THE GIANT CACTUS.

One of the Chief Sights on Far Western Deserts.

No one ever saw the giant cactus on the sandy desert of Africa. Here ne do these tall monuments guard graves of words. To get out on deserts day after day and meet ear of the Sphinx and listening at her locked lips. And to go out in April and see them suddenly abloom as though the lips of the Sphins ould part and utter solemn words. A bunch of white flowers at the tip the obelisk, flowers springing white and wonderful out of this dead; gaunt prickly thing-is not that nature's nsummage miracle, a symbol of res urrection more profound than the lily of the fields? And in April also the esser cactl are abloom with gorgeous lamming colors-each dragon bears a jewel in its teeth as a tribute to the ervid sun. And if a few drops of rain just moisten its crust, it is strange how suddenly the sternness of its mood will change: the entire face of the pale earth will become softly green in a night, gratefully veiling it-self close with a silvery leafage tiny and tender and delicate; and masses of California poppies will spread out their patches of cloth of gold

Will Pay Excess Fares Back.

It is announced by the passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines that a part of the whole of the excess fare charged on the "Rennsylvania special" between New York and Chi cago will be refunded in case the stip- of four, four and one-half or more lated time is not made. The fare will be refunded at the rate of \$1 an hour, but no money will be given back to the passenger in case the train in not two hours late. If the arrival New York is two hours behind the schedule of the "special" \$2 will be refunded, for three hours \$3 and for four hours the entire amount of the excess fare, which is \$4. The trunk line committee took the matter of excess fares up the past week, resulting in this conclusion,

The Gentle Bloodhound.

Bloodhounds, notwithstanding that club was established in America. have not caught on in public favor. There is probably no breed whose true characteristics are less under d, a widespread idea existing that the modern bloodhound is a noble and to kind treatment. There is no breed of dog whose olfactory organs are de veloped to the same degree; thus his ability to hunt man by the scent of his footsteps; indeed, for tracking purposes he stands preeminent.

In 1900 there were made in this country 21,254,000 gross of buttons.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foct-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight ornew shoes easy. Curesswollen, hot, sweat-ing, aching feet, ingrowing mails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package Fazz by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Poachers using small explosive hombs ave killed a great number of salmon in the River Dee, England.

FITS perman ently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$Virial bottle and treatisefree Dr. B.H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phile, 2n

Kamskatka has many volcances, the only ones in Russian territory that are still ac-tive.

8. K. Coburn, Mgr. Clarie Scott, writes: "I and Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Tigers killed 357 persons and panthers 295 last year in the Indian Central Prov-

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle. 25c. a bottle

e's a difference between having ing to say and having to say some-

Plao's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs .-- WM.



ting hen to the incubator and uses brooder for the little chicks, it is difficult to become accustomed to the loss of the mother hen. At first it seems cruel to compel the fledglings to huddle around the brooder and have no mothed to cluck to them, but we soon find that this loss is more than offset by the many advantages the brooder affords

The chicks are never neglected, and always have a place of refuge when cold or in danger. They are constantly under our care, and we can attend to 400 or 500 with as little trouble as we can look after a brood or two under the care of a hen. They are never the victims of mites, and do not have gapes and other diseases from which young chicks so often suffer. We soon learn to know their wants, and can raise 95 percent of those that hatch .- Home and Farm.

Fattening Chickens,

At the Ontario Agricultural college they decided that there is more profit in lattening chickens at three and onehaif pounds weight each than in those mounds. The three and one-half pounds, and those weighing less than three pounds, made a pound of gain at less cost than heavier weights, but the three-pound chickens were rather small to be fed by the cramming machine. The best results were obtained by feeding out of a trough, in slatted coops, for two weeks, and then with the cramming machine twice a day for ten days. The second best results were obtained by reeding in the trough for about twenty-four days. The

ramming machine will not pay if feeding for the ordinary market, or if one cannot well spare the time for individual feeding night and morning. For ducks there is no advantuge in feeding in comes or with eramming machine. this is a ferocious animal, for which, as they grow as well and fatten as fast owever, there is no justification, as when fed loose in a small yard. The duck's cron will not hold any more creature peculiarly sensitive than it will cat of its own accord.

