# "He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If It were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsapawilla is the best blood medicine.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

RAILWAY MAIL. \$500 to \$1600 carned in a year. We pro-for Railway Mail, Postal, Custom House,

CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

STATE OF ORIG, CITY OF TOLEDO,

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LECAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of OAN HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRY that cannot be cured by the use of CATARRY CATARRY CHECK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my (Long Presence, this oth day of December, SEAL A D. 1885. A. W. CHENSON, LEAL'S CATARRY CHECK.

A D. 1885. A. W. CHENSON, HEAL'S CATARRY CHECK.

HAIL'S CATART Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimoninis free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Drugkists, 15c.

Hail's Family Pills are the best.

ts permanently cured. No fits or nervous-safter first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great ve. Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise Dr.R.H.Klank.Ltd.@l Arch St.Phila.Pa.

believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Doug-s, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

Fifty years ago six-year-old children were employed in New England mills.

Restored and the eyes cured by using Find-ley's Eye Salve. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. Hayren, Decatur, Teans.

#### THE FLAIL.

#### Its Sound Has Departed from Nearly All the Farms.

The sound of the flat! has departed from nearly all the farmsteads and the calling of the thrasher has gone with it, says Notes and Queries. Yet for some time after harvest was over there was no more familiar sound in the country places than the "thud! thud!" of the flails as they fell upon and beat out the grain on the barn-thrashing There remain, however, some sayings in which "like the thrasher" occurs, but the use of these grow less and less. A short time ago some friends were in a country place where a part of the thrashing is done with the finil. A couple of the implements were hanging on the barn wall and a heap of straw was on the floor. The use of the flail was explained and demonstrated for the benefit of those who had never seen this "weapon" of husbandry. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the sayings, "Sings like a thrasher" and "Works like a thrasher," came from that occupation, and are "as old as Adam." "It looks easy enough; that can't be very hard work," said one of the company, a remark which led to the flall being put into his hands for a try at the "easy One swing was enough for the amateur, for t'other end" caught him "a friendly whack" which probably he will remember to the end. It also doubtless impressed upon his memory that "working like a thrasher" as he had done had not led to "singing like a thrasher." "You'll get a good flatiing." Has any reader seen the flail employed as an effective weapon? When used by an old hand there is no

## Sinughter of Birds.

standing against it.

**LESS** 

WOMEN

One million five hundred and thirty-Venezuela to have been killed last year If Niagara could see Gersoppa she to provide aigrettes for ladies' hats. to provide aigrettes fer ladies' hats.

An Unfair Advantage.

Mrs. Blank found herself in a rather embarrassing situation one day when she was dining for the first time at the home of a minister. Opposite her sat the minister's little boy, a sharpeyed little fellow of 4 years. While his father was asking a somewhat lengthy blessing the lady elevated her eyelids slightly and caught the eye of the little fellow opposite her. The instant his father said "Amen" the boy pointed an accusing finger toward Mrs. Blank, and cried out, shrilly, peeked, papa! She peeked!"-Harper's

### What Do You Want?



Gang Plan, \$40.25.

There is nothing that money can buy that wo do not sell, except locomotives, beats and live animals. We can have you money on everything you buy at all seasons of the year. Our general Catalogue contains as pages, has 10,000 illustrations, and quotes wholesale prices to consumers on over 100000 different articles. In this Catalogue you will find everything to be at, Wear and Use, everything found in a home, in a hote, in an office, in a church, on a farm, in a borte, in an office, or every possible need.

dise for every possible feed.

We issue a Lithographed Catalogue which shows Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares,... Portieres and Lace Curtains in their real colors, Carpets sewed free, lining fornished free and freight prepaid.

Walches, 69c to \$5. Clothing Catalogue attached, offers suits and overceats from \$5.25 to \$20.00. (Sent C. O. D.) Expressage paid on clothing everywhere. We also issue a Special Catalogue of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Bleycles.

