

THE CARE OF CEMS.

onds Require Gentle Treatme Continue Sound and Brilliant.

Diamonds Require Gentle Treatment to Continue Sound and Brilliant.

The best of all jewel boxes are not the satin-lined, velvet-covered ones in which the jewelers alluringly display their wares, but airtight cases simply lined with wool. Even in such a receptacle diamonds should be wrapped in silversmith's tissue paper to keep then of exquisite brilliancy.

Diamonds in spite of their hardness, must be treated with great care. Though they can hardly be scratched, they nevertheless chip, and when roughly used are easily loosened in their setting, and fall out at the most unexpected moment. When they are sent to be cleaned the expert first tests the settings, and then dips the ring or pin repeatedly into a little eau de cologne. A powerful magnifying bodies in the setting, and an ornament that has an accumulation of dust, grease or soap on its under side, a blemish that is often noticeable in rings, is dipped alternately in soapsuds and eau de cologne, and a very fine soft camelhair brush pointed like a penell is employed to reach delicately between the claws of the setting. When the jewel is thoroughly clean it is buried in a jar of fine sawdust to dry. This is all done after the gold or silver mounting has been carefully rubbed with jewelers' rouge, dried and poljshed with a tiny chamois-covered pad.

When diamends and turquoises are set together the roost exquisite care is

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pad.

When diamends and turquoises are set together the most exquisite care is taken that alcohol only is utilized with whiting to clean both the setting and the diamonds, and as little moisture as possible is allowed to come near the blue stones. If a turquoise has been carelessly treated, and is turning green from the effects of water, the cleaner sets it to soak in stale beer, which treatment will frequently restore the pure azure color. But old turquoises that are nearly green have a value of their own.

Pearls require a great deal of human companionship, and that is why they are so constantly worn by their owners. When they are "sick" (to use a technical term) they are given, sun baths, and sometimes are sunk in the sea in perforated caskets to be restored to health and lustre. Pearls held in a warm, dry hand and drawn slowly backward and forward through the half-closed member are benefited. Some women have their pearls restring of these gems at least once a fortnight the cleaner lays them in a cup of warm flour or lukewarm fresh milk to keep their skins in good order. Experts test real diamonds by touching them with the tip of their tongue. Experts test real diamonds by touch ing them with the tip of their ing them with the tip of their tongue. Diamonds are ley cold; paste is not. Real pearls they can differentiate from false, it is said, by the touch of their finger tips, for the skin of the real pearl has a feeling peculiar to itself.

## The Chicago Woman's Walk.

The Chicago Woman's Walk.

Did you ever notice her? She is a marvel. No trolley car will ever run over her. She moves, and she moves with lightning rapidity. She darts in between the pedestrians, dives through a group that is packed as closely as sardines in a box, swings and swishes as she secoots around the corner and disappears like a blue streak. She is a wonder. Now, the interesting thing about it all is the fact that Chicago methods are responsible for the way Chicago women walk. Take the street cars. The average woman who strikes an average gait could not catch a Chicago street car in a month's time without obstructing the track. The car stops. The bell rings and the car is off. But it never gets away from the Chicago woman. She knows a few things. She touches the pavement once between the curbstone and the car. She pounces upon the car, crawls in between the seats, crawls over the callous bodies of ungalant men, grabs a strap and swings on until she is ready to get off. But with it all she has lost nothing of that gracefulness of motion which adds so much to the charm of a woman's presence, and, after all, the way they walk is a good thing and an interesting phase of Chicago life.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

According to a San Francisco spetial in the New York Herald, Mme According to a San Francisco spe-cial in the New York Herald, Mme. Wu Ting-fang, wife of the Chinese Minister, who returned a few days ago from a visit to her native land, says small feet are no longer the fash-ion there. "The very first penetrat-ing influence of exterior civilization on the customs of my country has touched the conditions of women, said Mme. Wu. "The emancipations touched the conditions of women," said Mme. Wu. "The emancipations of women in China means, first of all, the liberation of her feet, and this is coming. Indeed, it has already come in a measure, for the style in feet has changed. Wee bits of feet, those no longer than an infant's, are no longer the fashion. When I went back home I found that the rigid binding and forcing back of the growth of the feet was largely a thing of the past. China, with other nations, has come to regard that practice as barbarous, but the small feet, those that enable a woman to walk a little and do not inconvenience her in getting about the house, are still favored by the Chinese ladies."

Tailor-Made Hats.
Tailor-made hats bid fair to rival the Tailor-made hats bid fair to rival the felt, and are extremely smart for street wear with the tailored gown. They are of medium size and have but litter trimming outside of a wing, or quill, or breasts, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. A pretty hat of this kind worn with a brown sult was of the same material as the suit, and seemed to be nothing but folds of cloth artistically caught at the back by a handsome buckle. Under the brim of this semi-flat shape, nestling against the hair of its pretty nestling against the hair of its pretty owner, were two brown wings; one on each side. A mere millinery trifle; but such style and chicness as was represented by this bauble of head-dress. owner, were two brown wings; one

Pillow Ribbons.

