CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

The Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman--Congress-man Meekison Gives Pe-ru-na a High Endorsement.



Congress Meckison of Ohio.

Hon. David Meckison is well known not

Hon. David Meckison is well known not only in his own State but throughout America. He was elected to the Fifty fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statestram. Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue. He writes:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."-David Meekison, Member of Congress.

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 graits.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

NESTOR AMONG CLERKS.

Judge Tomkins Works for Uncle Sam Though Eighty Years Old.

The nester among the clerks at the Pension office at Washington is Judge C. M. Tomkins, who was appointed to that bureau in 1861 and has served continuously since. From a little bureau he has seen the Pension office grow to one of the largest and most influential branches of the government, with thousands of clerks to do its work. Despite his 80 years, he is still on active duty. Judge Tomkins was a flourishing lawyer in Wisconsin in 1861, when he visited Washington to attend President Lincoln's inauguration, and with no thought of seeking or accepting a government office. He was pursuaded by Timothy O. Howe to remain at the capital and take a clerkship on the ground that was sure to be declared and it would be interesting to study it at close range. "Once a government clerk, always a government clerk," the saying goes, and Mr. Tomkins has never felt any ambition to leave the comfortable berth to which his old friend appointed him.

Old Candlesticks High. With the increasing demand for antiquities, the supply of mementoes and relics of past generations is be-coming exhausted, and the prices of genuine pieces are waxing higher and Old candlesticks, for example, that have had such continuous popularity, are scarce, and good specimens sell for almost any price that the dealer feels disposed to charge. To tell old brass, copper or pewter from the modern imitation requires long experience and a trained eye. Brass varies much in color, its shade depending upon the proportion of cop-per and zinc used in its composition. and also on the hue of the copper em ployed. Copper itself assumes a variety of complexions. The old Spanish and Russian copper and brass are both peculiarly rich in color and re-tain their polish longer than others. In the old pieces there is silkiness of texture not found in the sorts made This is partly due, it is said, to the natural wear of the utensils. some cases, such as pots, kettles and fire-boxes, the action of heat may responsible, in part at least. this quality. Colonial furnishings are the kinds most eagerly sought by

Twain and the King.

The father of Miss Louise Forss lund, author of "The Ship of Dreams. knew Mark Twain in the days of the gold fever in California. Twain was then a "young newspaper man named Clemens," and as the men drifted apart the acquaintance was never fol-lowed up. Mr. Forselund modestly disclaimed any further knowledge so the now world-famed humorist. Mark Twain himself is less diffident, as a story is now going its second round of the English papers testifies. ing Twain's residence in England he was taxed in what seemed to him an unjustifiable instance. Accordingly wrote a friendly protest to "I don't know you," he write the head of a procession in the Strand,



HAMLINS WIZARD OIL EARACHE

P. N. U. 47, '02,

Marie or an and Thompson's Eye Water

The Voung Animal Pays.

The young animal pays more than be adult because it grows and inreases rapidly; the younger the animal the lower the cost of production. A pig farrowed in early spring and marketed late in the fall will give a much larger profit than will one kept through the winter. There is also a creat demand, with better prices. for a small carcass, a weight not exceeding 150 pounds being preferred to an animal that is heavier.

Concerning Hees. There is a fault often unknown and tot suspected in the late swarms. which is that the queens which go our with them may not be fertile, and if they come out after the drones have been killed off they cannot lay fertile eggs, but only such as produce drones She cannot be distinguished from a fertile queen, but the drone cells can be distinguished from worker cells by the rounded appearance of the cap over them. If only such are found destroy the queen at once, and either give the colony another queen or divide the bees that remain and the honey among other colonies, destroying the drone brood by uncapping it and shaking out the larva. If in cells of the worker bee size, it may be useful to put in othr hives next spring, but if in the regilar cell of the drone bee, it is best to make wax of it, unless some may be saved to put in the frames of the best plonies that one may want to raise

Putting on Paper Roofing.

