As Good as Most Prescriptions.

"Good morning, Heinrich. What calls you out at such an early hour?"

"I'm on my way to the apothecary's; my wife was sick all night."

"Have you had a doctor already?"

"No, but I have a prescription that I picked up in the street the other day, and I'm going to give it a trial; hope 'twill fit her case."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Incendiary Remark.

She—Do you think smokeless powder will ever be used in war?

He—Yes; when I accused Miss Redkey of using it the other evening we immediately went to war.—Washington Times.

"The Old Yellow Almanac."

When Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote the poem, having for title the same heading as this article, she touched a chord that vibrated in thousands of hearts. For Ayer's Almanac, "The Old Yellow Almanac" of the poem, is intimately associated with the days and deeds of a large part of the world's population. How large a part of the population this general statement may include can be gathered from the fact that the yearly issue of Ayer's Almanac is from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000 copies. It is printed in twenty-eight editions and in some eighteen languages, including, besides English—Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Welch, Italian, French, etc. The old style almanac is looked upon by many as a relic of antiquity, especially the "patent medicine almanac," whose jokes are the butt often of the very papers in whose columns they first appeared. But there are almanacs and almanacs. Ever since Dr. Ayer's Almanac has been put out it has employed as high a class of mathematical and astronomical talent as is available in the country. The result is that it stands on a par, in respect of the reliability of its data and the accuracy of its calculations with the U. S. Nautical Almanac, and testimony to this fact is found year after year in the letters, referred to the almanac department of the company, from students and mathematicians in various parts of the world. In its permanence and reliability Ayer's Almanac stands as a very fitting type of the Ayer Remedies—indispensible in the family and reliable every day in the year. The 1897 edition of this useful almanac is now in course of distribution through the druggists of the country.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Garden Spots of the South.

The Passenger Department of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. has just issued a hundred page book with the above title. It is descriptive of the resources and capabilities of the soil of the counties lying along this line in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and Western Florida. It also contains a county map of the above mentioned states, and is well worthy of a perusal of any one interested in the South. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps, by E. G. Johnson, Gen. Adv. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

January 1 was made the beginning of the legal year in England in 1752.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The Emperor of China is said to have 230,000 slaves.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Experiments are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best; which cures when others fail, namely

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

PNU 397

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE

138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, S. & W. model 32 or 38 cal. 5" Revolver, 1 solid nickel 34 stem wind and stem set Watch, 1 elegant rolled gold 14 Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, 1 pair gold plated 14 Cuff Buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 15c., 1 im. diamond solid gold 12 Scarf Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Perpetual Button Hole Bouquet. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10c. Cigars, valued at $4.87. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars, and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the 140 worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tabules is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water. They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Best Spring Medicine. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 40 cents—by mail 48 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.32—by mail for $4.82. 6 gross (720 cartons) for $20.52. 25 gross (3,600 cartons) for $100. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

WANTED—Agents to sell patent trace fasteners; sells at sight; used on any buggy; outfit free to those meaning business. GEM NOVELTY CO., Noblesville, Ind.

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

FARM AND GARDEN

PROTECTION FROM WEEVILS.

W. J. Ingram, a practical and successful farmer, who lives near Byron, Ga., has a cheap and simple method of protecting his corn from weevils and rats. He scatters Jerusalem oak weed through his corn as it is gathered and put in his crib in the chuck, and the above named pests let it severely alone. The corn does not acquire any objectionable odor or taste from the weeds.—Baltimore Sun.

GROWING SWEET CORN FOR STOCK.

There is a popular idea that sweet corn is richer than common field corn. In fact, they are chemically just the same, the carbon in the sweet corn appearing as sugar and starch, and in the field corn as starch alone. The sweet corn is most palatable, therefore probably most digestible. As the sweet corn will not yield in either stalks or grain as much as field corn, it would seem to be a good plan to grow field corn for the main feed and enough sweet corn to use as a change, or when the appetite for starchy food has been cloyed. But oats or wheat middlings would be better for this even than would sweet corn.—American Cultivator.

COOKED FOOD.

No one disputes the fact that birds of all species in their wild state take their food, be it grain, animal or vegetable in a raw state—in a wild state for that matter; but our poultry has been bred so far from their natural condition, and so much more is required of them in egg production, weight of carcass or early maturity, that they are called upon to live and work at high pressure, and must have their wants, abnormal though they be, supplied in keeping with the requirements.