Keep the Skim Milk.

There are several reasons why the patrons of our creameries should not. allow their skim milk to be taken from the farm. Among these reasons we

enumerate the following: First-No creamery proprietor that we have yet known of will pay for the skim milk anywhere near what it is worth to feed to young pigs and calves. What is the skim milk worth to the farmer? As a pork making food at present prices for live hogs it is worth from 25 to 35 cents a hundred pounds, the latter price depending on the young age of the pigs it is fed to. It is worth just as much fed to helfer

calves of good dairy blood, or to young beef bred calves. In both cases they may be fed till they are a year old. The last winter, considering the high price of feed of all kinds, skim milk has been worth several cents more a hundred than usual.

Second-Its value as a fertilizer to the farm is 7 cents a hundred.

Third-No farmer that is a farmer can afford to sell his skim milk for what the creamery man can afford to pay him.

Fourth-The demand for caseine is very limited, and there are already signs of a glutted market, while the prospects for pork, beef and likely dairy bred calves and young stock are as good as ever.

Temporarily improved rations may show a change for the better in the fat of the milk, but it is small and not permanent. Consequently those who have tried it and found that there was no continuous improvement gave up the work and fell back into old conditions. There is only one thing to say to such men. It is necessary often to change the cows first, and then change the feed. Doing the latter without the former will often produce no good re-

Maintaining Fertility.

sults .- Dr. A. T. Morse, in American

Cultivator.

The quality of the soil in Indiana as it came from the hand of nature was for the most part excellent, the surface having been densely covered with fine timber-walnut, yellow poplar, elm, sugar, ash and beech; where this forest was removed the earth was soon decked with that king of grasses, Kentucky blue grass. Our upper soil has been formed by the disintegration of sandstone, by which deposit and decay of forest leaves which the hand of time has annually thrown upon the earth for centuries, by the decay of vast quantitles of roots of trees and wild plants, and by the action of frost and chemical substances deposited by

melting snows times without number. All this humus mingled with sand and underlying clay has resulted in a soil known as clay loam, a strong, rich soil when the first furrow was plowed. By onstant plowing and tramping, exposure to fierce sunshine and robber winds, with little or nothing returned in the way of manure, with numerous surface washings, our tillable land is being depleted and becoming incapable of original results. How then shall we proceed to recover and maintain the lost fertility? The course of treatment which I would suggest may be thus stated: 1. Application of real manure. 2. Green manuring. 3. Resting and setting in grass. 4. Deepening soil by

tile drainage. In applying harn-yard manure we find on the average farm the amount too limited to cover much surface, so must increase the supply. The more stock kept under shelter the greater the amount of manure saved; and it may be increased by careful attention to bedding, using an abundance of straw, leaves or sawdust. All stable manure should be hauled directly to

fields and spread; all yards where stock is kept should be scraped when the conditions are favorable, and the accumulations hauled. Land that is not too poor to produce

a crop of some green stuff, whether it be weekis, clover, rye, cow peas, or beans, can be materially improved by turning under the crop, providing it be done before the seed ripens. A farmer of wide experience in this country, in farming a piece of creek bottom always sowed his ground to rye in the standing corn the last of August or first of September, as an aid to fertility to the coming corn crop; the excellent crops raised proved the wisdom

of this plan. Another way of building up land is to allow it to lie in pasture; however it may be explained, land can produce a crop of grass each year and if not too closely pastured continually grow better. The decay of grass roots, the absence of surface washings, the droppings of animals will cause increased fertility if the surface is not unduly

tramped The fourth method is mechanical in its application-ridding the land of water-soaked conditions, making the

soil mellow to a greater depth. raising the temperature by admitting air and more nitrogen from the air, in short,

warm rain water, causing it to draw putting it in condition so the roots of plants will penetrate it and bring up

Hints for the Farmer.



Gond Resolutions. These are things I'll never do When I'm all grown up, like you,— Send my little girl to bed When her story-book's half read; Cail her in to practise scales When she's hunting Indian trails; Make her keep an apron on When she wears her best pink gown; Give her just ontmeal and bread When the rest have cakes instead; Comb the snarks out twice a day Comb the snarls out twice a day

Bouse Hunting.

