

A 50-Cent Calendar For Six Cents.
If you want one of the handsomest calendars you ever saw, send 6 cents postage to the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Calendar Dept., 9 Murray St., New York. It is 10x12 inches, printed in 12 colors, and a perfect beauty. There are lots of calendars sold for 50 cents nowhere near as pretty.

It is difficult sometimes to draw the line between contentment and egotism.
FITNESS is a manly word. No fit or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. 23¢ a bottle and 45¢ a dozen. Dr. R. H. Kane, Ltd., 391 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The musical composer is not the only fellow whose notes go to protest.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25¢ a bottle.

The happiest people are those who are easily flattered.
Deafness 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 treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. E. J. Conner & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75¢.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.
Taking the United States as a whole the census shows that one person in every forty has a telephone.

Impoliteness of Railway.
Patrick McCabe, lately a section hand on the Frisco road at Wichita, Kan., is suing that corporation for damages for injuries received while in its employ. His plea is that while working the foreman spoke to him "in a loud, profane and very boisterous manner, thereby causing this plaintiff to be nervous and excited and thereby causing him to place himself in a position of great bodily danger, and to a greater degree than he otherwise would have done." The orders were given "in a very loud and boisterous manner, backed up by many oaths, such as 'Be smart,' 'Be quick,' and 'Move yourself,' etc." Kansas section hands seem to be sensitive plants.—Ex.

An Animal Engineer.
Animal instinct often gives a valuable hint to human reason. The beaver does not build his dam straight across the stream, but with an arch against the current, his instinct telling him that in this form it will better resist floods and the impact of floating ice. This hint from the little animal has been acted on in many cases lately, notably in the building of the Great Bear Valley dam in California. Engineers as a rule, build dams straight across the stream, chiefly, perhaps, to save material, but the arched dam is the more economical in the long run.

There are plenty of people who have become depressed and discouraged, because that dry, hacking cough hangs to them continually. They have tried much medicine, mostly of the advertised quack sort, nothing like Dr. August Koening's Hamburg Breast Tea, the discovery of a then noted German physician 60 years ago. We do not say that this will cure a case where the lungs are badly diseased, for it will not, and up to this date there is nothing that will cure under these conditions, but on the other hand, if the lungs are not hard hit, the patient should take Dr. August Koening's Hamburg Breast Tea, a cup full every night on going to bed, have it best drunk slowly, then every other night rub the throat and top portion of the lungs with St. Jacobs Oil, cover with oil silk, let it remain an hour, then remove. Eat good plain, nourishing food, live in the open air as much as possible. By all means sleep as near out of doors as possible, that is, windows wide open, except in the severest weather. Take a cold sponge bath every morning; then immediately rub the body vigorously with a coarse towel. Take Dr. August Koening's Hamburg Breast Tea every other day according to directions. One can buy the three remedies for \$1.25 of any reliable druggist. Begin the treatment at once, and see how much better you will be almost within a week's time.

Twenty years ago England imported 29,000 horses annually, now the number is 324,000.
In German universities about one-fourth of all the young men study medicine.

Jansone Pison's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBINSON, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.
It's because courtship is such a pose that marriage is often such a failure.

Bronchitis
"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.
Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS Successfully Prosecutes Claims. 575 in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

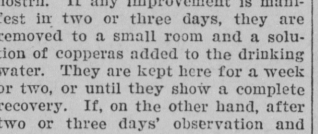
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. OREN'S HOME, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

P. N. U. 52, '02.
VIRGINIA WARMS of all sizes at low prices. Write to H. W. OREN, 1011 E. Main St., Immigration, Emporia, Va.

AGRICULTURAL.

To Avoid Colds in Chickens.
Each fowl showing evidence of cold or congestion is shut up in a small coop and given two grains of calomel at night, followed by a one-grain quinine pill night and morning for two or three days. If there is any discharge from nostrils, a few drops of camphorated oil is injected into each nostril. If any improvement is manifested in two or three days, they are removed to a small room and a solution of copperas added to the drinking water. They are kept here for a week or two, or until they show a complete recovery. If, on the other hand, after two or three days' observation and treatment, no improvement is manifested, the bird is killed and buried.—C. P. Byington, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Homemade Wagon Jack.
The wagon jack shown in the accompanying illustration is not patented. Anyone can make it easily. The construction is seen at a glance. A D consists of two strong pieces of wood, and are connected with a sharp hinge at c. This is bolted to the lever at A



THE JACK IN OUTLINE.

