CATARRH OF LUNGS.

A Prominent Chicago Lady Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Miss Maggie Welch, Secretary of the Betsey Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, writes from 328 North State street, Chicago, Ill., the following glowing words concerning Peruna:

"Last fall I caught the most severe cold I ever had in my life. I coughed night and day, and my lungs and throat became so sore that I was in great distress. All cough

Miss Maggie Welch.

remedies nauseated me, and nothing afforded me relief until my doctor said rather in a joke, 'I guess Peruna is the only medicine that will cure you.'

"I told him that I would certainly try it, and immediately sent for a bottle. I found that relief came the first day, and as I kept taking it faithfully the cough gradually diminished and the soreness left me. It is fine."—Maggie Welch.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

The Regulation of Clocks.

The remarkable pendulum experiment in the Pantheon at Paris to prove the rotation of the earth, strikingly illustrates the majestic uses of the familiar clock-maker's device. It seems almost impossible of belief, in an age of well-regulated watches, that the clocks of Galileo's time could not be kept going at a uniform speed. Clocks went by means of a dragging weight, but the pendulum had not been thought of as a regulator. It occurred to Galileo to make a clock with the pendulum only, but of course, the work of turning the wheels stopped it. It was left to Huygens, in 1656, 14 years after the great astronomer's death, to combine the pendulum with the dragging weight and thus solve the problem of reckoning astronomical time with exactitude.

It is proposed to cut a railway tunnel through the mountain known as the Pauclile, in the Jura Alps, and so shorten the journey between Paris and Switzerland by two and a half hours.

The German government has appropriated $50,000 to provide motor cars for use in the coming army maneuvers.

Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, as a blood purifier, strength and health restorer and a specific for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles leads all other similar medicines in its wonderful sales and marvelous confidence of the people, especially our vast German population. It is not a new and untried product, but was made and sold more than sixty years ago.

The small boy who makes fun of his sister and her beau ought to be punished for contempt of court.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Every man has his price, and it's generally a good deal less than he marks it up.

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

The girl with the big hat seems to be all head until you begin to talk with her.

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

The Czar of Russia has established a ten-hour working day.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

The anthracite field is limited to a space of 3300 square miles.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. EMBLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Gen. Joubert's silver-fitted jaunting car, which was captured in South Africa, is now at Woolwich arsenal.

A Gift Worth Giving and A Present Worth Having

The best holiday gifts are the useful gifts. Every home should have a good Dictionary. This year why not give none one?

WEBSTER'S International Dictionary

of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.

The One Great Standard Authority.

The New Edition has 25,000 new words. 2001 pages. 2000 illustrations. New plates throughout.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

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

P. N. U. 49, '02.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FOR FARM AND GARDEN

When Animals Thrive.

Both very young and very old animals thrive better if their food is made easy of digestion. Cut clover, mixed with grain meal, is more digestible than grain only. A small quantity of the clover is enough to prevent the grain meal from clogging in the stomach.

Effect of Feed Upon Beef.

That the feed has its effects upon the beef is well illustrated by the communication of an Illinois feeder to the Indiana Farmer. He said that when at the Chicago stock yards with a load of steers he met another man who had also a carload that looked as fine as his. They both sold to packers the same morning. The writer sold his at $8 per hundredweight, and the other received only $6.50. Both lots were grade Shorthorns, a little more than 2 years old. He had fed his on corn, stover, clover hay, cowpea hay and wheat bran. The other had fed only corn and stover. The expert buyer said the other man's cattle were very good, but they were deficient in the thick loin beef which his had, which made his beef more valuable. In this case it was not "half in the breed and half in the feed," but all in the feed. The cowpea hay, clover and wheat bran were richer in protein than corn and stover.—The Cultivator.

Growth of Spring-Set Trees.

Many people have wondered why spring-set trees, with which much care had been taken, should live and thrive the first season apparently as the best, and the next season should fail to put forth a leaf, or after a scanty growth should drop their leaves and die, and yet the solution is very natural. The growth of wood and foliage the first season is from the food that was stored up in the roots, but the tree does not put out such a growth another season. If limbs and foliage are reduced the first year, more energy will be given to the root growth, as there will be less loss of moisture through the transpiration of the leaves, and the second year the tree may be permitted to make some new wood and to produce more foliage. While this is more true of some of the hardwood shade trees than of the fruit trees, it is to some extent true of the latter, and we prefer fall to spring settings, other things being equal, because we can induce a good root growth the next spring. This is not to be done by the application of nitrogenous manures, or stable manure especially, nor by hoeral watering after they are set. Both defeat the desired results by stimulating growth of wood and foliage, the wood often being so rank in growth and so tender as to be winter killed, but is best done by having the soil mellow and moderately rich with the manure used for previous crops, to tempt the roots out beyond the branches, and the keeping of the wood growth limited by taking out of all the superfluous branches and heading in the others.