There is nothing you buy that you cannot buy bought here as cheap as your dealer can. All Catalogues are free, which do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON.

# JULIUS HINES & SON.

The use of track tanks by which loco

The use of track tanks by which locomotives of high speed passenger trains may take water without stopping is almost universal on the larger Eastern roads, where fast expresses are the rule. The Baltimore & Ohlo Raliroad has a number between Washington and Philadelphia and Intends to equip the entire Main Line in the future.

This decision was recently arrived at through the use of passenger locomotives, equipped with water scoops, 92 fast freight trains. It was found that much time was saved, danger from stopping being reduced to a minimum and cost of running lessened. The Transportation Officials made some calculations and the figures showed a saving of no small sum, if track tanks are used for slow freights on the divisions where business is very heavy.

The extra stops for water take much time and the wear and tear on equipment is no small matter and if five

The extra stops for water take much time and the wear and tear on equipment is no small matter, and if five stops on each train can be eliminated between Cumberland and Baltimore, where trains are the thickest, the saving will be quite large.

If the experiment on this part of the road proves successful, track tanks will be installed on every division between Baltimore and Chicago. As a starter, the 50 new Vauciain Compound Engines recently ordered will be fitted with water scoops.

with water scoops.

The London underground railroad Is losing popularity. During the last half year the falling off in the number of passengers carried amounted to 300,000.

More Magnificent Than Ningara. A correspondent writing in The Spectator says the Gersoppa falls, on the Sharavatti river, in South Kanara, India, are larger and more magnificent than Niagara. He says: "The river is 250 yards wide; the clear fall is 830 feet. The Gersoppa falls in the rainy season are incomparably finer than Niagara in every respect. The roar of the falling waters is simply terrifle; the whole earth shakes, and the thunder is so great that it completely drowns the human voice. When I visited Niagara and told my American with polite incredulity, 'We never eight thousand seven hundred and thir- heard of Gersoppa.' I replied, 'Make ty-eight is the presise number of birds your minds easy; the people at Gerestimated by the British consul in soppa have never heard of Ningara.

GAVE little thought to my health," writes Mrs. WM. V. BELL, 230 N. Walnut St., Canton, O., to Mrs. Pinks ham. "until I found myself unable to attend to my

"I had had my days of not feeling well and my monthly suffering, and a good deal of backache, but I thought all women had these THOUGHTthings and did not complain.

"I had doctored for some time, but no medicine seemed to help me, and my physician thought it best for me to go to the hospital for local treatment. I had read and heard so much of your

Vegetable Compound that I made up my mind to try it. I was troubled with falling of the womb, had sharp pains in ovaries, leucorrhœa and painful menses. I was so weak and dizzy that I would often have severe fainting spells. took in all several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and used the Sanative Wash, and am now in good health. I wish others to know of the wonderful good it has done me, and have many friends taking it now. Will always give your medicine the highest praise."

MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAMwas very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption. Had continual headaches, backache and falling of womb, and my eyes were affected. Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. One bottle elieved me, and after takg eight bottles am now a althy woman; have gained in weight 95 pounds, and everyone asks what makes me so stout."



FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

The Top of the Patt. There is an old saying among dairymen that the cow's profits are at the top of the pail. When feeding this should never be forgotten, and the dairyman should make it his business to see that the feed is of such a character that will allow the cow to put plenty of "top" to her milk.

For an ordinary dairy cow a ration of twelve pounds of clover hay, twenty pounds of corn silage, four pounds of corn meal, four pounds of wheat bran, and four pounds of gluten meal will assist the animal greatly in accom-plishing the feat. It might also be well to bear in mind that a thoroughbred will greatly assist the milk in getting the "top."