The great house stood lonely and empty among the trees. "A splendid place for a home," thought Mr. Wren. as he flew about inside and inspected the rooms with a keen eye. "Just the very place for us to start housekeeping in," he decided at last, and flew away to tell Mrs. Wren about it.

Mrs. Wren was delighted when she saw it. After much thought and trouble, she picked out a snug corner in one room as just the right place for her nest. So safe and removed from all disagreeable noises. The Wrens moved in at once, and started nestbuilding the very same day.

Now the reason that there was no one living in the house was that it had only just been built and the men had finished work on it and were leaving it to dry before the owners should move in. And meanwhile Mr. Wren and his wife were having a very happy time in their new home, working hard and making and receiving visits among their friends.

But one day Mrs. Wren flew home in a great fright from her daily out-ing. "What do you think," she gasped, "some human people are moving into our house. You must go, my dear, at once and tell them to go right away. They have no business here."

"I'm afraid they have got business here and we are the ones who ought not to be here," answered Mr. Wren, after he had flown outdoors and taken a peek at the human people. "At any rate, my dear, they have brought boxes and trunks and must intend to stay, so I'm afraid we must move ngain. They picked out a nice branch in

an old oak tree and sadly said "goodby" to the old home. "I shall come around every now and then and see how the house gets along without us,' said Mrs. Wren, as she settled down for the first night in the new nest. "I'm sure these human people won't keep the house in order-not half so tidy as I did."-Brooklyn Eagle.

Mesmerizing a Rooster

I knew a little boy who used to perform the trick of mesmerizing a rooster very successfully. He had a bright young rooster, of which he was very fond, and which he often brought into the house.

He would hold this rooster on his lap, and with a piece of chalk draw lines from the tip of his bill to the back of its neck, pressing very lightly with the chalk,

At first the rooster would appear sleepy, and then would nod its head very drowsily, and finally to all appearances go fast asleep.

If put upon the floor the rooster would remain standing, but with its cyes fast closed. Then the little boy would bring a light near to the roos-

on my shoes. Then water for washing is brought to me. I wash first my hands, then my face, take off my nightcap, put on my undergarment, anoint and comb my hair, arrange my neck cloth, put on a white paper garment and a wrapper. Then I leave my bedroom together with my tutor and my maid, salute my father and mother and leave the house." The mixture of Spartan abstinence in leaving home without a breakfast and of the alic ·F 1171-Spartan luxury of an attendant, tutor and maid is suggestive.

The youth goes on to explain, with a deliciously pedantic air: I reach the school, enter and say 'good morning,' my teacher.' He returns the salutation. My slave hands slate, pen box and pencil to me. I sit down in my place and write, and then I cross out what I have written. I write from a copy and show it to the teacher. He corrects and crosses out what is bad. Then he makes me read aloud. Meanwhile, the small boys have to learn their letters and spell out syllables. One of the bigger boys reads to them. "Others write verses, and I go in for

a spelling competition. Then I decline and analyze some verses. When I have done all this I go home to breakfast. I change my clothes, and then I cat white bread and olives, cheese, figs and nuts and go drink some cold water. After breakfast I go back to school. I find the reader reading aloud, and he says 'Now we will begin at the beginning.' This schoolboy performance goes long way to show once more that there is nothing new under the sun .- New York News.

The Kittens Came Back.

Our cat was called Kitty Jones to distinguish her from Kitty Smith next icor, at least that was one reason and another was that when she came to us, a tiny ball of a kitten with the dividing line between her bright eyes so distinctly on one side, we called her Tom, and it was only when he found her one one morning cuddling a large family of kittens we decided her name was a misfit, and not having another name convenient, we dubbed her Kitty from that moment. She accepted the change with an air of utter indifferonce, being so engaged with her family that probably she did not notice such a trifling matter And small wonder that she was proud of her babies; there were five of them, two tortoise-shell carlings with tiger lines on their forchead just like their mother's, and the others were mixed gray and white, cunning, puffy little things, such perject delights to hold that it required all mamma's authority to seep us away from the cenar where Mrs. Kitty had taken up ner residence. But at last there came a -me when

all the little eyes were wide open, and the five began to scamper about the cellar, and finally to creep up the back steps. One was always treading on a stray kitten, and mamma decided that they must be sent away. So one afterroon we coaxed Mrs. Kitty into the house, and shut her up in a long dark closet under the stairs, where she went quietly to sleep.