The way I lay paper roofing upon chicken houses it has enough room to araw and not pull from under the fins, besides there are no tins on the outside of the roofing, as all are under the fold. Begin laying at the caves, leaving sufficient room to turn the upper edge over about one and a balf inches the whole length of roof. forming a crimp, same as tinmen crimp the rooting strips,

Then shove the second course of paper up close under that crimp and nail along about the middle of the crimp. Turn the second course an and over so as to cover the nails and tins. Bring up one more course upon the roof, pull the second course up tight as possible, erimp at the top and proceed as before. It is all right and does not take much longer and makes a better job as all the tin caps are cevered, leaving room for the paper to draw.-William D. Parker in New England Homestead.

Reseeding a Sidehill Pasture.

Subscriber writes as follows: I have on old sidehill pasture which slopes to the west, and which is too stony to plough. It is a limestone soil, and its fertility is somewhat run down. I desire to reseed it if possible. Can I get advice how hest to proceed and what seeds to sow from some one who has had experience in similar cases?

Answer: The present writer has had experience in a similar case on the same kind of soil, in the same county, and not six miles from the same locality, and met with excellent success. In early spring he scratched the ground over with a sharp, fine toothed harrow, commencing at the base of the hill and working up so as not to leave any miniature channels to convey any water of subsequent broadcast equal parts of the seeds of blue grass, white clover, medium red clover and timothy; then lightly harrowed again in the same direction. When the seeds had germinated he sowed about six bushels of land plaster to the acre. All stock was kept off for two or three months. The succeeding pasturage was good for a hill lot as long as the writer remained on the farm-several years. It is not remembered what quantity of the mixed seeds was sown per acre.-New York Tribune Farmer.

Winter Butter. Where few cows are kept it is difficult to make good butter in winter. With the ordinary appliances it requires several days to obtain sufficien; cream to make a churning. Keeping cream too long is what gives winter butter a bitter flavor. The difficulty in keeping the cream warm enough to ripen properly is another problem the winter butter maker has to contend with. It is often the small things that determine the quality of cold weather butter, such as salt. Farmers are not very particular about the purity of the salt they use at any time of the year; when to this is added the frozen condition in which it is kept in winter, and the fact that it is chopped out of the barrel and worked ice cold into the butter, accounts for some of the difficulties that are met with in trying to make good butter during the winter. Both the butter and the sait should be accurately weighed and the sait added when it is at the same temperature as the butter. The salt should be rolled in order to crush all the lumps both for better distribution through the butter, and to secure an even temperature. It is better to sift the salt on to the butter as it is being worked. No more than onethird of the salt should be added at once, as it will work out in the buttermilk and the quantity remaining in the butter is unknown. About onehalf ounce of salt to one pound of outter is a good rule, but this is dependent on the market. Some customers like plenty of salt, while others want none at all.—H. Shearer in The

The Home Dairy.

The tendency to return once more to home dairying, instead of selling milk and cream to large separator companies, appears to be the result of reent invention and perfection of small separators operated by hand. It is possible with these for the farmer and dairyman to handle his own product, make his own butter as formerly, and sell it to the market he considers best. It is also tending to increase the size of the average dairy. With a hand separator the farmer can handle more cream and butter than he could when he depended entirely upon old-fashioned dairy methods. It may be that the large creamery companies and large co-operative farmers' creameries will not be greatly affected one way or the other by this, as the supply of milk and cream is steadily nereasing all over the country, but certainly it will make a change on the small farms and dairies. The question which must be considered of the most importance is whether the farmer opcrating at home can keep up the quality of his butter, or will it degenerate and sell so much below the regular creamery butter that it will not be profitable to make it. A good deal of the dairy butter which comes to market is so inferior in quality that it rarely brings much more than one-half or two-thirds the price paid for best creamery. This is due to inferior methods used, and to the fact that oldfashioned dairy butter-making cannot produce as finished a product as the modern creameries. It is opssible for the small dairyman to make almost as good butter with the small hand separators as that produced by the large creameries, but to do this he must observe the close rules and regulations enforced by the managers of the latter. Any laxity on their part will bring deterioration in the quality. The butter thus made if not held too long, should then command a fair rating in the market. The old fault of the home dairy man was that he held his butter and cream too long. If he persists in doing this he will not succeed under the new methods. There must be regular weekly shipments, even if it is necessary to increase the herd to make it worth while .- C. L. Pardee, in Ameri-

Corn and Fodder.