What to Do With Unripe Squashes.

The question which confronts the farmer is, what to do with the unripe specimens. Shall he feed them to his cows or store them. Though cows like them at any stage of growth, there can be but little food value either for milk or beef making in a half-grown squash, though I have always fed such, rather than throw them on the manure pile. The squashes which are full grown, but not yet ripe, make another class, which for best economy should neither be left in the field at the mercy of frosts, thrown on the manure pile, nor fed to the cows. Under proper treatment these can be ripened with a loss of but a small percent of their number, and keeping well after ripening, can be put on the market late in the season, when they often bring a higher price than the field-ripened ones known by the gathering in of the stem where it joins the flesh. When fully ripe the stem shrinks and divides, assuming a woody appearance. When not full grown both the outside and the stem have a shiny, varnished look. When full grown they lose this appearance and become dull in color. Now if these full grown ones are treated as the ripe ones, piled in with them in the bins of the squash house, they will rot soon after the low temperature without compels the closing of the windows.

If, instead, they are carried into the upper story of the building and stored in the warmest place, especially just over where the funnel of the stove runs, my experience has been that they keep well there and gradually matur. Though there may not be a sound seed among them when gathered, such a change toward maturity takes place that the seed of nearly all of them will grow, plump out and fully mature with as good vitality as is possessed with seed taken from squashes that fully matured in the field.—American Agriculturist.

Mutton Breeds of Sheep.

But few sheep are kept on farms, but they pay well, considering their cost. Farmers who make a specialty of sheep find it profitable to give up the best pastures for that purpose, but as a rule sheep are kept by some farmers simply to serve as scavengers. As the sheep will consume young weeds, shoots and many kinds of herbage that is refused by the larger stock, they find the greater portion of their food and need but little grain. To make a profit on sheep the plan of giving them the poorest and most inferior foods will not lead to the results. It is a system that belongs to the past, and prevents improvement of the breeds. It is a fact well known that there are farmers who have persistently refused to grade up their flocks by the use of males of the large breeds, because it lessens the foraging capacity and activity of members of the flock; and if improvement was made at any time, in order to avoid too close inbreeding, only the Merino or Southdown was resorted to, they being the smallest of the improved breeds. With the attention given principally to the growing of wool the farmers have failed to take advantage of the profits that can be derived from mutton. Those that have not inspected the mutton breeds cannot realize the great improvement that has been made in the size of such sheep, and also in the quality of the meat therefrom. No animal has been brought to a higher point of excellence than the sheep. Highly fed lambs have been made to weigh 100 pounds (live weight) when three months old. In the face of these facts it is but surprising that those who fail to improve with the Oxfords, Shropshires or Hampshires find it impossible to derive a profit. The large breeds of sheep cannot be turned out on an inferior pasture to be compelled to find their food. They must, like the steer, be made to produce as much as possible in the shortest period of time. They will not grow rapidly and fatten readily if they are to forage over the whole farm and be forced to work for all they get. The foraging system will answer for the Merino, but the heavy breeds do not thrive so well in large numbers. Only the best of pastures, the flocks divided, and a mess of grain at night, will force them. True, it requires more labor and care, but it pays, and as the matter of sheep raising is one for profit, the labor will always be paid for before the estimate of profit can be made. If more money can be made on one good sheep than from three inferior ones it is a waste of time and pasture to keep the natives. The greatest profit is derived from the mutton breeds, and the best pastures on the farm can be given up to them with profit.—Philadelphia Record.

Wood Ashes as a Fertilizer.

I think the average farmer does not fully realize the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer, consequently they are in many instances made little or no account of. This is a grave mistake and should be speedily remedied, for ashes allowed to waste are dollars thrown away, something New England farmers can ill afford. Wood ashes are generally considered unavailable for low meadow land. My experience proves this to be untrue.

I consider them fully as efficient on damp ground as on dry land. My farm is a low brook meadow. What ashes I make and obtain otherwise are sown broadcast in the fall on that portion of the farm which is losing its fertility and is manifest by a light, thin crop of grass. The result is astonishing. The spring following the application a perfect mat of white clover comes in with an increased growth of herd's grass. Land that was cutting three-fourths ton per acre before this application cut from one and three-quarters to two tons per acre afterward.

The peculiar part of the process, and what I do not understand, is where the white clover comes from. It always comes in where it was not seen before, frequently when it is not on any other part of the farm. The ashes are responsible for it, but how I do not know. I have sown ashes on a clean piece of herd's grass and the next spring there would be a thick bottom of white clover in addition. This admixture makes an admirable feed in winter for the milch cows, which they respond to by filling the pails.

