

IN A DUNKARD OASIS.

GREAT COLONY OF A STRANGE SECT IN INDIANA.

Unproductive Region of 10,000 Acres in Brown County Made Fertile and Blooming by These Peculiar People—How the Settlement Was Effectuated—Allotments.

That class of enthusiasts who believe that the fancy of Sir Thomas More may have its counterpart in real life and that a Utopia may be made to exist in fact will find their belief confirmed by a visit to Brown County, Indiana. There a large colony of Dunkards settled early last winter and there, under the impetus of their peculiar religious zeal, energies have been invoked that are rapidly transforming the hills into vineyards, and the bottom lands into marvels of productiveness.

If the stories that come from this once benighted county are to be fully credited, the Dunkards have indeed metamorphosed that section in which they are located, for they are represented as being blessed with the prospect of an overabundance of all kinds of cereals, and the fruit trees and vines that they have planted are the wonder of the visitor on account of the rapidity of their growth. It is said in the section that the colony which went to Dakota some time ago has not found the climate congenial, and many of them are dissatisfied, and it is expected that these will return and cast their lot with the colony which has made Brown County its home.

Early last summer the Dunkards of northern Indiana began to discuss the propriety of changing their residence, and committees were appointed to select a location, the leading men and women of the sect having come to the conclusion that they were too closely environed by the worldly class and wishing to secure a place where such environments would not exist.

They consulted a real estate agent at Fort Wayne and following his suggestion a committee went to Brown County, a locality that is noted for its beautiful scenery, but one, too, from which capital has kept coldly aloof on account of its many hills and the unproductiveness of its soil. Railroad companies, possibly the most venturesome of all capitalists, gave the county a wide berth when surveying routes, and to-day the county is one of two in Indiana in which the locomotive whistle is not heard.

It was here that the Dunkards found a place that would bid defiance to the blandishments of life, and here a purchase of 10,000 acres of land was quickly made, the owners being quite as willing to get rid of it on any terms as the Dunkards were to buy at a trifle.

This purchase was regarded at the time as but the nucleus of the holdings that were expected to follow, but others of the sect in Northern Indiana turned their faces toward the West and located in Dakota. If these return, a thing that is now regarded as more than probable, the original idea will be carried out and purchases of other lands will follow till the entire county will belong to the peculiar society. As the purchase of 10,000 acres was regarded as but a starter, so the colony that is located upon it forms but the nucleus of that government which was originally designed and which will eventually be established.

The community raises everything in common and all fare alike in every essential particular. They practice the earlier form of Christian worship, including the washing of feet, and the minister is the head of the community and has charge both of its secular and spiritual affairs. The people meet at regular intervals and discuss questions that arise in the government of the community and then decide upon a given policy by a majority vote, which is final, and to which all submit without a murmur. Farm machinery, fruit trees, vines, seeds and the articles of everyday use are purchased in large quantities and the harvests are garnered into one place, and from this the needs of all are supplied.

During the summer each family is allotted a certain work to do, and is expected to accomplish it unless sickness or death interferes. In case of either, those more fortunate come to the aid of the unfortunate and the task is thus accomplished. On each allotment of land there must be annually planted a number of vines and fruit trees, and each family is also expected to clear off a certain number of acres during the winter season. The hours of work each day are limited, and an enormous bell announces the hour for retiring and the hour for getting up. Everything is said to work with clock-like regularity, and the community represents in an eminent degree the highest idea of perfect equality and is absolutely free from friction.

They are said to be excellent neighbors, but do not covet intercourse outside of their own sect, though they are charitable to strangers and sometimes extend their hospitalities to those residing near them.

The idea of the purchasers of the 10,000-acre tract was eventually to purchase all the land in the county and establish a civil government on a basis of brotherly love, having everything in common and demonstrating that a county can be governed without the intervention of courts and other civil officers.

Under their peculiar belief they take no part in party politics and their idea was to gradually possess the entire county and govern it according to the rules of their church. Whether the State authorities would permit an aggrandizement that would practically wipe out one of its civil divisions was a question that they did not consider, but lawyers have advised them that their plans were feasible and that they might conform to the requirements of the State constitution regarding the establishment of courts and the election of county officers and make both

useless by having nothing for them to do, and that the requirement would be a mere form and entail no expense. A number of years must elapse, however, before this question can be tested, and it is more than possible that the utopian dreams even of the Dunkards will never be realized, for if they develop the resources of the county by their untiring industry capital will seek investment among them and in a few years they will find themselves with the same environments that they left northern Indiana to escape.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Value of Change of Diet.