One way to do this is to cook part of their food; this alone adds variety if we use but one grain and feed part of it raw and part of it cooked. Fowls prefer some foods cooked rather than raw; others raw to cooked, and their preference should be consulted.

Care must be used in feeding cooked food to laying or breeding stock, as it is more fattening than raw food. In cold weather cooked food may be fed warm and is greatly relished. As cooked food is more easily digested than raw, it is best to feed raw grain at night, as the time till the morning feed is longer than between the other feedings. Corn is an excellent evening meal, and in winter it is well to warm it before feeding.

The simplest way to cook poultry feed is to boil it. The grains—corn, wheat, buckwheat, rice—may be boiled or steamed. If boiled they should be kept from the bottom of the vessel by means of a perforated plate of sheet iron. Mush may be made from any of the grains ground and fed when fresh made or cold. If fed fresh be sure it is not too hot. Fowls have died from being fed food that was too hot.

Beets, turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, may be boiled, mashed and a fine pudding made by thickening them with meal of any kind, bran or middlings, or a mixture of these. The pudding will be more civilized if the vegetables are cleaned before being cooked.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SOME OPINION ABOUT HORSES.

The National Stockman and Farmer publishes the following opinions about raising horses. They are given by farmers: It is well to raise colts enough for our own use and besides have some more coming. It takes more potatoes or oats to buy a horse than it did a few years ago, and it costs about as much to raise them now as then. So it is very essential that we should have colts coming on each year, so that we may have a horse or two to sell when they are five or six years old, as then they are able to do any kind of work. I think it pays better to raise colts that will weigh from twelve to fifteen hundred. I buy and sell a good many horses during a year, and find when I have horses of that weight that I do not have to look for a market for them; as for driving horses, I should not want them to weigh less than twelve hundred. There are plenty of good drivers of that weight. Horses should be kept in the very best condition into which you can get them; you can keep them cheaper than by keeping them thin in flesh, and they will bring more in the market. I think that I can sell my hay and oats at a better price to feed them to a young, sound horse until he gets in first rate condition, and then sell him, than to sell them to the market for what they will bring, besides keeping the farm in good condition.—George W. Auber.

The raising of trotting stock by farmers is a question of the past. Percherons and that class of stallions should be used with our best mares, producing colts that will bring paying prices when properly cared for and trained. Five years is about the best age for marketing colts. At that age, if brought up properly, they have returned their own part of their cost in work performed, and should be properly trained, developed, and fitted for their life work. A horse for general farm work should weigh between twelve and fourteen hundred. Horses of that weight cost less for keeping, in proportion to those lighter or heavier. The feeding of farm horses is a question worthy of much consideration. The majority feed too much bulky food. Less hay and more concentrated feed will keep the horse in better form, better health, and better condition to do heavy work, and be less expensive. Regularity in feeding, watering, grooming and bedding horses is essential to their comfort, and reduces the cost of maintenance more than a little. Care bestowed upon our horses, even if they are only farm horses, adds much to their value, and lessens the danger of accident, disease and lost vitality.—W. E. Leland.

THE SETTING OF MILK.

There are two common methods of setting milk in this country, one in cans about eighteen inches deep and eight inches in diameter, and the other in shallow tin pans or crocks, writes C. S. Plumb, of the Indiana Experiment Station. In the less progressive dairy regions the latter is the most common form, and to the writer the most objectionable. The large shallow vessels expose a great surface of milk or cream to the air, offering a good field for catching dust or absorbing odors. Milk rapidly absorbs odors, which fact sometimes accounts for the disagreeable taste of milk that has stood in the barn for a few minutes after milking, subject to the smell, etc. In view of this fact persons who set their milk in musty cellars, or in pantries having a smell of provisions, usually produce butter of poor grade. The large-mouthed pan offers the largest surface of milk to catch these smells. Another objection to this form of pan is the influence of change of air-temperature on the milk. After being drawn from the cow, if it be set, milk should be rapidly reduced in temperature to as near forty degrees as possible, and the temperature kept as constant as possible thereafter. If set on shelves, however, in cellar or pantry, or even in milk room, the temperature of the milk will be subject to wide changes. On extremely cold days in winter it will be very likely to freeze, and frozen cream never ought to be used for making butter that is to be sold, as it is inferior in quality. In very hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent milk so set from souring before the cream is fully risen, so that thereby a loss ensues. Should the milk sour to lopping, then it is impossible to skim the cream from the surface without gathering in some curds, more or less of which are frequently left in the churn among the butter, from which they cannot be entirely separated, thus injuring the quality.