### Cutting the Chickens' Wings.

If a person cares to, it is possible to cut the wings when the chickens are young so that their flying ability will be effectually impaired for all time. This will often prove to be a great advantage, especially with fowls of the Leghorn, Hamburg and Minorca breeds. This is not difficult or painful to the chick, if done at the time, and consists simply in cutting the wing at the last joint; the portion out of is but a trifle when the chick is young, but when it is developed it makes quite a material difference in ts wing power, so much so that it is comparatively small matter to conine them, and so far as practicability s concerned, it does not impair their useful qualities in the least. If the work is done when the chicken is about ten or twelve days old, it is scarcely painful, and the chick soon ecovers its usual activity.

Controlling the Potato Stalk Weevil.

The adult weevil passes the winter in the potato stalk, where it develops. The easiest method of getting rid of t is to destroy all the potato after the crop has been removed. The sooner the potatoes are dug the better. If the vines are left too long many of them will rot, leaving the roots together with one or more weevils in the ground. The Kausas ex-periment station calls attention to the act that there are certain very common weeds which are in themselves great nuisances and aid in harboring he stalk weevil. These are ground cherry, stinkweed, cocklebur and bull nettle. These farmers should learn to recognize and keep out of potato fields. They should be pulled up roots and all and destroyed. If pulling is too expensive an operation the weeds should be cut down while young and allowed to dry up. Many of the larvae in the stalks will perish for want of proper food.

Great care should always be taken to promote vigorous growth by clean culture and fertilization. The heavy vine does not suffer nearly so severely as one that is in any way weakened, The greatest in ury occurs to vines of low vitality which have suffered aiready from the attacks of other insects brouth or heat. Spraying with london purple and paris green has been recommended and may be of some use. Sweeping the vines with an insect net when the beetles are on the outside may result in getting rid of a great many of them. - New England Homestead.

## Entrances to Fields.

In all country road making there is usually much plowing up of roadsides and scraping of the soil into the middle of the highway to make a good road bed. Most of this work is worse than useless, though there are places where the open ditch beside the road operates as a drain and thus does some But in any case the farmer who owns land adjoining the road should insist that if the ditch is needed the highway overseer must bridge the open ditch so that it will not obstruct the entrances to his fields. Out of those fields he will each year draw many loads of produce, and into them as many of manure. To have a good entrance to his fields is therefore the most important part of road making for him. Yet after the road tax is worked out it is often found that a high but very narrow roadbed has been and a ditch between it and the gate made in the centre of the highway. only way for the farmer then to do is to make at his own expense a culvert for water to pass through, and cover it nearly as high as the roadbed. It will make a bad place to turn if the roadbed is narrow as well as high.

When a farmer has a few such experiences he will probably come to the conclusion that working out his tax under the average path master is about the dearest possible way to keep roads in good condition, even though he does not have to pay out any money. The time is coming when deep underdrains beside the roadbed will make only a very slight rise in the centre necessary to insure a good track. The deep drain should be con-nected at frequent intervals with the loose stone or underdrain under the roadbed itself. This will keep the road always dry, and it will make it easy to turn out without breaking down or overturning an overloaded wagon. Then with a wide gate, so as to avoid danger of hitting either side when a loaded wagon goes through, there will be fewer losses by breakage of wheels, axles or gate posts, and the farmer will have the benefits of the good road as much as those who merely drive on its roadbed. - American Cul-

Winter Feeding and Roup. During winter in the morning I feed a warm much composed of one scoop-ful of cats and corn, ground together, to twice the quantity of bran, about

one-half a scoopful of cut clover, a small handful of oil meal and what table scraps or boiled potato parings I happen to have. I mix the above with warm or scalding water and let it cool until just warm, when I feed it. If a little green bone be added, say an onuce to each hen three times a week, it would help it out greatly. Do not feed any more of this mash than they will cat up clean. About 10 o'clock I scatter outs, also wheat -when I have it-in the litter on the floor of the scratching shed. This keeps them busy until noon when I feed any kind of green stuff that I have, such as cabbage leaves or potato parings. It is well to give a little chopped onion once in a while. About 2 o'clock I feed them their corn in the scratching shed, and they will find all of this by 4 o'clock when I give them all the boiled oats they will eat. I find that by feeding the corn in the scratching shed the fowls are much more active in the morning than when they are fed on the bare floor and not compelled to exercise. If your chicken houses are not made with the open scratching sheds attached, try and arrange some place that will answer the purpose, and you will be repaid in the number of eggs you will get, also in the good health of your fowls.