A sudden and complete change of diet is a means of regulating the human machine whose importance seems to be too little considered. Dr. Angel Money, of London, states that it finds most application in chronic disease, often of nervous character, and not uncommonly in affections of the mucous membrane. The substitution of broths, fish and flesh for milk and farinacea will often correct the condition of the mucous membrane that enables thread-worms to develop. Chronic catarrh will often yield to similar treatment, and asthmatic attacks may sometimes be made to cease for long periods. Convulsions in children are frequently alleviated in like manner. A dilated stomach or flatulent dyspepsia may be treated by withdrawing sugar and starch from the food and replacing them by pure proteins with salts, extractives and tincture, the merits of sweetbreads, tripe, calf's head and feet, unsweetened jellies and many vegetables being too little appreciated in such cases. The main secret of the success of such foods is the absence of liability to ferment and generate gases. Experience proves that most of the benefit of a complete change of diet is obtained during a short period only, and, indeed, the therapeutic value may sometimes be in nothing but the change.

Lassoed the Bears.

At New Milton, Penn., two merry cowboys and four black bears took part in a little impromptu Wild West performance which was free to all the farmers who were lucky enough to witness it. The cowboys belonged to a circus which was stalled there, and the four black bears belonged to the mountains. They met on the highway about four miles from the village. The cowboys were mounted, but were armed only with their lariats. The bears, apparently recognizing some fallen ancestor in the long, hairy "chaps" which incased the legs of the cowboys, turned and sprinted up the road, with the ranchmen in hot pursuit.

Simultaneously the cowboys drew their lariats, and, swinging them swiftly through the air, each brought down his bear. One was caught around the neck and was soon strangled. The others, however, were held only by one hind paw and gave his captor a hard fight. The cowboy was compelled to dismount, snub his rope around a tree and then get a half hitch around the brute's neck before he would concede his defeat. The other two bears escaped to the mountains.—New York Press.

Writing on Glass.

The easiest way to write, or paint on glass, says the Philadelphia Record, is to take a solution of fish glue and distribute it with a soft brush over the surface of the glass. Of course the solution must be carefully filtered, and when it is applied to the glass pane the glass must be held over a stove or lamp in a slanting direction to allow the surplus solution to flow off and to dry thoroughly without streaking. When the pane has been prepared in this way it is ready to write or paint upon. Even writing of microscopic minuteness can be applied to the prepared glass surface without the danger of the ink running. On this surface water colors, India ink and any kind of pigment may be employed.

A Queer Crusade.

Charles Dyer, of Boston, who some years ago on a visit to Little Allegany Lake, Caribou, Me., was lost for three days in the woods, and was found in an exhausted condition by his fellow campers, has, for six months, been marking the blazed trunks of young hardwood trees there with peculiar symbols, within a radius of some twenty miles, and intends to issue a map of the wilderness, so that unfamiliar persons may enjoy those woods in safety.—New York Sun.

A Cone of Gold Worth \$72,000.

A cone of gold weighing 4149.90 troy ounces was received at the Assay Office yesterday. The cone is in the form in which it was taken from the crucible at the smelting works of the Caribou Hydraulic Mining Company in British Columbia and its estimated value is \$72,000. It was sent to the Assay Office through the New York agency of the Bank of Montreal, through which a similar cone valued at \$80,000 was sent last year.—New York Sun.

E. J. Scott Has a Gopher Farm.

E. J. Scott has a gopher farm, or at least he has eight acres planted in that staple, or rather they planted themselves there before the land was cleared, and they assume all privileges without molestation. They have about devoured everything therein except the fence, and they will soon wear out crossing through it visiting adjacent colonies.—Worth (Ga.) Local.

A Record For Tramps.

Probably no jail in the country holds such a record for tramps as the little 7x8 lockup in Bowdoinham, Maine. During the past winter almost five hundred tramps were confined there, and in one night there were thirty-one. One vagabond lifted the roof off bodily and jumped to the ground.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

A Delicious Flavoring.

A little lemon peel makes a delicious flavoring for many things, such as puddings, fruit sauces, croquettes, and meat pies, and is one of the things it is best to have at hand. When using the juice only of lemons save the peel by rinsing it in clear water and letting it dry; then grating it, and putting it in a glass jar with a close cover. Treated thus it is always ready.—Boston Budget.