I have no definite plan in applying ashes for grass. I simply sow on liberally and nature does the rest. The fall is the best time to top-dress with ashes. The winter rains and snows tend to aid assimilation. The ashes are leached down to where the grass roots are and they promptly respond. I much prefer ashes to manure for top-dressing. Manure stimulates a rank growth of herd's grass, which cow's dislike, and without materially increasing the bottom growth. Again, unless you have a manure spreader, the dressing in applied in lumps and in consequence the growth is uneven. Ashes are fully as efficient if applied to plowed ground and stocked with grass, although the white clover is not quite so much in evidence unless it is sown at seeding.

Grass is not the only crop benefited by ashes. They cannot be equaled for cultivated strawberries and are invaluable when sown on to the onion bed in conjunction with the droppings from the hen roost. They are beneficial to corn, applied about the stalks at the first hoeing. I do not need to mention their value for grain, especially oats. Farmers that have raised oats on burned ground realize the value. More farmers are using ashes than formerly. Carloads are shipped into this section every year from Canada and nearly every village has an ash merchant who picks up his merchandise from house to house. The lasting qualities of ashes are remarkable. One application will make a heavy crop of hay for years Their lasting qualities are far ahead of manure—J. Newell Colton, in New England Homestead

Public Library Advantages.

Barnes—I suspect that Pingrey is quite a literary man. I know he spends the greater part of his time in the public library.

Howes—Yes; he tells me it is so quiet there he can get a nap almost any time without being awakened.—Boston Transcript.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the orginality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Oregon's Vigorous Old Man.

A well-known citizen of 77 years, who had been out in the country, and had a large paper sack of mushrooms in his hand, which he had gathered himself, was standing at the corner of Fifth and Morrison streets, Saturday afternoon, waiting for a car. Another old-time citizen, who will be 80 in a few months, came to the same corner to wait for the same car. The man with the mushrooms exhibited them proudly, and said that they were to be put up in glass, adding that he had bought about 100 pounds in the market, which was already put up, but it was difficut to find really fresh ones. He then asked his friend of 79½: "Where have you been lately? I haven't seen you for a week or so." "I have been busy for a week," was the answer. "I had 12 cords of wood to put in, and it was so hard to find anyone to do it, I concluded to put it in myself." "Did you wheel it in in a wheelbarrow?" asked 77. "No, indeed; I had to carry it up a flight of 11 steps, two or three sticks at a time. I got in six cords in three days and finished the other six this afternoon, and so had the afternoon to come down town." As they boarded the car which came up a stranger, who had overheard their conversation, remarked: "By Jingo! they raise pretty husky old men here in Oregon."

Japanese Ingenuity.

Here is a good instance of Japanese ingenuity: Cholera was epidemic at Fukuoka, and a well was suspected of spreading infection. A little boiler was constructed, the necessary tubes sunk, and all the water drawn for drinking purposes is now being boiled, thus checking the further spread of the disease.

Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in my back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend Vegetable Compound."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Women should remember there is one tried and true remedy for all female ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Refuse to buy any other medicine, you need the best.

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

The Original Caribs.

Very mysterious is the origin of the fierce savage, now almost extinct, who were in possession of the Caribs, the smaller West Indian islands, when the white man discovered them. They showed a distinct Mongolian character and it would be hard to distinguish a Carib infant from a Chinese child. Twenty years ago a Chinaman who had drifted to Dominica declared the Caribs to be his own people and married a pure-bred Carib woman. The resultant child showed no deviation from the native type. The Caribs have dropped their man-eating ways; but in the sixteenth century they scoured the Spanish main in search of human food and from Porto Rico alone are said to have taken more than 5,000 men to be eaten. Though Spaniards, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, negroes or Arrowaks were all meat to them, the Caribs seem to have shown an interesting preference for certain nationalities. Davis says in his "History of the Caribby Isands," that "the Caribbeans have tasted of all the nations that frequented them, and affirm that the French are the most delicate and the Spaniards are hardest of digestion." Laborde in one of his jaunts in St. Vincent overtook on the road a communicative Carib who was beguiling the tedium of his journey by gnawing at the remains of a boiled human foot. This man ate Arrowaks only. "Christians," he said, "gave him indigestion."

Traveling Libraries in Ohio.

Ohio clubwomen, already famous for traveling libraries, are congratulating themselves that $10,000 has been appropriated for the furtherance of work the coming year. This encouraging report will be made at the state convention at Cleveland this month, in addition to the announcement that no less than 900 traveling libraries are now in circulation. This splendid record is largely due to the first chairman of the library extension committee of the Ohio Federation, Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, of Springfield. Through the activities of this committee the state library commission was organized, the two co-operating at every step. Two-thirds of the resulting 900 traveling libraries are used in the women's clubs throughout Ohio. These books a club may keep for one year, if it wishes, and in several instances the commission has consulted individual clubs as to the new books which will best serve their purposes. Now that clubwomen's interests are so carefully consulted, and the appropriation has been increased, through their demands to the present magnificent sum, the Ohio clubwomen have another aspiration. It is to push the traveling library into the country districts, and to this end they would have opened on Sunday every schoolhouse, with its rows of books. In this way the little traveling library might develop into a large and permanent library at the crossroads.