Then Aunt Mary, our old colored house servant, carefully gamered up the kittens, tucking them snugly in a warm basket, and went on a pilgrimage out in the country among her friends, leaving a little furry present of a kitten wherever she paid a visit.

Now comes the strange part of my story. Aunt Mary was to stay over night, so when she had been gone about two hours we children opened the little door under the stairs and Mrs. Kitty walked out, blinking and yawning and stretching, as cats do when they've had a nice, long nap. Of course, as a matter of habit she went

PELVIC CATARRH CAUSES

Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Hands and Feet, Sinking Feelings-Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

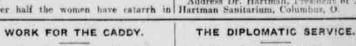


inferently. One woman has dyspepsia, another brom-hitis, another Bright's disease, another iver complaint, another consumption, an

"Mrs. Crowley has taken a sumber I believe that I received your help in of bottles of Peruna on account of the nick of time. I followed your nervous troubles. It has proven a directions carefully and can say to- strong tonic and lasting cure. I can

day that I am well again. I cannot cheerfully recommend it."-J. B. thank you enough for my cure. I Crowley. neilt always be vour debtor. I have atready recommended Peruna to myfriends and neigibors and they all praise it. I wish that all suffer-ing women would try it. I testify this according to the truth."-Mrs. will always be your debtor. I have

C. Schneider Over half the women have catarrh in Hartman Sauitarium, Columbus, O. X. Schneider



Then Knox Ended the Vacation of Uncle Sam Expends a Large Sum of Beef Trust. Money Every Year.

While Attorney General Knox was away recently recovering from his serious illness, his family were rather uneasy lest he should have a relapse. The attorney general was traveling with a physician who is a personal friend He sent no word to his home as to the progress of his recovery, but after leaving Fort Monroe for New York he sent a mere notice of his change in address from the Virginia resort to New Rochelle. Two days later Reed Knox, the attorney general's son, who is familiarly known as "Judge," walked into the office of Mr. Long, the private secretary of Mr. Knox, with a joyful smile on his face. 'I know the governor's all right now, said young Mr. Knox. "How do you know it?" asked Mr. Long. "I know it because he telegraphed from New Rochelle to-day for his golf shoes and clubs. I reckon vacation will soon be over for the beef trust." And it was.

DOT LEETLE CHERMAN BAND.

Most of the Players Are From Black Forest and Hire Out.

Very few people know how or where German street bands spring from; but they may be interested to know that it is a regular business, carried on by agents who are of the same nationality and who are fairly well estab-lished on this side. Most of the men

we know, who may have commenced

in the same way before they appeared

Back to Country.

When the use of electric power be

try, and the old country towns will

again become active centers of life

commonly met with thus colored to

Great Testimonial.

pends every year for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service about \$2,000,000, and some of. this, but not much, is returned to the treasury in the form of consular fees turned over to the government. There are five countries of the first rank in the estimation of the state depart-ment, but these are not the five great. powers of Europe. Four of them only so rank-England. France. Germany

The United States government ex-

and Russia. American ministers in the east-or ambassadors, as they are more properly called in London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg-receive \$17,500 a year. The ambassa-dor to Mexico ranks with them, getting the same salary. The second group of countries deemed of importance by the state department are Italy, Austria, Brazil, China, Spain and Japan. The American ministers in these get \$12,000 a year. Next come Argentinea, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, and Salvador, all South and Central American coun-tries, the American ministers in which get \$10,000. So does the minister to Turkey. Then follow Belgium, Den-Turkey. Then follow Belgium, Den-mark, Holland, Sweden, Corea and Venezuela, at \$7,500; Greece, Rou-mania and Servia at \$6,500, and Bolivia, Portugal and Switzerland at

Scottish miners have declared of brass instruments, and they im-mediately make for an agent of this themselves in favor of abolishing Saturday work. description. One of these agents keeps all kinds of brass instruments

\$5,000



Mrs. X. Schneider, 2400 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, III, writes: "After taking several remedites without result, I began its January, 1901, to take your valuable remedity, Peruna. I was a complete wreck, Had paipitation of the heart, cold handsand jeet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearty all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and suffering with systemic catarrh, and

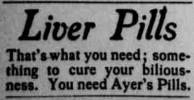
sLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The average duration of life in towns is alculated at thirty-eight years, in the puntry fifty-five years.