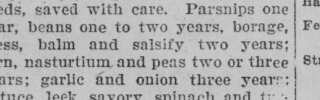
and to the base at D. On the end of the lever a strong iron hook is secured. When the axle is to be raised, disengage the iron rod at I and let the jack assume the position as shown by the dotted lines. By depressing the lever the axle is easily raised and is kept in position. With this device the weight is over the centre of the base and the wagon or buggy will not run backward or forward as it often does with other jacks. The base of the jack may be as long as necessary. The hinge at D should be somewhat below the centre of A. I always use bolts instead of nails for constructing this jack.—Dunton Kennedy, in New England Homestead.

Soil For Pot Plants.
Although it is well known that different varieties of plants need different treatment, too many amateurs give all pot plants the same soil, of whatever sort is handiest. I remember once replotting all the plants for winter, when quite a child. After the drainage, I put nothing in the jars but garden loam, sifted through a flour sieve to make it nice. Our plants existed that winter and that was about all. Few grown people would make such a mistake, but many do not realize that pot plants require a concentrated soil on account of their roots not being able to go far in search of needed elements, and the finest soil is not usually the richest. A good mixture, which the novice will be safe in using for nearly all plants, is composed of equal parts good loam or garden soil, leaf mold or wood's earth to furnish humus and lighten the whole; sand to make porous, and barnyard scrapings or well-rotted manure to enrich it. Always put about an inch of drainage—charcoal or gravel—in every jar or can, cover with moss, dead grass or fibres from the wood's earth and some of the fertilizer, to prevent the soil washing down and spoiling the drainage and supply food as the plant grows. Ferns and calla lilies do best when one part muck is added to two parts of the above mixture. Cacti do well in nearly pure sand, while roses, carnations and geraniums need a heavier soil—more loam and fertilizer in proportion to the leaf mold and sand.—The Epitomist.

Improving the Live Stock.
Breeding is a science when it is done for the purpose of arriving at results which are sought as a possibility, although the breeder may begin in a manner that does not apparently warrant him in proceeding with his venture. Some breeders, among them Bakewell and Western, were thirty years in perfecting one breed of sheep and swine. Every animal sold by them put the purchaser thirty years ahead in the line of improvement. They simply selected the best for breeding purposes every year, and were compelled to inbreed the animals in order to fix their characteristics. The farmer must pursue the same course with his herds and crops, and he must make his selections every year by discarding every animal that does not come up to a certain standard of excellence. He must never become discouraged, as even the most skillful breeders do not succeed in securing but a few very valuable specimens in a year, though an improvement will be noticed every season. The gain is but little, and skill is essential, but in time the stock differs greatly from the original. Should extraordinary excellence be observed in certain individuals the breeder may abandon his plans and methods and start on new lines of breeding, as he learns by experience during his progress, and takes advantage of accident or discoveries, but he always adheres to his original object of making a breed that is to be adopted to a special purpose. Even among the best breeds of live stock for certain uses than others, and those with the highest record may not display their best points of excellence until selected for breeding.—Philadelphia Record.

How Long Seeds May Be Kept.
Farmers who have seeds left after they have done planting or sowing often desire to know how long they may be kept before they lose the germinating power. If they were bought and proved good one year they will not be likely to fail the next year, but we take the following from an old table, and is meant for home-grown seeds, saved with care. Parsnips one year, beans one to two years, borage, cress, balm and salsify two years; corn, nasturtium and peas two or three years; garlic and onion three years; lettuce, leek, savory, spinach and turnip three or four years; caraway, dill, fennel and rutabaga four years; fennel five years, parsley and peppers six or six years; carrot one or seven years; cabbage, celery and radish six or eight years; beets, cucumbers, mangel-wurzel, pumpkin, squash and melon eight to ten years; asparagus four to thirteen years. Much depends upon how they are kept, and how ripe they are when gathered. Placed in a nearly airtight metal box they will keep much longer, while if left exposed to the air, dampness or extremes of heat or cold, they will not keep as well. Professor Lindly, in his "Introduction to Botany," says melons and rye have been known to grow when forty years old, sensitive plants at sixty years, kidney beans at one hundred years, and "there are now growing in the garden of the Horticultural Society raspberry plants from seeds 1000 to 1700 years old." That is longer than many would care to keep seeds. Many gardeners will not use melon, cucumber or squash seeds until three or four years old, claiming that fresh seeds produce more vine than fruit, while the older seeds produce a less vigorous plant, with more fruit. We have known celery seed to do better three years after it was bought than it did the first year, and cabbage makes less leaves and more solid heads from seed two or three years old.—The Cultivator.