Care of Irons.

The proper care of irons is not so well understood as it should be. Dampness and dust should be especially guarded against, and, in fact, the whole ironing outfit should be kept in a special closet, and the irons covered when not in use. Rubbing with lard and beeswax will only partly restore rusted irons. At long intervals a thorough washing with warm water, and a careful drying afterwards will greatly improve irons. Never heat them on the same stove where cooking is going on, especially frying, as they will not only become spotted with grease, but will communicate the odor to the clothes.

Always keep plenty of iron-holders on hand which may be made quite bright and ornamental if one chooses to put a few extra stitches on them.—Housewife.

Knitted Hems.

If you wish to neatly finish the top of a knitted stocking, the wrist of a glove or mitten, the ankle of a boot or bed sock, or the neck of an infant's undershirt, try a knitted hem; there is nothing prettier. It can be varied in width to suit any piece of work. Neck hems are usually a quarter of an inch in width, gloves or mitten hems about half an inch, and stocking hems an inch or more. To knit a hem, cast on the required number of stitches loosely and evenly; knit, all in plain knitting, as many rounds as required to make a hem of the desired width; then knit one round of little open holes as follows: Narrow, thread over once, repeat from star all round; knit as many plain rounds after the row of holes as there were before; fold the work at the row of holes so as to bring the first round up—inside the needles—to the last round, then go on knitting, and when knitting each stitch pick up with it one edge-stitch and, knit both off together; a pretty hem edged by a row of neat little points will be the result.—New England Homestead.

Soup For Breakfast.

In London two months ago Henry White, the well known friend of the American Legation, invited friends to breakfast, and the first thing on the menu was soup. He told them that the Prince of Wales's set had recently adopted the idea from the French, and that all London was rapidly taking up the custom. Mr. White sets the pace for Americans over there, and whether or not he entertains all of his countrymen who are flocking to the Queen's jubilee, he can introduce enough of them to this new fad to cause the whole outfit to come back horsingizing its praises.

It is really one of the most sensible gastronomic innovations one can imagine. Soup, when properly made, is both soothing and stimulating. The overtaxed stomach of the average American needs both to be soothed and stimulated the first thing in the morning. Therefore we look for the soup idea to become immediately popular when it is brought over by our tourists. Doubtless they will invent a name for it, as the fashionable folk of this country are afraid to risk their standing among the gourmets by eating for breakfast a dish with so plain and vulgar a name as soup.—St. Louis Star.

Choice Recipes.

Cucumber Salad

—Pare and slice the cucumbers into a bowl of ice or very cold water, and let them stand half an hour. Drain them, sprinkle lightly with salt, cayenne pepper and a gill of vinegar. Some persons are in the habit of slicing cucumbers into salted water, with the idea that they are more wholesome, but this is a great mistake, as it wilts them and renders them tough and indigestible.

Summer Pudding

—Soak a teacup of bread crumbs in a quart of new milk for twenty minutes. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a cup of sugar, and stir in the milk; flavor with lemon extract. Pour into a pudding pan, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Whip the whites of the eggs until frothy, thicken with powdered sugar, and beat stiff. Put on a layer of the meringue, set in the oven one minute. Set away to cool over night, and serve for dinner with cold cream sauce.

Green Pea Soup

—Boil a pint of shelled peas and their pods in three pints of water into which is put a knuckle of nice, sweet ham. When the liquor is reduced one half, drain the liquor into another saucepan, to which remove the ham also. Take all pods from the peas, mashing the latter to a mash. Add to them one tablespoonful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of black pepper, half-pint of milk; add to the liquor, let it boil up twice, then pour in tureen, over sippets of toast.

Creamed Onions

—Put a dozen onions in a pan of cool water, and take off their skins. Put them in a saucepan of boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, and boil them until tender. In the meantime melt in a small saucepan a tablespoonful of butter, add a tablespoonful of flour, and when it froths stir in half a pint of milk, stirring until it boils; now drain the onions, pour this sauce over them and set them where they will only simmer gently until dinner is ready.

The number of pieces struck by the British mint during a 96 aggregated 95,837,815, or an increase of 23,228,100 over the output for 1895.

CURIOUS FACTS.

In 1837 the priests of England were 436, in 1897 they are 2686.

Florida's pineapple crop is estimated this year at 150,000 barrels.

The cat is supposed to have originated in Persia, and some have assigned "pers" as the origin of "puss."