This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All draggists.

If your druggist cannot supply yon, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. He sure and give the name of your mentest supress office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.





We always take it as a sure sign that the patrons of a creamery do not know the full meaning of dairy farming or understand how to bring out its best

profits when we see them addling their Epitomist skim milk to be taken from the farm. A shallow reasoning farmer may be Sheep do not thrive on hunted pascaught that way, but not one who knows his business as a dairy farmer tures. ought to know it .- Heard's Dairyman. Milk strippings yield the most and

Breed Not Feed.

voice a desire which cannot be grati-

ask that a feed shall be devised which

will improve the richness and quality

of their milk. Most of them have been

feeding fairly rich foods, and the cows

have not been suffering from any lack

of nourishing rations. The only an-

the cows must be changed, and not the

food. Not it is an excellent thing to

have an ideal ration for dairy cows,

and to feed them consistently with it.

but such a ration fed to poor cows

might in the long run gradually im-prove the quality of the milk and

cream, but not enough to make the

difference in the cost of the food. It

one wishes to use such an ideal ration,

he should also undertake to breed his

herd up to a higher standard. If he

is not willing to dispose of his cows

for better stock, he must at least intro-

duce new blood every year. The herd must be headed by a fine bull, which

its best results.

would not yield any good results.

Have water convenient for your There are so many requests for imsheep. They drink little and often. proved rations which will increase the The manner in which butter is put quality of the milk and cream of dairy up always detracts from or adds to its cows that one might be convinced that price. our dairying is rapidly awakening to

Eggs for setting purposes should be the new order of things. But it must chosen from the hens that are the best be said that most of these inquiries layers. fied by any mixture of feed. They The younger the pigs are when they

the best butter.

arrive at the market weight the greater will be the profit. Young pigs require a warm, dry pen.

and should be attended very closely during the first few hours to see that al are suckled and that none are swer to these requests must be that | chilled.

The best authorities say that thorough drairage will increase the product at least one-third. Drainage will often convert useless land into the most productive.

Young calves should never be allowed to roam over large fields, or be exposed to the scorching heat of a summer sun, or have their usual grain ration neglected.

There is no secret or mystery about the breeding or raising of good horses, Random and ill-directed efforts produce unsatisfactory results, while intelligence brings ample reward. Some farmers draw out the manure and put it in the field in large heaps,

will bring up the standard of averages. so that the ideal ration can produce where it heats and rots. Unless great care be exercised much loss will be sustained by those practising this There are plenty who maintain that it is impossible materially and perma-nently to change the percentage of fat method. Four strong arguments against dark

barns: Less milk from the cows, less in a cow's milk by improved feeding a good deal of dissatisfaction and caused a good deal of discouragement in many quarters. But it should not butter per gallon of milk and poorer butter, with the cows less thrifty and healthy. Let the light shine in freely when it does shine.

soil properties as yet not available. Good farming, be it remembered, is neck and crow a great many times, lowed and peeped in to see what she Good farming, be it remembered, is raising large crops and at the same as if the sun were just coming up, time increasing the fertility of the although its eyes were closed all the ferm.-A. B. Milligan in Agricultural time.

> Then this young mesmerist would lightly tap the rooster's bill and spurs with a lead pencil. The rooster would immediately ruffle his neck feathers, flap his wings, thrust his spurs and go through all the motions of a furious

fight. He would keep this up

stopped by being lifted from the floor and then set down again,

When the little boy would give the sual call which summoned the chickons to their meals the rooster would try his best to pick holes in the floor

thinking he was making a fine meal of If a few pieces of grass were corn. brushed against his face and some buttons dropped upon his toes he would scratch away at a great rate, as if doing his best to destroy a garden. Doesn't it seem surprising that a rooster

should have such an imagination? The rooster was awakened by stroking the feathers on the top of his head backward and then giving him a slight jolt and setting him upon his feet. It is curious that the more he way

meamerized the easier it became and the more things he would do. An' in did not hurt him in the least. He grew so large and handsome that he was finally sold for a fancy price.-Quincy Optic.