From 10 to 40 percent can be saved on corn fodder by preparation before feeding, according to the quality of the fodder. As corn picked in their entirety were formerly thrown into the barnyard to be picked over by cattle their consumption due to proper preparation is a clear gain. The corn shredder has now come into use, and is saving millions of tons of fodder annually. Some portions of shredded lodder will be rejected by cattle, but only a little when the corn is harvested at the proper stage. The quality depends upon when the corn is removed from the ground and shocked, but it is the cutter or shredder that enables the farmer to use the whole of his corn crop. The ensilage cutter is also as serviceable for cured corn fodder as for ensilage. There can be no loss, even if the reduced fodder is uneaten, as the refuse can be used for bedding, and then as absorbent material in the marure heap. In fact, if the cutter and shredder were used for no other purpose than to convert the stalks into hedding they would be valuable; but there will be but little of the corn fodder rejected if it is bright and in good condition. It is of importance to give the saving of fodder more attention, as it is more valuable than the grain if carefully prepared for the animals. Horses keep well on good fodder, and come out in the spring ready for work, but if the fodder is dry, the blades whipped off by the wind, and the shocks exposed in the fields, the animals will select only the best por-Shredded fodder can also be baled, like hay, and shipped any dis-There has heretofore been an enor-

mous waste of material, for in the fields, during the winter, on some farms, may be seen shocks of corn fodder that have fallen over, the snow. wind and rain destroying it, while that which is left from destruction is leafless and the stalks frozen. The farmer contents himself by hauling this worthless fodder to the barnyard to be tramped by cattle and converted into manure, but he loses the fodder as a food and as an aid to the supply of hay. It is not as valuable for the manheap when exposed as when cut or shredded, for when reduced it absorbs the liquids more readily and will also decompose sconer. As the fodder is equality as valuable as the grain if properly cured and prepared, some estimate may be made of the annual loss to farmers when it is stated that the corn crop, at 25 cents per bushel, is worth \$500,000,000, and the fodder fully as much, but more than one-half of the fodder is wasted in the fields by exposure, entailing a loss every year of \$250,000,000, If converted into milk butter and meat this waste material would bring to the farmers \$500,000, 000 per annum. Such a loss would not be permitted by manufacturers, for at the great slaughtering establishments everything is saved and sold, even to the hair, hoofs, blood and horns; but the farmer, who should be economical if he wishes to succeed, throws away one of the most valuable products of his farm that simply requires care in harvesting and storing to be utilized. More stock can be kept when the entire corn plant is used, and better manure for the farm can be made by putting the fodder under shelter or even stacking it in a manner to prevent loss from exposure during the winter .- Philadelphia Record.

If you want the world to have a good ample by having a good opinion of

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Eloquence is vehement simulicity .-Cecil.

Peace is rarely denied to the peaceful.-Schiller.

Moroseness is the evening of turbuonce. - Landor.

Repentance is the heart's medicine. -German proverb.

What youth leaves age does not forget.-Danish proverb.

The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.-Juvenal. The most tearned are often the most

narow-minded men.-Hazlitt. To persuade men not to gamble is to

win money for them.—Chinese proyerb Opportunity is rare, and a wise man will never let it go by him.-Bayard Taylor.

Speak well of your friend; of your enemy neither well nor ill,-Italian proverb.

The wealth of a man is the number of things that he loves and blesses and that he is loved and blessed by .- Carlyle.

If you intend to do a mean thing wait till tomorrow; if you are to do a noble thing, do it now, now!-Dr Guthrie.

FLIGHT OF THE SNIPE.

Its Dodging Comes from the Ancestral

Method of Avoiding Foes. The flight of the spipe is swift, vig orous, and usually for the first few yards, erratic. The bird gets under way smartly and as a usual thing goes boring up-wind in a sayle rather suggestive of a feathered corkscrew. A series of electrical zig-zags get nlm to top speed, whereupon his progress steadies a bit and he darts away in something more like a straight line As a general rule, a flushed bird springs a few feet into the air, hangs for the fraction of a second, then be sins to twist and dodge as though the Old Boy was at his tail. It would be very interesting could we discover the original cause of the dodging. Possibly some ancient foe, now long extinct, was best baffled by that mode of flight, for there usually is some such explanation for peculiar actions by wild things. Because the flight Lappens to be puzzling to a gunner is no guarantee that the bird dodges for that purpose-such an explanation would imply a deal more intelligence than the entire tribe of snipe are possessed of. Snipe, of course, dodged on the wing long prior to the appearonce of firearms, and it is extremely unlikely that the erratic flight has anything in the nature of protective tactics against the devices of human foes.-From "The Wizard of the Wet Lands," by Edwyn Sandys, in Outing.

