

Hip Disease

Terrible Results of a Fall—How Health Was Restored.

"I was injured by a fall and began to have pains in my knees, and one of my limbs cramped and pained me severely. Physicians decided that I had a severe case of hip disease. I was taken to a hospital and underwent an operation but a cure was not effected. I had severe running sores on one limb. At last I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and improved from the first bottle. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and I am to-day in perfect health." J. W. C. BOWLE, 45 Water Street, Ware, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ per bottle. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Number of Tramps.

The estimate of the number of tramps in the United States varies between 40,000 and 60,000.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10¢. See I. F. C. C. Fall, druggists refund money.

A man resembles a ball of twine when he is wrapped up in himself.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of cancer that cannot be cured with Hall's Cancer Cure. Taken internally.

E. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23¢ trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Munjak.

In the island of Barbadoes large quantities of a mineral have been found which the natives call "munjak." It is of a bright black color and occurs at a very slight depth, sometimes on the surface, in beds one to two feet thick. It generally appears under an angle of about 40 degrees, and in the immediate vicinity of rock. It is presumed to be solidified petroleum, which is often seen there exuding from the earth or floating on the water. In its composition this mineral is similar to the pitch of Trinidad, of the Gilsonite of Utah and the Canadian Albertite, but it is of a much better quality. The best varieties of "munjak" contained 2 per cent. of water, 70.85 per cent. of volatile organic substances, 26.97 per cent. of ditto solid ones and .18 per cent. of mineral parts. Trinidad pitch contains from 21 to 30 per cent. of water, and about 38 per cent. of ashes. Hence the munjak mineral is much richer in natural bitumen. It is used, among other purposes, for the insulation of electrical conduits, for varnish, bituminous concrete and for fuel, mixed with peat, etc. It may to some extent supplant gutta percha as an insulating medium.—Savannah News.

The majority of love's bonds are formed from a chain of circumstances.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham: "I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORN, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham: "For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhoea. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

HEADACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was afflicted with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets." Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Coughs, or Gripe. 10¢, 25¢, 50¢.
CURE CONSTIPATION
Solely Ready Compound, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 317
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

The Beauty of Working Road Taxes.

At the Farmers' Institute which recently met in Marshalltown, Iowa, a paper was read by J. H. Jayne, on Good Roads. Touching on the results of working out road taxes, he said: "I believe the most important funds in the county are the school and road funds, because the schools and roads are the most extensive and cost the most money. But what a vast difference in the management of these two affairs. "Your schools are second to none in the country, while your roads are below the average. Suppose you levied a three-mill school fund in every township, one mill to be paid in cash and two mills to be worked out, and you compelled every taxpayer in the district to teach the school in his turn until his school tax was worked out, and supply no other teachers. After a lapse of fifteen years you find your schoolhouses dilapidated, plastering off, stoves down, seats and windows broken, etc. Do you think your schools would be up to the standard and your children properly educated? Your roads are in a like condition today, being worked by men who do not follow it as a business, and furthermore have no time outside of other duties to attend to.

"Now, the principal point I wish to bring before you is money for road purposes. I do not mean by this that we need more money, that the county should be bonded, or a heavy county road fund raised every year for road purposes should be raised and handled differently. The bulk of that money can be derived from that mirror, as it were—that shadow which skips here and there over the county roads every summer and cuts off the grass and makes the roads look level and smooth (in places)—the district road supervisor and his grader. "Now, do you think it pays for John Smith to be a road supervisor this year and grade up the road—fill up the hollows and round them up nicely in the center—and next year put in William Jones, and allow him to plow the roads clear across for miles and harrow them down flat, and the next year put in another man who will round them up again; one undoing the other's work year after year?"

"Do you think it pays for the road supervisor in No. 1 to go over in No. 4 and spend a day dragging a grader over to his district? Do you think it pays to have him put on John Smith's team to-day, Bill Brown's team to-morrow, Tom Clark's team the next day, and have them go gabbling here and there, and make your road look like a worm fence when finished? Who is to blame? The horses? No; they were never on a grader before, and are not accustomed to climbing up banks and going down into ditches. The drivers to blame? No; they did the best they could with a green horse. The supervisor to blame? No; he held the blade when the machine was driven. Where, then, is the blame? It is in your system.