Fillow ribbons, called by some "skirting ribbons," are a novelty sure to come into a long popularity. They are found in all the new colors, are from six and a half to seven inches wile, of soft taffeta, and have a woven-in card on one edge, which gathers up a ruffle heading an inch and a half in width. As the name "pillow" indicates how prettily and quickly sofa pillows can be trimmed with them, the name skirt also suggests the ease with which one may make with their aid a ruffled silk petticoat. As a house-wrapper trimming they would go far toward a success. In price they are ninety-eight cents per yard.

Dress Clipping Flend.

Ladies who go out of Paris just now, says a special cable to the New York Herald, in dresses they value should keep a sharp lookout for a person going about with scissors collecting clippings of dress material. Instead of adopting the usual method of getting these from a dressmaker the person in question prefers them from made-up material. Many smart ladies who have been victimized in this manner are crying bitterly, and complaints ner are crying bitterly, and complaints have been lodged with the police by the indignant sufferers. The police

Give the Girls a Chance.

Give the girls the best of education. Let them have college education if possible. The way to get at the boys of the future is by means of the girls much attention has been given to the boys and not enough to the girls. If the boys of a college woman are capable of receiving a college education they stand the best chance of getting it. The best side of the house is the mother side of it.—Sloux City Journal.

Steel and Black.

Steel and black are combined frequently with good effect this year. In some of the smart frocks the dots of velvet which make a good trimming for so many things are set upon a lace or net foundation, and encircled with beads, black and steel alternating. Lines of black and steel beads are to be seen in other combinations on



Other fiannel skirts have the edge finished with deep flounces and inser-tions of regular Hamburg. Pretty handkerchiefs with hem-stitched hems have the inside, where they are hemstitched, undulating.

All-jet umbrella handles are stylish this winter, some with straight ends and others with a large ball for a han-

There is a bit across the horsesho Diamond horseshoes galore are to en for ordinary pins.

seen for ordinary pins.

Shaped flounces are on many of
these underskirts, two two-inch shaped
bands being all the cloth used, and
these put together with wide insertions
of lace.

Corset covers of fine lawn are casionally trimmed with deep cream lace insertions and edges, and are pretty when worn with deep cream-

colored petticoats.

Colored handkerchiefs have a broad and of white inside the hem. There are floral designs in white on the centre of the handkerchief, with perhaps he flower embroidered. There is a simulation of printing and embroidary in most of these. colored petticoats.

combination of printing and embroid-ery in most of these.

One interesting style of colored handkerchiefs has the centre and hem of white, and inside this forming a narrow border around the edge, light-ning-like lines of color, free hand d:shes, with a flower embroidered in white rearing its head here and there.

Fancy silks are exceedingly pretty in petticoats. Some of these are made petticoats. Some of these are made a dotted sllk, and others in a broof a dotted slik, and others in a bro-cade of a delicate pattern. The sliks are all in one tone. One petticoat of brocade is of a deep cream, and is trimmed with a pretty fine lace of a pale coffee shade. It is a beautiful

A peculiar design is after the style to be seen in tapestries and wan papers this year, field flowers and stems forming long, straight perpendicular lines. In the handkerchiefs a cluster of the long-stemmed flowers are set in one corner, extending up nearly to the centre of the handkerchief at the side.

chief at the side.

Flannel underskirts, skirts of albatross and various materials in which these skirts come, have many of them embroidered figures scattered over them, these in colors. In some instances a flounce is made around the skirt of satin ribbon to match the color of the embroidery, made with insertions of lace, the ribbon and lace put together horizontally, entre deux.

HOW IT IMPRESSED COLDBERG. ectures on Personal Hygiene That We Almost Too Successful.

Lectures on Personal Hygiene That Were Almost Too Successful.

Any one who comes in contact with the most ignorant of the immigrant class in this city soon realizes that the education that is derived from wooks is only a very small part of what they need. Teach them to read and write English, and they are little changed, except to become rather more self-important; but teach them to wash, and they are different beings. One teacher of immigrants had this so firmly imprinted on her mind that she would look at her large English class and sigh hopelessly as she tried to plan how grammar and the art of bathing could be taught together.

One day she had an inspiration. She made a little speech to her class on elecution. She said that to speak good English a clear pronunciation was indispensable, and a clear pronunciation necessitated a good deal of care of the teeth and so on. Then she wound up by saying that she would like to have the whole class come up to her house to listen to lectures on elocution. This done, she secured a lively young elocutionist and explained her purpose, clother is a complex of the six lectures I want you to give must deal entirely with personal cleanliness. Drag it in by the hair of its head, but get it in somehow."