Raccoon Meat. "The wildest meat I ever tasted it: my life," said the epicure, "is the meat of the raccoon. It has a flavor about it which you cannot find in any other meat, so far as my experience goes. I have spent much of my life in hunting in the wilder regions of this country, and have had splendid opportunities to know the particular flavors of various wild meats. Deer meat is almost tasteless in comparison with other meats of a wild kind. I was about to say the flavor was scarcely distinctive, but this is not exactly the ract for there is just a suggestion of wildness about venison if it is not too highly seasoned. Bear meat is just a triffe more wild in flavor, but not enough to be offensive to the man whose taste is acquainted with food of a tamer kind, 'Possum meat is decep-

Am good and sweet." as the old negro song runs, and yet it is a fact that there are but few persons who are capable of distinguishing between carefully prepared and well cooked 'possum meat and the meat of a very young pig. Baked with sweet potatoes and served with the usual condiments it is almost impossible for a man whose taste is not keen to an extraordinary degree to tell 'possum from pig. 'Coon meat is different. There can be no mistake about the meat of this animal. It is strong, awfully strong, and no amount of seasoning, no amount of flavoring will rob if of that taste of wildness which is peculiarly its own. It is not a bad taste when you get used to it. I rather like it if it is properly prepared. There are very persons who know how to prepare and cook a 'coon, however, and I suppose this is because the meat is rare ly found except in more remote sections. But it is good meat, and I would like to see its use more general."--

New Orleans Times-Democrat. Justice Tempered With Mercy. Sir Hartley Williams, senior pulsne judge of Victoria, was the most discussed personage in Australia when this week's mail was leaving. Presiding at the Melbourne criminal court he announced that after much thought and inquiry he had some to the conclusion that, except in cases of outrageous character or of ram pant crime, it was not right to send first offenders to jail, whether they were young or old. It was the custom to extend a certain amount clemency to the young offender, but he thought that a man who had spent 50 years in a country and lived an honest and industrious life was entitled to twice as much consideration as the youth of 20. In accordance with this pronouncement Justice Williams promptly liberated half a dozen convicted first offenders of ages ranging from 19 to 65. His action and speech have evoked considerable comment. It is contended that this judicial policy practically means that, just as every dog is entitled to one bite. so every human being is entitled to commit one crime with impunity .-London Daily Chronicle.

Germany's Army Is for Defense.

The German army, like the German ation, has been squeezed into exist ence. Germany, open on every side to attack, has been the great battleground of Europe through all the centuries; and by constant pressure with in and without the army has had its growth. It was the result of stern necessity. It was defense or death: and that, in spite of the commonly reported military aspirations of the Ger-man Kaiser, is the keynote of the sysem. The army must be made powerful enough to defend the country from the attacks of any one power or all of them together. If it is necessary to march into France in the course of such a war, well and good; but that is not the fundamental purpose of the army

A Public Forest for Germans.

Emperor William, of Germany, carrying out his purpose of converting the Grunewald into a vast pleasure ground for the use of the inhabitants of Berlin, has approved plans for new roads, playgrounds, plenickers' glades ind restaurants in the forest. One of the Emperor's objects is to encourage outdoor athletics. The forest contains 11,550 acres. It is a royal hunting preserve but the foresters are now killing off the deer and wild boar

Found Ring in a Fish.

Henry Buermann, of New York, found what he says is a solid gold wedding ring in the stomach of a fish Buermann, who has a cafe at No. Barclay street, stopped at a Front street fish store and bought a half of a 16-pound cod. The cod had come from Boston on the Bay State cold storage car the night before, and was already nicely cleaned. But when was preparing it later he found the ring imbedded in the ribs. The ring s more than a quarter of an inch in breadth, and bears the inscription. "Lew to Lou, '89."