If your fowls are affected with roup I can recommend the following treatment as an infallible remedy: Go to your druggist and purchase five or ten cents worth of peroxide of hydrogen. If the affected bird's nostrils are stopped up, clean them out, and with a small syringe inject some of the hydrogen into them; also swab the throat with a feather saturated with the bydrogen. Then take a small cloth wet in the hydrogen and bathe the head. Repeat this treatment two or three times daily until the the fowl is cured, which it will be in two or three days, except in cases of long standing, have cured chickens that had the roup so badly that their tongues were swellen so that they were forced to hold their beaks open .- A. B. in the Agricultural Epitomist,

#### Effect of Good Stabling

In a perfect stable with all the conditions just right, about 18 pounds of good mixed hay a day will be used by a 1000-pound cow to simply exist, writes J. S. Woodward in Hoards' Dairyman. If no food is given beyond this, no production of milk can take place except at the expense of the cow's condition. Dr. Lehman made some very instructive experiments in which a flood of light is thrown on this question of feeding cows. shows that the same cow that was kept in the pink of condition on 18 pounds of dry matter in hay, ate all the way up to 25 pounds as she was placed in less favored conditions. That when turned out for a couple of hours each day, as cows are usually treated, she ate 21 pounds with no gain of milk production. He then continued to show the cost of milk production in food beyond this point.

His experiments were very instructive, showing that when eating 25 pounds dry matter in a cold stable no milk resulted, and the same when eating 18 to 21 pounds under more favorable conditions, so that in each case, the food eaten was entirely wasted so far as production of milk was concerned. That when cating 25 pounds of dry matter, under ordinary conditions, 11 pounds of milk was made at an expense of 2.27 pounds of dry matter for each pound.

But as the ration was increased for each two pounds of dry matter, the increase of milk was about 5.6, and at a gradual reduction in the amount of dry matter to produce a pound of milk.

onclusions of the above turns bright light on one grave mistake often made, that of deficient feeding.

A bright, clear headed man will look into this question, and will see that the milk costing the least is produced when the cow is fed an abundant ration, properly balanced. We have often heard farmers remark concerning a neignbor who was a liberal feeder: "Yes, I know he gets lots of milk, but it costs him all it is worth in feeding."

By the above it will be seen that it took just about half the food to produce a pound of milk when the was fed 32 pounds of dry matter that it did when she was fed 25 pounds, conditions being the same. feed their cows only about enough to maintain life. They get but little milk, and what they get costs high.

## Chicken Chat.

Bran keeps the chicks in good condition.

Fumigate and whitewash the hen house at least twice a year.

A good plan is to divide the runway into halves and cultivate one section every year.

If any of the fowls acquire a habit of feather eating, separate them before the vice spreads.

A good hen should lay from 150 to 17) eggs a year. Cull out those which will not do that well. Unless the ground is light and mel

low in the chicken run, a dust bath should be provided in summer. Watch that grit box and see that it is always well tilled. Many of the socalled cases of cholera came from this one neglect.

There is no better location for poultry yard than the orchard. Many a stray worm or bug which might damage the trees furnishes food for the fowls.

If you have a crop of millet use some for your scratching shed this winter. The hens are fond of the seed, and get the exercise they require while searching for it.

The number of penniless men in the Klondike is placed at 3000.