A Building For Farm Implements.
Diversified farming calls for a great variety of tools and agricultural implements, and as these are used during only a fractional part of the year (the average farmer lays them aside in a hurry; so much so, even, that he generally neglects to oil the polished surfaces of plows, spades, sickles and the like, and when again he wants to use them he finds, alas! that they will not work well. The fact is, he may consider himself fortunate if they are



Orders for Products of the Mills and Factories Run Far Into the Coming Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Holiday trade has exceeded the most sanguine expectations and retail dealings in all staple lines of merchandise are well maintained, with the better grades of goods in brisk demand. Wholesale conditions prevail in most sections of the country, although in parts of the Southwest the season has fallen behind the average. Even in these cases reports are encouraging for the future. Industrial plants are well employed, orders running far into the future, and labor controversies are rare. The only adverse feature of the season is that supplies of fuel are utterly inadequate, both for household and manufacturing use, and show increasing delay of deliveries. Railway earnings thus far reported for December exceed last year's by 4.2 per cent, and those of 1900 by 10.4 per cent. The largest producer of iron and steel has over 5,280,000 tons of unfinished orders on its books, and work is being pushed as rapidly as supplies of fuel and material will permit. Two events of importance have occurred in relation to the leading manufacturing industry. The United States Steel Corporation has greatly extended its scope by absorbing outside plants and certain desirable railway connections. The other was the announcement of advanced freight rates, to take effect January 1, showing an average increase of about 10 per cent on products of iron and steel. Otherwise the situation is practically unchanged. Supplies of coke do not increase and many furnaces are idle. Contracts for bridge work and track elevators are freely offered by the railways and accepted only on condition that the exact date of delivery shall not be specified. Despite the fact that rail mills are sold close up to the end of next year, new business is offered and urgent buyers are compelled to go abroad. New England producers of boots and shoes are not seeking new business, which comes forward moderately in the form of supplementary orders. Prices firmly held, but no further advance is reported. A reduction in quotations of leading lines of bleached cottons stimulated trading. This division of the textile market is now in good condition. In the woolen goods market there is a fair volume of orders, in many cases exceeding available offerings. Failures for the week numbered 267 in the United States, against 265 last year, and 16 in Canada, compared with 27 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including foreign, exports for the week ending December 18 aggregate 4,256,937 bushels, against 3,781,047 bushels last week, 4,432,832 bushels this week last year, and 4,123,350 bushels in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 123,763,533 bushels, against 140,626,213 bushels last season and 90,121,353 bushels in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,526,141 bushels, against 1,301,238 bushels last week, 320,941 bushels last year and 5,405,578 bushels in 1900.

To go a step further, it is fine policy to run the binders and other harvesting machines into the building just as soon as the day's work with them is over. They can be taken out without serious delay, and will always be found in good working order, which is never the case if they are left in the fields for any long period.—Frederick O. Sibley, in New York Tribune Farmer.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.
Grain, Flour and Feed.
Wheat—No. 2 red..... \$ 68 70
Rye—No. 2..... 51 52
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear..... 52 53
No. 2 yellow, shelled..... 53 54
Mixed ear..... 53 54
Oats—No. 3 white..... 37 38
No. 3 white..... 36 37
Flour—Winter patent..... 3 90 4 00
Spring straight winter..... 3 90 4 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy..... 16 75 17 25
Clover No. 1..... 13 00 13 50
Feed—No. 1: white mid. ton..... 20 50 21 00
Brown middlings..... 17 50 18 00
Straw—Wheat..... 5 00 5 00
Oat..... 5 00 5 00

Dairy Products.
Butter—Eggs creamery..... \$ 21 1/2 22
Ohio creamery..... 20 1/2 21
Fancy country roll..... 20 1/2 21
Cheese—Ohio, new..... 14 1/2 15
New York, new..... 14 1/2 15

Poultry, Etc.
Hens—per lb..... \$ 11 12
Chickens—dressed..... 15 16
Eggs—fresh..... 20 21

Fruits and Vegetables.
Green Beans—per bush..... \$1 50 2 25
Potatoes—Fancy white per bush..... 50 60
Cabbage—per bush..... 1 00 1 10
Cauliflower—per bush..... 2 50 3 25