"Do you think it pays to compel the poor road supervisor to try to fill up a hole, or round up a road, or cut down a hill with a slip scraper when he could carry it almost in a dishpan? Do you think it pays him to work without tools? Does it pay him to buy six or eight pieces of tile, and pay four prices for them, when Marshall County could buy a car load at the lowest rates and give him the benefit? Does it pay for him to buy lumber for culverts under the same circumstances? Who is to blame? The road supervisor? No; it is your system. I regard this road system a huge cancer, continually eating, and the money you have applied, as prescribed by some physician, and according to directions, has apparently been of very little benefit to the patient."

Better Roads Easy to Secure.

In a recent paper Professor W. C. Latta sets forth the results of investigations which he has made in Indiana. He sent out a large number of letters to farmers in different counties, and from the replies received he gathers the following facts: "First. The average estimated increase in the selling price of land due to existing improved highways is \$6.48 per acre. The estimates from which the average is made refer in most cases to lands near the improved roads; but in a few instances they apply to all lands of the county. The average increase, therefore, of \$6.48 per acre is lower than was intended for lands in the vicinity of the improved roads. "Second. The estimated average increase per acre that would result from improving all the public roads is \$9. "Third. The estimated average cost of converting the common public roads into improved highways is \$1146 per mile.

Fourth. The estimated average annual loss, per 100 acres, from poor roads is \$76.28. "He says that if these statements are even approximately correct that they furnish a key to the satisfactory solution of the question of highway improvement from the money standpoint. On the basis of the last mentioned estimate the average annual loss per acre from poor roads is over seventy-six cents. In five years the losses would aggregate \$2432 for every section of land, and this sum would construct two miles at a cost of \$1216 per mile, which is seventy dollars per mile above the estimated cost given by the farmers themselves. The present road tax which, under existing laws, is largely thrown away, would, under a proper system of road maintenance, doubt-

less keep improved highways in perfect repair.

The advantages to be gained he concisely says are that good roads (2) Economize time and force in transportation between farm and market; (3) Enable the farmer to take advantage of market fluctuations in buying and selling; (4) Permit transportation of farm products and purchased commodities during times of comparative leisure; (5) Reduce the wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles; (6) Enhance the market value of real estate.

How Some Roads Are Built.

The notion that "anybody can build a road" is responsible for many failures. Commissioner MacDonald, of Connecticut, tells a story of such people. He says that a Quaker went into a hardware store to buy an axe. "How much does this axe for a Bradley axe?" he asked. "One dollar and thirty-five cents," was the answer of the shopman. "These axes too much; I will make an axe myself."

He bought a chunk of steel, took it home, put it in the fire, hammered it and belabored it until it had assumed the general outlines of an axe head. But it was dull. "Hub," said he, "these cannot make an axe. But these can make a wedge." He put the steel back into the forge and knocked it into the shape of a wedge. But it had lost its temper. "Hub," again quoth the Quaker, "these cannot make an axe, and these cannot make a wedge, but these can make a sizzle," and he thrust the hot iron into the rain barrel. That was the big majority of road-makers used to do in this State—make a sizzle.—Good Roads Bulletin.

Is a Good Roads Woman.

Miss Rella C. Harber, of Trenton, N. J.; State organizer for the Good Roads and Public Improvement Association, has had such great success with her work that the association is more than pleased with her. "Miss Harber is a remarkable woman. President Cleveland appointed Miss Harber's father, the late Judge T. B. Harber, Postmaster of Trenton. Miss Harber was commissioned deputy and succeeded to the postmastership when the Judge died in 1893. Miss Harber resigned in 1897 and went to St. Louis, where she was employed in the Good Roads office. Since then she has been promoted to her present position, and has organized fifteen societies, all of which are steadily increasing in membership.

A Long Crusade.

The New York State League for Good Roads, which has been working for seven years to develop a healthy sentiment regarding road improvement, has changed its name to the New York State Road Improvement Association, in order to better distinguish it from the State division of the League of American Wheelmen.

Items.

Roads dependent on the weather. Worthless for months together. Roads made hard by science's art. Always firmly do their part.

If water stands on a road it soon ruins it; ruts collect and retain water; the narrow ruts are the father of ruts.

Hard roads make access to the farms easy at all seasons; produce can be shipped in any weather if the highways are passable.