On a drive from Presque Isle to Bangor, Me., a man saw within a five-mile stretch six deer, a bear and two skunks.

Dewey County, South Dakota, which is larger than the whole State of Delaware, is officially recorded as having no inhabitants.

The longest underground thoroughfare in Great Britain is in Central Derbyshire, where you can walk seven miles upon a road connecting several coal mines.

Russia, with a population of 127,000,000, has only 18,334 physicians. In the United States, with a population of about 75,000,000, there are 120,000 physicians.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, has a parasol of white silk which is embroidered with gold and set with precious stones. Its handle is one long superb piece of coral. It is the most valuable parasol in the world.

Many thousand cats were burned to death in the great fire in London in 1666. Pepps, writing in his diary of that terrible event, says: "I also did see a poor cat taken out of a hole in a chimney joining on to the Exchange with the hair all burned off the body and yet alive."

Muzzles are used on refractory women in the penitentiary at Cologne, Germany. Last year a muzzled girl was found dead in her cell. It was alleged that her death was due to suffocation, and the persons in authority were charged with manslaughter, but afterwards acquitted.

Several years ago a swarm of bees settled in the attic of the residence of George Armstrong, at the Coronado (Cal.) vineyard. They swarmed, and with the succeeding swarms have remained there ever since, and all the honey Armstrong has had is what melts and drips through the ceiling on hot days.

The Greek shepherd's dog regards all strangers as enemies, and the stranger surrounded by a pack of them has to take his choice between being eaten alive or lynched for killing the dog. He generally chooses the latter, because if he lets the dogs eat him there is no escape. If the dogs were tearing you to pieces, the shepherd would not think of interfering for fear of spoiling their training.

Last year there were issued in the United Kingdom a little over 911,000 railway tickets, exclusive of season tickets and workmen's weekly tickets. It is not easy to realize such a number. If they had to be carried from London to Edinburgh in a mass it would require one hundred railway trucks, each carrying ten tons. If they were stacked one upon another in a single column they would attain a height of five hundred miles, and if laid end to end in a line the line would be one-third longer than the equator.

One Way of Smuggling Diamonds.

"All this talk about smuggling recalls some of the things I learned when I was in the service," announced a retired crook catcher the other day. "New ways of beating the Government are being devised right along, and many of the tricks I discovered are old now. There used to be more trouble with the diamond smugglers than there appears to be at present. I have found the sparklers in women's back hair, hat ornaments, hollowed shoe heels, and sewed up in various articles of wear; in dog collars, in horses' hoods, in fruits and vegetables, in trunks with false bottoms, in pipes and cigars, in canes, on the necks of carrier pigeons, and even buried in men's flesh after the manner of the Kaffir diamond thieves.

"But the man who did the slickest business, without ever being suspected, told me about it afterwards. He was a retired detective, who had served with great credit. Shortly before resigning he claimed to have received a beautiful diamond ring with three very large stones from a New Yorker for whom he had been able to save a good deal of money. It was certainly a magnificent ring, and the matter was duly exploited in the papers. He professed to be doing a private business that took him across the river frequently, and he would often use the ferry three or four times a day. He always wore the dazzling ring, and I looked at it every day for months. Yet that fellow was making big money smuggling diamonds.

"How? Why, he had a paste ring made exactly like the genuine one. He would wear the paste one over, leave it to be set with diamonds, wear them back, have them replaced with paste, and thus carry on the game right before our admiring eyes. We never suspected the rascal."—Detroit Free Press.

A Country Without Domestic Animals.

Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows—the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but a few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of the foreigners. The freight cars in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are few dogs, and these are neither used as watchdogs, beasts of burden, nor in hunting, except by foreigners. There are no sheep in Japan, and wool is not used in clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs—pork is an unknown article of diet, and lard is not used in cooking. Wild animals there are, however, and, in particular, bears of an enormous size.—Philadelphia Ledger.

IMPURITIES IN FOOD.

Extent of Adulteration Beyond All Ordinary Conception.

The San Francisco board of health has now entered actively upon the investigation of food adulterations, and, though the investigations have not, as yet, been carried far, the results obtained are certainly startling. Of thirty-three samples of currant jelly offered for sale, for instance, the analyzing chemist has discovered only nine that were pure. Samples of cat-soup and other articles of common use have been found to be adulterated with substances injurious to health, and the inference is that, when such a large percentage is found among articles thus taken at haphazard, an immense field for the activity of the board of health will be discovered as the investigation proceeds. The adulterations are found, not in the stores of the smaller and more obscure grocers alone, but also in those of the most prominent and leading firms in the city.