For the horse, as for his master, Ivory finds abundant scope: Galls and scratches heal much faster, When well cleansed with Ivory Soap. Where 'tis used, the work is lighter, Sleek and smooth the horses' coats. Harness softer, carriage brighter, And -a final charm - it floats. COPYRIGHT ISSO BY THE PROCEER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATE

## YOUTH

#### With a Financial Genius That Dooms Him to Millionairedom.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "My roommate is a chap of extraordinary financial genius," remarked a railroad clerk of this city. "He is a native of California, and five or six years ago he spent a season on a sugar plantation in Hawaii. He was engaged at the time, and while he was there he corresponded regularly with his fiancee. Afterward they quarreled and the match was broken off, but the poor girl thought his letters were beautiful, and treasured them religiously. Quite recently he saw in a paper that Hawaiian stamps of the period of his stay there had become very scare and valuable, and he immediately sat down and wrote to his old sweetheart demanding his letters. He said he was soon to be married, and felt it his duty to destroy 'em; appealed to her 'better feelings' and all that, and, to make a long story short, she sent them back. They were yellow with age, and had suspicous stains that looked like tears but he wasn't moved a bit. He prompt ly cut off all the stamps, sent them to a New York agency, and yesterday ne got a check for \$42. Our landlady, who knows about it, says he is a perfect brute, and will come to a bad end. I am afraid so myself. I think he is doomed to become a millionaire."

## Women of the Orient.

A recent visitor to the Philippines says that some of the women of the Island are remarkably pretty, having big, languishing eyes and an abundance of long hair. This they fasten up with a big gold pin and then adorn with flowers. They do not wear hats, but use sunshades, and do so very coquettishly; they wear very dainty shoes, but do not wear stockings. They are distinguished by grace of figure and movement, though according to our ideas not especially by refinement of habits, for both women and children smoke huge cigars and indulge in betel chewing. It is their custom to keep the thumb hall of the right hand very long, as this assists them in playing their favorite instrument, the guitar. The use of the fan originated in China and sprang from the following incident: A royal princess, very beautiful, was assisting at the feast of lanterns, her face covered with a mask, as usual. The excessive heat compelled her to remove it, and in order to guard her features from the common gaze she moved it quickly to and fro in front of her face, thus simultaneously hiding her charms and cooling her brow. The idea was at once adopted

# throughout the kingdom. A few years ago there were as many as 33 vegetarian restaurants in London. as 33 vegetarian restaurants in Lo. To-day there exists only about six.

gest well, appetite poor, bowels con-stipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspep-sia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE Whites

WANTED—Energetic man as County Su-perintendent to manage our business in part own and adjoining countless no can-vassing straight salary, \$15.00 per week and expenses. Yearly confract, rapid promotion, Exceptional opportunity. Address Manufac-turers, P. O. Hox 733, Pidladelphia, Penn. Or. Bloord's Essence of Life since 1000 has and never-failing remedy for all cases of nervous mantal, physical debitiry, los- vitelity and premature decay in both assuar positive, permanent cure full treatment 6s, or 61 a bottle; stamp for sereing a factor of the formation of the cutter full treatment 6s, or 61 a bottle; stamp for sereing for the factor of the formation for sereing for the factor of the f

## The American Manuracturers.

The idea of an exhibit of American products and manufactures in St. Petersburg in 1901 is favorably received and commented on in manufacturing circles. Russia is the most inviting field for American trade extension now in sight. That great empire is in the early stages of prodigious development, and a grand market is being created there for the innumerable devices and appliances for multiplying production and decreasing its cost, as well as for developing the splendid resources of the nation. An exhibit such as indicated will give the Russian an opportunity of seeing and of inquiring into the utility of American machinery and of American wares of all sorts. the natural order of things America will be feeling for a broader market for her products within the next two years, and Russia will be an important outlet for the surplus manufactures of the republic. Organized steps will soon be taken to promote the St. Petersburg project for American trade extension, and congress will be asked to help it along with a substantial appro-priation. If the exhibit should lead to practical results in the way desired, similar exhibits can be made in South America and in other parts of the world where the people have need of the things which the United States can furnish.-New York Letter.

#### Up in a Balloon. The occupants of a balloon a mile

high command a radius of ninety-six

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