The deep can offers a better opportunity for keeping the milk under conditions favorable to maintaining its good quality until skimmed. The can may be set in cold spring water, where available, and the temperature of the milk kept quite constant. Or the can may be placed in a creamer in cold well water or in ice water, and so set in a cold bath, as it were at a low temperature, with the milk exposed to no undesirable atmospheric odors. The surface of milk exposed in such a can, is comparatively small, as compared with the larger pans, and there is a thicker layer of cream in consequence.

Usually the cream is skimmed from the pans by means of a common hand skimmer or a large flat scoop, while the commonest form of deep can is creamed with a conical skimmer or dipper. Many deep cans, however, have faucets or valves in the side at the bottom, or in the bottom, through which the skim milk is drawn off leaving the cream in the can. This is a better way of skimming than by removing from the top with a skimmer, as the cream is left undisturbed in the can, and not mixed more or less with the milk below, during the process of skimming. There is always some loss of cream in skimming by any hand process, but more by the old fashioned surface methods than by the more modern withdrawing of the skim milk from below without disturbing the operation. At the Indiana Experiment Station very careful experiments were conducted comparing the skimming from the surface of cans, and drawing off the milk from below. During fifteen days in February, the average loss from surface skimming was 0.34 per cent., while that skimmed from below showed a loss of but 0.17 per cent. This makes a very important difference, where one is setting large quantities of milk.

As has already been indicated, milk should be set in some place where smells are reduced to a minimum, and where the temperature is constant and low. For this reason a creamer or cabinet for setting milk in is very desirable, where a good spring house is lacking. In fact, if a constant current of cold spring water could be conveyed through a creamer, the milk would be set under better conditions than where simply placed in open spring water. As a rule it would be better protected from external agencies that might otherwise injure it.

Although much butter of a fine quality is made of milk set in pans and cans, the writer feels that if one is making a specialty of fine dairy butter, it will be better and more profitable, where six or more cows are kept, to use a hand separator.

In the dead letter office at Washington, 6,253,368 pieces of original mail matter were received during 1896, of which about $33,860 being enclosed, and eighty-seven per cent. of the money was restored.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Glycerine is derived from the lye left after making soap, which for ages was considered of no use.

Dropping or striking a steel magnet, or causing it to vibrate by any other means, diminishes its magnetism.

A scientist claims that there are only seventy-two different kinds of venomous snakes in this country.

A new hypnotic has probably been found in the Jamaica dogwood. The fluid extract has been found efficacious in dentistry.

It is said that dew will not fall on some colors. While a yellow board will be covered with dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.

A chemical dyeing school for instruction and research has been built at Crefeld under the auspices of the German Government, at a cost of about $100,000.

Aluminum is now used instead of magnesium for "flashlight" photography. The light is said to be equally actinic, while the metal keeps better and burns away more completely.

The preparations for the exploration of the South Polar regions by M. de Geriache, a Belgian naval officer, are almost complete. The crew of the Belgica will be chiefly composed of Norwegian sailors and harpooners, but of the three officers holding responsible positions, two are Belgians. Three Belgian scientific men have offered their co-operation, and will accompany the expedition.

Rockall, a desolate granite rock rising only seventy feet above the sea, between Iceland and the Hebrides, is to be made an English meteorological station. It lies 250 miles from land, the nearest point to it being the little island of St. Kilda, 150 miles away, and itself nearly a hundred miles from the main group of the Hebrides. Rockall is in the path of the cyclonic disturbances on the Atlantic, and the station there would give timely warning of storms approaching the British coast.

At Klausthal, Germany, a bolt of lightning instantly melted two wire nails 5.32 inch in diameter. To melt iron in this short time would be impossible in the largest furnace now in existence, and it could only be accomplished with the aid of electricity, but a current 200 amperes and a potential of 20,000 volts would be necessary. This electric force for one second represents 5000 horse power, but as the lightning accomplished the melting in considerably less time, say 1-10 of a second, it follows that the bolt was 50,000 horse power.

America Rich in Wild Plants.