In these imitation jellies the most prominent substance used for purposes of adulteration is glucose, which, being far less expensive than sugar, reduces the cost of production and increases the profit, while the selling price is cheapened. Glucose, though popularly supposed to be harmless, is one of the most injurious articles of adulteration. It is formed by boiling corn starch with sulphuric acid and mixing the product with lime. It would be difficult to imagine a more pernicious compound, even when taken in infinitesimal doses. The importations of glucose increased tenfold during the two years from 1875 to 1877, and the rate of increase has been discontinued merely because the process of production is a simple one and extensive establishments for its manufacture have been started in the Western States.

There is hardly an article of general consumption that may not be adulterated to a greater or less extent, and the profits of adulteration are sufficient to attract the cupidity of large numbers of manufacturers who look only to the profits they may make in their business. In the manufacture of baking powders, alum, costing three cents a pound, may be substituted for cream of tartar, costing thirty or more cents, and, without chemical analysis, the substitution can not be discovered save by the dyspepsia, colic, and heart-burn with which the victims are afflicted. Teas are artificially colored with poisonous substances, and coffees are adulterated with chicory, which in turn is adulterated with injurious materials.

Time for the Heartiest Meal.

A man of science, who gives a society woman's pepsin tablets at \$5 a call, says that call, pepsin, money and necessity for any of them would be saved if women—and men—would learn to eat properly. He is himself an epicure and eats rich viands, but he knows how these are prepared and can prepare them himself on occasion, and he selects the proper time to eat them. He considers it nothing less than suicidal for the brain worker, for instance, to eat a hearty lunch. People who are much in the open air and who exercise freely can eat about what they please, so that they satisfy their hunger at stated periods and are punctual about it. But he thinks it is all but criminal for a woman who has to use her brain and who must be on the alert with a vigorous mentality to divert the blood from her brain, where it is most needed, to the stomach, by setting it to work on a promiscuous lot of food. He is of the opinion that the brain worker should eat most heartily after the day's work is done. Breakfast may be moderately hearty, or quite hearty, if taken an hour before beginning work. Lunch, however, should be exceedingly light, just a little to sustain nature till dinner time, a cup of beef tea and a cracker or two, or a cup of some kind, or a cup of cocoa. Dinner what you please if properly prepared.

There is a Class of People.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-quarter as much as coffee, and children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

"Man's Inhumanity to Man"

makes countless millions mourn. We know of no better illustration of the above quotation, than where a man allows his wife to wash on a washboard, when he can purchase her a Rocker Washer, which operates so easily, that it virtually does away with all the hardships of washday. See advertisement in another column.

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Washing a Fine Art.

Ever since spinning was a type of womanly industry, from age to age it has been expected that beautiful apparel should clothe women. To keep dainty belongings in good order it is necessary to have them properly laundered. This is especially true in the laundering of pretty summer gowns, which is now quite a fine art. To do the work properly, fill a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve the fourth of a cake of Ivory Soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors), add it to the water; wash the articles through it, rinse first in clear and then in blue water; wring, dip in this starch, shake out and hang on the line in the shade. When dry, sprinkle and iron. Gowns thus laundered will retain their freshness the entire season. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Curious Dinner at Jericho.

An American traveling in Jerusalem describes an interesting dinner he ate recently at a hotel in Jericho. "We sat on the porch of the hotel at Jericho," he wrote, "after a dinner at which we were served with butter from Norway, cheese from Switzerland, marmalade from London, wine from Jerusalem diluted with water from the well of El-Sha, raisins from Ramoth Gilead, oranges from Jericho (in no respect inferior to those from Jaffa or the Indian river, Florida), smoking Turkish tobacco, which, like the Turkish empire, is inferior to its reputation, and a cup of coffee from—the corner grocery of Jericho."

Detecting Icebergs.

One way in which the crew of an ocean steamer detect the fact that they are nearing the neighborhood of icebergs is by observing the action of the propeller. The water surrounding the vicinity of icebergs is much colder than ordinary for a considerable distance around, and when the vessel enters water of such a reduced temperature the propeller runs faster. When this action is perceptibly increased without the steam power being augmented, word is sent up from the engine room to the officer on the bridge, and a close lookout is kept.

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me a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."—Miss MARY E. SADT, Jobstown, N. J.

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