In a south Jersey town all the freight wagons were changed to wide tires over a year ago, and since that time their roads have kept in much better condition.

Lack of social life and restricted means of communication drive the young men from the farms into the cities. Good roads will gradually change all that.

Colonel Pope, in speaking of the wide tire agitation in Massachusetts, said: "Carts and other heavy vehicles should act as road-rollers rather than road-destroyers."

Wet weather roads are what are needed. It is easy to make roads that are good in dry weather, but to make them good in the wet season requires knowledge and skill.

The applications for the counties in New Jersey for money to be used under the provisions of the State-aid law are so numerous that a bill has been introduced in the legislature for an increased State appropriation.

Farmers have been used to staying cooped up on their farms in bad weather for so long a time that it is hard for them to realize the advantages that would accrue to them from having hard and clean highways at all seasons of the year.

Silver Combs Darken the Hair.

A mystery of the toilet, male and female, has been disclosed by the distinguished scientist, Dr. Vanderweide. He says that the use of silver combs is very ancient and has always been popular among people of an uncertain age. A silver comb tends to darken the hair and beard when used with regularity. The reason is very simple. Hair contains sulphur, and this combines with the invisible pieces of the metal, which are worn off every time the comb is employed. The combination of sulphur and silver is pure black, as every housekeeper knows who has used silver tableware. Young men with slight and light-colored mustaches, old beards whose mustaches are beginning to turn gray, women whose hair shows the mark of age are the three classes who use silver combs with earnest zeal."

Much Too Much.

A Georgia girl rejoices in the name of Mary Rementa Olla Ludentia Laura Suzetta Misouria Georgiana Jennie Pressley Rhoda Diaretta Jane Cornetta Bailey Purdue. That's all—at present—though some young man may wish to add his name to her collection sooner or later.—Lewiston Journal.

CURIOS FACTS.

Parchment used on the best banjos is made from wolf skin.

A horse will live twenty-five days without food, merely drinking water.

In Japan, coins are generally of iron, and in Siam, they are chiefly of porcelain.

Watercolor drawings will, it is said, last 400 years, if they are protected from direct sunlight.

The oldest inhabited country appears to be the province of Werchojansk, in Oriental Siberia.

There is enough salt in the sea to cover 7,000,000 square miles of land with a layer one mile in thickness.

A petrified log, ten feet long and weighing three tons, is to be one of Oregon's exhibits at the Omaha (Neb.) fair.

There are thirty varieties of the canary bird. It is a native of the Canary Islands, from which it derives its name.

Calendar is derived from a word meaning to call or proclaim. As used now, a calendar proclaims the time as fixed for civil purposes.

It is computed that all the houses in London and New York could be built out of the lava thrown out by Vesuvius since the first recorded eruption in '79.

The eagle first appeared on the seal of the United States in a design submitted to Congress by William Barton, of Philadelphia, in 1782. The device was adopted June 20 of that year.

A Missouri locomotive recently ran 100 miles solely to carry a bottle of medicine. A physician broke his leg and a flock followed. The medicine to cure him had to be brought from that distance, and the time meant life.

The largest waves are seen off Cape Horn, rising to forty-six feet in height and 765 feet long from crest to crest. Waves in the north Atlantic have been observed to rise forty-three feet in height. In the German ocean the height does not exceed thirteen and one-half feet, and in the Mediterranean fourteen and one-half feet.

A poor priest, who died lately in the Province of Messina, in Sicily, left to his heirs—all poor country people—an old piano, which they offered to sell for fifteen francs. No one would buy it, so they decided to break it up for firewood, when they discovered, under the keyboard, bonds and bank notes to the value of 108,000 francs.

A Novel Dinner.

The latest novelty in the way of a dinner was given recently by Lispenard Stewart, of New York City. He invited twenty-five of his friends to dine at Martin's restaurant, where they found an elaborate spread and a beautiful table, decorated with white tulips, lilies of the valley and maiden-hair fern. When four courses had been served—oysters, soup and fish and an entree—the ladies resumed their wraps and took carriages furnished by their host to the Hoffman House, where a launch of mutton was served with Brussels sprouts and a grand display of violets. When this was eaten the party re-entered their carriages and drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they finished the dinner amid a most gorgeous spread of orchids.