Nearly all our grasses and forage plants are introductions from other countries, and every once in a while some botanical novelty is introduced with a flourish, and predatory runs made on the slim bank accounts of the agriculturist, who comes eventually to find the dearly-paid-for article no better than it should be. The botanists of the United States Department of Agriculture have recently shown that our own country is rich in wild plants of this character, and might add largely to profitable cultivation if only our progressive men could be induced to give them patient tests, so as to improve a little on their wild characteristics. The idea is that some far-fetched article must be acclimated before it can be valuable. The department has recently issued a valuable publication, profusely illustrated, showing that there are over two hundred wildlings or natives of the United States which are worth trial as forage plants, many of which would possibly prove mines of wealth to those who would intelligently undertake their culture and improvement. The different species of Hosackia it especially notes as worthy of trial.—New York Independent.

Where Horses Are Scarce.

"In a good many parts of the South horses are scarce," said L. A. Warner, of Knoxville, at the Howard, "and the work usually performed by those beasts is done by oxen. In fact, the latter are preferred, notwithstanding the slow progress they make. I was in Western North Carolina a short time ago, when I met a man whom I knew to be amply able to afford horses if he wanted them, driving a yoke of oxen and carrying a rifle on his shoulder as he walked by the side of his wagon. I stopped and talked to him, and in the course of conversation asked him why he used oxen instead of horses. 'Why,' said he, 'it takes just a day to make the trip to town with the oxen, and on the way I always kill enough game to cook for supper when I get back home. If I drove horses I could never kill any game. It would take all my time to drive, and I would never see anything to shoot.'"—Washington Star.

Wears a Doll's Clothes.

Samuel Donaldson, of Camden, boasts of the smallest baby in Jersey. She is only five days old and weighs 9½ ounces. Her head will go into a teacup without touching the sides. Her hand will about cover a cent. Her bed is on a down cushion placed in a chair. When she first opened her black eyes they appeared like sparkling pinheads.

Dr. Frederick Pfeiffer says the mite has every prospect of living. She is as pretty as a French doll, with a wealth of very dark hair. Donaldson is a barber, and his wife is the daughter of Thomas J. Francis. They live at 39 Broadway, and have one other child, a girl of three years.

The mother and grandmother had prepared for a larger addition to the family, and the pretty white things they had spent so many hours over were entirely too large. Clothes had to be taken from Sister Ethel's bisque doll to fit her.—New York News.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT BY GENERAL JACKSON.

A Hitherto Unpublished Letter From "Old Hickory" Telling How the American Frontiersmen Won.

In the Century William Hugh Robarts has an article entitled "Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans." In this is quoted a hitherto unpublished letter written by General Jackson to Mr. James Monroe. A portion of the letter follows:

"There was a very heavy fog on the river that morning, and the British had formed and were moving before I knew it. The disposition of the riflemen was very simple. They were told off in numbers one and two. Number one was to fire first, then step back and let number two shoot while he reloaded. About six hundred yards from the riflemen there was a great drainage canal running back from the Mississippi River to the swamp in the rear of the tilled land on which we were operating. Along the canal the British formed, under the fire of the few artillery pieces I had near enough to them to get their range. But the instant I saw them I said to Coffee, whom I directed to hurry to his line, which was first to be attacked: 'By —, we have got them; they are ours!' Coffee dashed forward, and riding along his line, called out: 'Don't shoot till you can see their belt-buckles.' The British were formed in mass, well closed up, and about two companies front.

"The British, thus formed, moved on at a quick step, without firing a shot, to within one hundred yards of the kneeling riflemen, who were holding their fire until they could see the belt-buckles of their enemies. The British advance was executed as though they had been on parade. They marched shoulder to shoulder, with the step of veterans, as they were. At one hundred yards' distance from our line the order was given, 'Extend column front.' 'Double quick, march! Charge!' With bayonets at the charge they came on us at a run. I own it was an anxious moment; I well knew the charging column was made up of the picked troops of the British army. They had been trained by the Duke himself, were commanded by his brother-in-law, and had successfully held off the ablest of Napoleon's Marshals in the Spanish campaign. My riflemen had never seen such an attack, nor had they ever before fought white men. The morning, too, was damp; their powder might not burn well. 'God help us!' I muttered, watching the rapidly advancing line. Seventy, sixty, fifty, finally forty yards, were they from the silent kneeling riflemen. All of my men I could see was their long rifles rested on the logs before them. They obeyed their orders well; not a shot was fired until the redcoats were within forty yards. I heard Coffee's voice as he roared out: 'Now, men, aim for the centre of the cross-belts! Fire!' A second after the order a crackling, blazing flash ran all along our line. The smoke hung so heavily in the misty morning air that I could not see what had happened. I called Tom Overton and Abner Duncan, of my staff, and we galloped toward Coffee's line. In a few seconds after the first fire there came another sharp, ringing volley. As I came within one hundred and fifty yards of Coffee, the smoke lifted enough for me to make out what was happening.

