine* have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

WALL PAPER.

Edwin G. Diehl,

519 WOOD STREET, — PITTSBURG.

Agents wanted to sell from sample books.

YOUR COW'S PRODUCTION will be increased 20 per cent. by using our aluminum Cream Separators and up-to-date churns. $4 up. We pay freight. 10 days trial. Catalogue free. Address, Gibson-Stewart Mfg. Co. Gibsonia, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

IT STANDS TO REASON

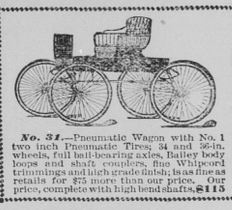
that there is money saved in buying direct from the Manufacturer.

The profits between the manufacturer and consumer are large.

We Save You these Profits

We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. For 27 years we have conducted business on this plan. We give you better quality for the same money, or the same quality for less money than the dealer, jobber or supply agent.

No. 696.—Cut under surrey; has long distance axles, brass bushed rubber head springs, broad cloth trimmings, lamps, curtains, sun-shade, pole or shafts; same as retails for $50 to $75 more than our price. Our price, $110.



No. 31.—Pneumatic Wagon with No. 1 two inch Pneumatic Tires; 34 and 36-in. wheels, full ball-bearing axles, Bailey body loops and shaft couplers, fine Whipcord trimmings and high grade finish; is as fine as retails for $75 more than our price. Our price, complete with high bend shafts, $115

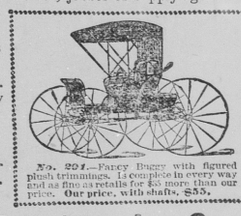
No. 707.—Extension Top Surrey with double fenders, lamps, curtains, storm apron, pole or shafts; is as fine as retails for $30 more than our price. Our price, $80.

We Ship Anywhere For Examination.

We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.

This advertisement will appear only a few times. You may be reading the last insertion.

Our Large Catalogue shows every Vehicle and Harness we make and gives prices. IT'S FREE.



No. 201.—Fancy Buggy with figured plush trimmings. Is complete in every way and as fine as retails for $45 more than our price. Our price, with shafts, $55.

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co.

ELKHART, INDIANA.