The progressive plan will no doubt be initiated, as Mr. Stewart is the great well and has many admirers, the idea being that persons who want to eat should go to the places where the various viands they crave are served in the best style. Nearly all the famous cooks in New York have their specialties. You go to one place for fish, to another for joints, to another for French concoctions, and others will be celebrated for their salads and their ices. The proprietor of a small Mexican restaurant in one of the side streets uptown is rapidly getting rich because some bon-vivant stumbled in there one day and was pleased with a dish of chili con carne, of which he boasted among his friends, and as a consequence all the "chappies" are eating the hot stuff as a matter of fashion. Another small place kept by an Englishman is famous for chops and cheese, and, according to the progressive plan, people who follow fads must hereafter chase their dinners all over New York, eating it in sections instead of adopting the department-store policy of getting everything under the same roof.—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Affecting Pickles and Sauer Kraut.

The Attorney for the District of Columbia settled the very perplexing question, submitted to him several days ago at the request of the sealer of weights and measures, as to whether sauer kraut and pickles should be sold by dry or wet measure.

Says the District's counselor: "The well-known German preparation of cabbage, known as sauer kraut, from the method of its manufacture, contains more or less of liquids, but, as the greater part of the preparation is solid, my opinion is it should be sold by dry measure. As to pickles, the custom, as I am informed, is to sell both by dry and liquid measure. If the pickles are not drained they are sold by liquid measure. If the brine or vinegar is drained off, they are sold by dry measure. My opinion is sauer kraut should be sold by dry measure, and that pickles should be sold by dry and liquid measure, according as they are drained or not."—Washington Star.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish that ugly, sallow, yellow, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Candy Cathartic—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10¢, 25¢, 50¢.

Among the Turks bath-money forms an item in every marriage contract, the husband engaging to allow his wife a certain sum for bathing purposes. If it be withheld, she has only to go before the Cadi and turn her slipper upside down. If the complaint be not then redressed, it is a sufficient ground for divorce.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco-habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure, 50¢. See All druggists.

In all the capitals of Europe except London some theaters are kept up by the Government support.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

Its Disadvantages Discussed by President Ingalls of the Big Four.

The injustice and disadvantages of the present inter-state commerce laws both to the railroads and to the people were ably set forth in a recent address by Mr. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads. The occasion was the tenth annual convention of Railroad Commissioners held in Washington, May 10. Mr. Ingalls said that the railroads had reached a crisis, where something must be done to avoid disaster not only to the railroads but also to the material interests of the country.

Since the enactment of the inter-state commerce law in 1887, some provision of that law has been constantly under consideration either by congress or the courts. Now it is admitted that state legislatures have control over the railroads with regard to local business and congress has power as regards inter-state business.

With reference to the control of States the supreme court has just decided that state control must be reasonable, and that rates cannot be reduced below a point where railroads can earn their expenses and a small profit.

In 1897 it was decided by the Supreme court that the Sherman anti-trust law applied to the railroads contrary to the assertions of the railroad men. Under the provisions of this law it was practically impossible to make any arrangement for the maintenance of tariffs. The tariffs are now but little respected by the railroads. Private arrangements with large shippers will sooner or later utterly ruin the small trader.

Many railroad managers are carrying freight far below cost. A way must be found by which railroad rates can be maintained and the practice of secret rates and "pouches" discontinued. The settlement of this question not only concerns the railroads but also one-fifth of the people of the United States who are directly interested in railroads.

The chief difficulty with the inter-state commerce law is that the punishments are entirely out of proportion with the offenses. The imprisonment clause has not public sentiment in its favor, and it also prevents one railroad from prosecuting another.

The public does not believe in the law and what is the result? Homeost railroads see their business going to opposing lines; honest merchants are undersold by others who have no scruples in making private contracts with railroads. Honest railroad managers are thus compelled to break the law themselves or face certain ruin.

Two changes should be made in the present laws to better the condition of affairs. First, the imprisonment clause should be stricken out and a fine of \$5,000 imposed instead. The shipper should not be punished at all in his efforts to secure low rates. Should you punish him you would not be able to secure his testimony.

Second, railroads should be permitted to contract with each other for the maintenance of rates and the division of business. These would legalize contracts between railroad corporation. To-day such a contract would be conspiracy.

There should be no friction between the interstate commerce laws and the railroads, but the commission should become the aid of the railroads. Unless some change is made as has been indicated the small shippers will be extinguished, and a few men of large capital will control the entire merchandise business.