"The British were falling back in a confused, disorderly mass, and the entire first ranks of their column were blown away. For two hundred yards in our front the ground was covered with a mass of writhing wounded, dead, and dying redcoats. By the time the rifles were wiped the British line was reformed, and on it came again. This time they were led by General Pakenham in person, gallantly mounted, and riding as though he was on parade. Just before he got within range of Coffee's line I heard a single rifle shot from a group of country carts we had been using, about one hundred and seventy-five yards distant, and a moment thereafter I saw Pakenham reel and pitch out of his saddle. I have always believed he fell from the bullet of a true man of color, who was a famous rifle-shot, and came from the Atakappas region of Louisiana. The second advance was precisely like the first in its ending. In five volleys the 1500 or more riflemen killed and wounded 2117 British soldiers, two-thirds of them killed dead or mortally wounded. I did not know where General Pakenham was lying, or I should have sent to him, or gone in person, to offer any service in my power to render.

"I was told he lived two hours after he was hit. His wound was directly through the liver and bowels. General Keene, I hear, was killed dead. They sent a flag to me, asking leave to gather up their wounded and bury their dead, which, of course, I granted. I was told by a wounded officer that the rank and file absolutely refused to make a third charge. 'We have no chance with such shooting as these Americans do,' they said."

Historic Churches Going.

London is fast losing its historic churches, which are torn down as the march of progress sweeps on. St. Michael's, Wood street, is the latest to go. St. Michael's occupies the site of a far older church about which conflict of opinion still surges. Every one knows the story of how the body of James IV. of Scotland was taken from the field of Flodden, hidden and finally buried in St. Michael's Church. The disturbing question is whether the body really was that of James. At any rate the buildings which go up over the old site might, as has been suggested, rejoice in the name of "King o' Scots Head."

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

THE pond is an ocean to the tadpole.

It robs the world for a man of ability to live in idleness.

Be a friend to the friendless, if you would keep close to Christ.

When the world comes to its worst, it will soon be at its best.

Keep the heart young, and the body will be slow in growing old.

The man who wears a hair shirt hates those who dress comfortably.

The inventor of pins did more for the world than the builder of pyramids.

It is safe to believe that God is still against the devil, no matter how things look.

The man who has never had a wish to be good and true, has not yet heard God speak.

We should use all the light God has given us, to help those who are still in the dark.

How easy it would be to love unlovely people, if we could only see them as God does.

It is better to have little talent and a noble purpose than much talent and no purpose.

A sanctified millionaire made the devil very tired in the days of Job, and the same kind of a man can do the same thing yet.

The power of rum will some day be overthrown, with as little ceremony as the legion of devils went out of the Gadarene.

Much of the trouble in this world is caused by the man with the beam in his eye trying to point out the mote in his brother's eye.

Nothing pays smaller dividends in spiritual results than making a specialty of discovering the shortcomings of other folks.

If we could see men as angels see them, there would be as much joy on earth as there is in heaven over the sinner who repents.

No man has a call from God to go as a missionary to the other side of the world, until he has done something for Christ at home.

How it would soften the push of the door in the book agent's face sometimes if we could see the little hands that stretch out to him for bread.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guarantee 1; 10c., 25c.

The Pennsylvania colony farm for epileptics has just been incorporated.

Motor and Misery.

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electric wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfailing methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it grinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, St. Jacobs Oil, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, and will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of painful diseases.

CURE THAT COLD!

An Old Physician Gives Some Timely Advice.

A cold in the head is regarded as such a simple matter that few people pay any attention to it. The majority of cases recover entirely from the effects of a cold in a few weeks at most, and thus confirm the general idea that a cold amounts to very little. But there are a great number of apparently trivial colds that do not disappear. The cold lingers week after week, and the patient finally discovers to his horror that he has chronic catarrh. This state of things could easily have been prevented by taking a few doses of Pe-ru-na when the cold was contracted. Pe-ru-na invariably cures colds in a few days and saves incalculable suffering. No one should neglect to keep Pe-ru-na constantly in the house during the winter, as its value in catarrhal affections is certain.

An instructively illustrated book on colds and other diseases of winter will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work.

Some in the homes.

Some in church, and some in the whirl of society.

Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is

serious derangement in the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

PNU 3

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