BALTIMORE.
Flour—Winter Patent..... \$3 70 3 80
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 70 72
Corn—mixed..... 49 49 1/2
Eggs..... 20 21
Butter—Ohio creamery..... 20 21

PHILADELPHIA.
Flour—Winter Patent..... \$3 50 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 70 72
Corn—No. 2 white..... 51 52
Oats—No. 2 white..... 35 36
Butter—Creamery, extra..... 22 23
Eggs—Pennsylvania first..... 22 23

NEW YORK.
Flour—Patents..... \$3 85 4 00
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 70 72
Corn—No. 2..... 51 52
Oats—No. 2 White..... 35 36
Butter—Creamery, extra..... 22 23
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania..... 22 23

LIVE STOCK.
Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa. Cattle.
Prime heavy, 1500 to 1600 lbs..... \$ 5 50 5 75
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs..... 5 50 5 75
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs..... 5 50 5 75
Fat heifers..... 4 50 4 80
Common to good fat bulls and cows..... 2 50 3 25
Oxen, common to fat..... 3 00 3 25
Common to good fat bulls and cows..... 2 50 3 00
Milch cows, each..... 20 00 25 00
Extra milch cows, each..... 18 00 20 00

Hogs.
Prime heavy hogs..... \$ 6 50 6 60
Prime medium..... 6 40 6 45
Best heavy Yorkers and medium..... 6 35 6 40
Good heavy Yorkers..... 6 30 6 35
Good pigs and light Yorkers..... 6 00 6 15
Pigs, common to good..... 5 55 6 00
Common to good fat hogs..... 5 00 5 25
Kougris..... 5 25 6 10
Stags..... 4 50 5 25

Sheep.
Extra, medium wethers..... \$ 3 50 4 00
Good to choice..... 3 25 3 61
Medium..... 2 75 3 25
Common to fair..... 1 50 2 25

Lambs.
Lambs, clipped..... 5 00 5 40
Lambs, good to choice, clipped..... 4 75 5 10
Lambs, common to fair, clipped..... 3 00 4 75
Spring Lambs..... 6 00 6 25

Calves.
Veal, extra..... 7 00 9 00
Veal, good to choice..... 3 00 5 00
Veal, common heavy..... 3 00 4 50
Veal, common to fair..... 3 00 5 50

REVIEW OF TRADE

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THE SON OF EX- U. S. MINISTER TO ENGLAND

Commends Peruna to All Catarrh Sufferers.



Hon. Lewis E. Johnson

Hon. Lewis E. Johnson is the son of the late Reverend Johnson, who was United States Senator from Maryland, also Attorney-General under President Johnson and United States Minister to England, and who was regarded as the greatest constitutional lawyer that ever lived.
In a recent letter from 1006 F Street, N. W., Mr. Johnson says:

"No one should longer suffer from catarrh when Peruna is accessible. To my knowledge it has caused relief to so many of my friends and acquaintances, that it is humanity to commend its use to all persons suffering with this distressing disorder of the human system."—Lewis E. Johnson.

Catarrh Poisons.
Catarrh is capable of changing all the life-giving secretions of the body into scalding fluids, which destroy and inflame every part they come in contact with. Applications to the places affected by catarrh can do little good save to soothe or quiet disagreeable symptoms. Hence it is that gargles, sprays, atomizers and inhalants only serve as temporary relief. So long as the irritating secretions of catarrh continue to be formed so long will the membranes continue to be inflamed, no matter what treatment is used.
There is but one remedy that has the desirable effect, and that remedy is Peruna. This remedy strikes at once to the roots of catarrh by restoring to the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity. Peruna is not a temporary palliative, but a radical cure. Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book, sent free for a short time. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.
If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A PLANET'S MOUNTAINS.

Great Elevations on Venus Have Been Discovered by an Astronomer.

The star gazers are continually seeing new wonders in the worlds that surround this one. Of course the great mass of the public, having no means of verifying or disputing successfully the statements of the men of science are obliged to accept them as true. With Mars and its intricate system of canals, if not its actual inhabitants, thanks to the delicate investigations of late years, everybody is pretty well acquainted. Now Herr Arendt, who is a German and therefore not a trifle, announces the discovery of mountains on Venus. To observers hitherto the planet has seemed wrapped in an impenetrable envelope of cloud, which, when near the earth, is the cause of its astonishing brilliancy, but Herr Arendt, who has had the instruments of the Urania observatory at Berlin to work with, considers that he has detected markings on Venus which indicate the presence of great elevations on Venus. 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