A resolution of thanks was voted Mr. Ingalls for his address, and his suggestions were referred to a special committee.

A School Girl's Battle.

From The Mail, Milford, Ind. Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tell on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. A few weeks passed and she grew worse. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She gradually grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her and she had a fever and continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance."

"A year passed, and, unaided, she had a change of physicians, Emma became so weak and nervous that what better was soon as a day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to try them."

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicine, but she tried the pills, and after taking a dozen doses, she began to improve. It was about the first of April when she began and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured."

"While ill, she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases. Mrs. E. A. Rybolt."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of September, 1897. CALEB BAKER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

For over 100 years a weekly distribution of bread has taken place at St. John's chapel, one of the Trinity parish churches, New York city.

Beauty is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish that ugly, sallow, yellow, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Candy Cathartic—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10¢, 25¢, 50¢.

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ODD DUCKS OF PORT TAMPA.

Of the Wild Varieties, They Respond Readily to Man's Call.

The most interesting thing at Port Tampa is the duck. Port Tampa is a collection of piers, but there is a hotel built on piers that are dressed in several pairs of trousers to keep the tereado away. No shooting is allowed around the grounds or the piers, and, of course, not a little stuff is thrown from the hotel that is good food for ducks, pelicans and gulls. Accordingly these birds come about the hotel in flocks, and not only are they without fear of the people there, but they have learned to come for food when any one whistles for them as if for a dog.

"At first it seems as if the birds come as readily to the call of one person as of another, but the fact is that two or three people about the hotel are on speaking terms with them. The birds know their voices, and are plainly very friendly with them. At an old boarding stage the pelicans gather a dozen at a time, and, sitting there in the sun, preen their feathers and scratch their ribs with their long, ungainly looking bills. The fact that a lot of people are standing six feet away is in no way disturbing to them unless some unmannerly fellow pokes them with a cane. In that event the bird gives the intruder a white-eyed look of astonishment and utters a protest in a voice that is so gentle and delicate as to make one wonder where in the world such an ungainly bird got it. Then it flops its way to safety beyond the piers. If undisturbed the pelicans often pillow their heads on their backs and take a nap, but in that position they are quickly observed by the tourist who thinks it is fun to make trouble for quiet folks, and they are quickly snared by a cane-crook and sent flapping to the water.

"Only the smaller ducks come about the hotel, but they are exceedingly beautiful and graceful in their movements, while the gulls in their dancing flight are of endless interest. No one has tried to teach the birds to come to hand for food, it is said, but it is plain that any one with knowledge and tact and love might establish an acquaintance there that would enable him to write a most interesting story about our feathered brothers afloat."

Ministers Will Be Scarce.

During the academic year 1896-'97 the twenty-one German universities granted 2,371 doctors' degrees, 1,187 of them in medicine, 829 in philosophy, 635 in law and 20 in theology. Erlangen seems to be the favorite place for the final examinations, 332 degrees having been taken there.

An Anti-Substitution Victory.

Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., whose phrase, "A sample sent free on application," is so ubiquitous in the newspapers, won a signal victory when Justice Laughlin, in supreme court at Buffalo, issued a permanent injunction on the ground that the Foot Powder in question was an infringement on Foot Ease, the original one, for shaking into shoes, etc. Suits will be brought against all others who imitate his trade mark, powder or sample packages, which packages are sent free. A postal card addressed Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., gives you feet relief.

A Persian carpet has been in use for 300 years in the main hall of the Shah's palace in Teheran.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50¢ or \$1.00. Guaranteed Refund and sample free. Address: Solely Ready Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The elephant does not smell with his trunk. His olfactory nerves are contained in a single nostril, which is in the roof of the mouth, near the front.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromine Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25¢.

The postal department has ruled that employes called to service in the military will be granted leave of absence without pay, their positions to be retained for them on returning.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10¢ or 25¢. I. F. C. C. fall to cure, druggists refund money.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

I cannot speak too highly of Pileo's Cure for Constipation.—Mrs. FRANK JONES, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 23, 1894.

Send free, Klondike Map. From Gold Commission's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

The customs authorities have decided that the Chinese tom-tom is a musical instrument.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS., by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

Established 1850.

7000 BICYCLES

carried over from 1897...
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take