The best way to cure indigestion is to remove its cause. This is best done by the prompt use of Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which regulate the stomach in an effectual manner.

In Hungary the legal age of an indivi-dual dates only from baptism.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Crener & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chensy for the last 15 years, and believe him corfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAL, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo.

Wilness Francia, Carlotter and Carlott

WALDING, KINNAN& MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internaily, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, Price, 75c, per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pilis are the best.

The leech is the only animal which pos-sesses three separate jaws.

FITS permanently cured, No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kilno's Great NerveRestorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatisefree Dr.R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is a notable fact that most of the subjects of King Edward VII. are Hindoos. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children tecthing, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The dentist that hurts the most doesn't always charge the least You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Exports of cattle have increased twenty per cent in five years.

lam sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mas. Tnomas Ros-nus. Maple St., Norwich. N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Where Connecticut Got Its Name.

Louisville, Ky.

YRUP OFFIGS

Acts Gently:

Acts Pleasantly:

Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its com-

ponent parts are simple and wholesome and be-

cause it acts without disturbing the natural func-

tions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable

genuine-manufactured by the

act most beneficially.

San Francisco, Cal. New York N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Acts Beneficially.

quality or substance. In the process of

manufacturing figs are used, as they are

pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal

virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained

from an excellent combination of plants

known to be medicinally laxative and to

To get its beneficial effects-buy the

It might be imagined that Connecticut is called the "land of steady hab-its" on account of the exemplary conduct of its citizens. But it obtained that title in a different manner. John R. Matthews told just how recently at the Waldorf-Astoria. "In the early colonial times," he said, "it was the custom to provide every one who assisted at a dedication, church build-ing or barn raising with a 'hooker' of good Jamaica rum. These functions, needless to say, were popular. When the charter creating Connecticut crown colony arrived there was, of a celebration. The first governor, John Winthrop, refused to provide rum and in his inagural address deplored the custom of tippling, say ing 'It did not lead to steady habits. Thereup the Nutmeg State had a title to hand down to posterity

Cleverest Woman Politician.

Miss J. N. Strong, private secretary ex-Congressman Hawley, of Texas credited with being the cleverest female politician ever seen in Wash-She is conversant with every county in Texas, knows every man of prominence in the State and attends to nearly all details of Federal patronage there. It is related of that she once went to see a Cabinet Minister in regard to a place for a Texas constituent. The official was to give the place applicant, but in a pleasant and court-eous manner raid: "I am sorry to disappoint you after looking into such "It seems to me, then," pretty eyes. was the quick answer, "that the eyes ought to have it." The Cabinet officer was so pleased with the retort

that he made the appointment. Price of White Star Line.

It was officially announced in London, England, that the purchase price of the White Star Line, on its joining the International Mercantile Marine ompany, is \$53,497,180, of which \$15,-736,180 is payable in cash, \$25,174,000 in preference shares and \$12,587,000 in common stock. The shareholders thus receive over \$50,000 for each 1,000 shares.

An aluminum alloy is now used as a substitute for copper in the manufacmetal is much cheaner and in every way as durable and desirable as copper

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with halfstarved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggist

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

Odd Sunday Law in Scotland.

As an instance of the observance of the Sabbath in Scotland an English paper tells of a postman having between Stirling and Blairdrummond. He was observed to ride a bicycle over his six miles on week days and to walk the same distance on Sunday, and when asked why, replied that he was not allowed to use the machine on Sunday. An investi-gation followed, and the postman's explanation proved to be correct,

Chicago Through British Glasses.

Chicago's university professors are called "slangy freaks" by a recent British visitor, on whom all the hos-pitalities of the town had been "poured in sparkling showers." But as he also called its policemen "por-cupine sluggards," honors are comparatively easy between the cops and the faculty, anyhow, with the rest of the community looking on rather amused than otherwise.

ST. JACOBS

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism Neuralgia Backache Headache Feetache All Bodily Aches

CONQUERS PAIN.

tion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of call ing a physician for the many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

At druggists.

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

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives classe. Blook of testimonicle and 10 days? treatment for Dr. E. S. ORIES SECRET. Sex 3. Atlanta. On.