The Roman Schoolbe Something new in the form of an exercise book for budding Greek scholars has made its appearance in Germany. Into this "Greek Reader." says the Westminster Gazette, have been packed all sorts of delightful and almost unknown specimens of the literature of ancient Greece, such as fables, fairy tales, stories, etc., adapted for young people. There are also examples of the work done by the puplis of the Graeco-

Koman schools rome twenty centuries

The following, for instance, is the ac count of his daily routine work by a Roman scaoolboy. He writes: "I wak; up before sunrise; leave my bed, si; down with my strane and shoes and put up before

would do. She wasn't a bit disturbed; she just sniffed around a moment. corled herself up in her usual nook and fell to washing her face. We decided that she hadn't a particle of feeling, not even the very natural feeling of the poor, suffering rate-payers of the a parent. Mamma was glad that she district. There may be many more took it so philosophically, and Mrs. Kitty in consequence had extra .nilk

as full-blown professionals. for her supper. Bright and early next morning we were roused by a shriek of delight from comes general we may look forward to a considerable decentralization of industry. We may see "garden cities" spring up all over the coun-

Reggie, the youngest of us. "Oh, mamma, mamma," he cried, "come and see! Mrs. Kitty has some more kittens just like the others!" We all rushed to the cellar as soon as we could tumble into our clothes, and sure enough, there sat Mrs. Kitty surrounded by her reunited family,

and industry. At present nearly all the industries that were once carried on in our villages have been killed by washing their faces impartially, and purring contentedly. Aunt Mary arthe fact that no source of power is available which can enable them to rived upon the scene a few minutes later, and her eyes nearly popped out compete with their rivals in the city factories. Electrical power will change of her head with astonishment. But all that. the secret was never discovered. and whether the kittens found their way Dyeing of Milk.

home, or Mrs. Kitty went after them Evidence is accruing that the prac-tice of adding artificial coloring mat-ter to milk is increasing. Samples are will forever remain a mystery .- New York Mail and Express.

As to Oath-Taking.

give them a rich but false creamy In a downtown magistrate's court aspect. The natural color of the other day a Norseman, in takbears no relation necessarily to the ing the oath, raised his thumb, his amount of cream present. Annatto is torefinger and his middle finger in a the dye commonly used, and it is for cculiar manned. "We all take the tunate that it is harmless. Certain cath like this at home." he explained. coaltar dyes have, however, been de tected in milk, and among them the sodium salt of dimethylaniline-azo-We put up the thumbs and the two flogers thus as a symbol of the trinbenzene-sulphonic acid. ity." A spectator remarked with a smile that there certainly seemed to be a great many ways of swearing. "The Chinese kill a chicken and ewear over its entrails," he said. "Turks swear over a thumb ring. A Siamese lights a perfumed taper and takes the oath with his face bowed forward in the scented smoke. A New

Zealander swears with his hands in gives his number, which that he is still in the penitentiary. He also gives the official number of the water. A native African, an Umgalia man, once wanted me to bring in and State penitentiary building. slay before him a white dove. He said he would have to eat the bird's heart

raw in order to take the oath prop-erly."-Philadelphia Record.

The taxable value of Beaumont county, Tex., has increased more than \$20,000,000 in a year. in his house, and could turn out his German bands by the dozen to annoy

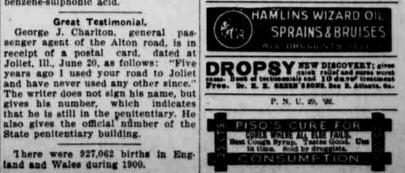


I did not know what it was to cal a good breakfast in the morning By noon I would become so sick and have great pain and discomfort. I got so that I would do without cating as long as I could, so as to avoid the misery. At night I could not sleep. The doctors said I had nervous indigestion. I heard much about Ripans Tabules and at last I thought I would try them. I had only taken one box when I obtained relief.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



sine stamped C C C. Never sold : Beware of the dealer who tries to "something just as good."



There were 927,062 births in Eng-land and Wales during 1900.