In the Stone Age.

Near Marlow, England, has been discovered a quarry whence men of the stone age got flints to make their knives and weapons. In it was found, among other relics of the old workers, a pick of stag's antlers, used by the prehistoric miner in making his gallery. The site was called locally "Grimes's graves," and consisted of a number of holes or pits sunk in the ground. It was found that these Norfolk pits were made by miners in search of clear and large flints, the ready-made material for cutlery chipped from stone. These ancient workers had quite as keen an instinct for finding the best bed of flint as a modern prospector has for a bed of gold-bearing quartz, and somehow found out that about thirty feet below the surface there was a bed of the largest silicious pebbles in England. They therefore sunk the "graves" and ran galleries from them. In these galleries were found not only the flints they had dug but rough lamps, cut in chalk, for them to see by and the picks which they had used to work with. The implements were all made of deer's horn, and it was noted that these old antler tools are exactly the same shape as the picks of wood and iron used in the flint quarries of England to-day.

The expenses of the city of New York for the first three months of this year amounted to $44,996,253.

POLICE DOGS IN GHENT.

Trained Collies Supplant Officers and Chase Burglars.

The distinction of the bloodhound of the Southern and Western states as being the ony dog policemen in the world is gone. The city of Ghent has recently supplemented its regular police force in the suburbs by a corps of trained collies, whose duty it is to run down burglars and other evil-doers who might prove too swift for capture by the human custodians of the peace. The step has been taken by the Ghent commissioners of police as the result of an alarming increase in burglary, robbery, with violence, and other crimes committed by night in the suburbs. The vigilance of the police proved unequal to cope with the evil, although their numbers were considerably augmented. The police dogs are of the breed of Swiss-Belgian sheep dogs, and are trained most carefully. They accompany the policemen on their nightly rounds, and not only protect them from being attacked by surprise, but by the quickness of their instinct in scenting the presence of men they make it impossible for any evil-doer to lurk in the darkest corner undetected. Great precaution, however, is taken that the dogs may do as little harm as possible, and to this end their management and diet is carefully regulated. They are kept in kennels which are cleaned daily and disinfected weekly, and they are frequently examined by a veterinary surgeon. That the pangs of hunger may not tempt them to take a slice out of any of their victims, they are given two good meals a day, one at 12:30 and the other at 7 o'clock, each consisting of bread, rice and meat, and at midnight they are given a biscuit for supper. When on duty each dog is armed with a spiked collar, and bears a medal with a number to show its identity.

The sheets of steel for pen-making are, in their original condition, eight feet long and three feet wide. From these strips are cut wide enough to permit of the cutting of three or four pens.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

The city of Philadelphia has in its treasury more than $75,000 belonging to persons who never called for it when their bonds, registered and non-registered, matured and became payable, or who left uncollected coupons on their bonds.

Near Leeds, England, is a summer house made wholly of buttons of every imaginable kind, and in the same county is a room, the walls of which are adorned entirely by the ribbons of cigars, nearly 20,000 of these being represented.

The shoe manufacturers have made and sold for the first half of this year 175,000 cases more than last.

No pain-cure of any kind has ever succeeded in competing with ST. JACOBS OIL. Its virtues have been proclaimed by millions of restored sufferers, who have been cured of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA and many other painful diseases by its use. It has been aptly termed the great conqueror of pain. From its use despair gives way to joy. It heals quickly and surely. It is simply marvelous. 25c. and 50c. sizes.

ITS GREAT PENETRATING POWER REACHES THE CAUSE OF PAIN. ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.

CONQUERS PAIN

R·I·P·A·N·S

For four years I had been troubled with constipation, which brought on piles. I was induced to try Ripans Tabules. The results were better than I expected. As a regulator of the bowels I believe Ripans are without an equal, and I am never without them now.

At druggists.

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

Capsicum Vaseline

PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.

17 State Street, New York City.

FARQUHAR Portable Saw Mills with Engines and Boilers Complete.

Illustrated catalog of farm machinery and implements, free.

AJAX Center Crank ENGINE

Made in seven sizes, friction feed, cable lightning gig, patent chain set works and improved dogs. AJAX CENTER CRANK ENGINES are constructed with especial reference to the peculiar work required of them. This combination of engine and mill makes the best sawmill outfit on earth.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd. York, Pa.