The elocutionist liked the idea. The audience of thirty or forty foreigners was most attentive. This was to them

audience of thirty or forty foreigners was most attentive. This was to them a new gate to success. It appeared that to speak good English and get on in life one must have a clear enuncia-tion, which required good teeth, which required daily brushing and general good health, which in turn required washing and exercise and open win-dows. By this simple but effective house-that-Jack-built system the con-

house-that-Jack-bullt system the con-spirators could reach anything they wished to say, and hurt nobody's feel-ings by doing it. The whole thing was, to the eyes of the class, a part of the teaching of English composition. Now, the most attentive listener was, to the teacher's great content, the dirt-lest member of the class. Not that he, poor fellow, was much to blame, or that teacher or elocutionist felt that they would have been much better had they his past life behind them. Still, Goldberg was facing his opportu-nity now, and, so far as washing of body or teeth went, he hadn't seized it.

The class returned to its lessons on grammar much improved. Handswere cleaner, teeth brighter; so the teacher felt repaid. But Goldberg did not come back—patient, industrious, cheerid Goldberg did not come back—patient, industrious, cheerid Goldberg—and she wondered what had happened. Some two or three weeks later he appeared, still patient, but with an air of subdued triumph and somehow oddly changed. The teacher welcomed him, and asked why he had not appeared before.

"I vas busy," he explained.

"Too busy to learn English?" she queried.

"Vas trying to be able to speak good English," he explained, and suddenly showed by an expansive smile what was the change that the teacher had noted. His teeth were simply aggressive in their brillianey.

"Why, how fine your teeth look!" exclaimed the teacher.

"Dentist, he fix 'em," explained Goldberg, complacently. "Dat vas why I stayed away."

"He took a fortnight to polish them!" cried the teacher.

"Pulled 'em all out," said Goldberg.

"All but four in the back!"

He had been so impressed by the elevitionist that he had really had every tooth in his head but four extracted, and a complete false set put in.—New York Tribune. The class returned to its less

The Jews' Services to Manki

In religion, in philisophy, in commerce, in the arts, and—let it not be forgotten by the thoughtless who are accustomed to regard the Jews as unpatriotic money getters merely—in every struggle that man has even made, in any land, under any sun since Abram tended his flocks, the Lows have contributed their full shore. Jews have contributed their full shar Jows have contributed their rule share to the advancement and the enfranchisement of mankind. A people without a country they have made all countries their own. They have thriven on persecution and survived the despotism of blind hatred. They have, with a tenacity unprecedented preserved their racial integrity while preserved their rachal megrity while keeping pace intellectually, morally and in material prosperity, with many utmost progress. In "The Jewish En-cyclopedia," which is the Joint pro-duct of more than 400 scholars, they have for the first time had full and fitting representation as a people.— Frank Putnam, in National Magazine

School Children as Gardeners.
Scientific gardening is taught in the national schools of Sweden and in the seminaries for the education of national school teachers. There is a school garden in nearly every rural school district in the Kingdom. The garden is placed near the schoolhouse. is placed near the schoolhouse and the children receive practical in-struction in the cultivation of plants, struction in the cultivation of plants, berries, flowers, herbs, and fruits, the management of hotbeds, greenhouses, and so forth. The parishes are required to furnish the necessary ground for the gardens, and trees and shrubs are annually given to the children to be planted at their homes.

A Feculiar Custom.

In Venice when anyone dies it is the custom to fix a placard before the dead person's house, as well as in adjacent streets, as a sort of public notice, stating his name, age, place of birth and the illness from which he died; affirming also that he received the Holy Sacraments, died a good Christian and requesting the prayers of the faithful.

WHEN CINDA SWEEPS:

beam.
Just mellowed by a shade of porcelain white,
Around her chestnut head soft shadows
dream.

dream.
Sum by the elfin fingers of the night.
The moths, with slivery wings, come wavering in
The open door, through which some late red rose repeated fragrance rich; and all is calm and fair. When Cinda sews.

When Cinda bakes, what odors as from

When thinds bates, we do tales of tales of tales of tales of tales of the tale of the tale of tales of the tales of the tales of the tales of the tales of t In some strange wise, she minges cakes;
Some subtle atmosphere the kitchen fills
When Cinda bakes.

When Cinda sweeps-Ah me! The dismal

tale
Is almost more than my poor pen can
tell.
The cloudy waves and billows that do sail
About my ears, my spirits crush and
quell.
Poor Cupid drops his arrows right and Distract tedly; the muse turns blue and

weeps,
And sniffing, flies away to dry her eyes.
When Cinda sweeps.

-Hattie Whitney, in Good Housekeeping.



Hook—"I hear you were quite taken with Molly." Nye—"Well, we were photographed together."

were I the weather prophet
Were I the weather prophet
When the storms began to brew,
I'd keep predicting sunshine
Till it finally came true.
—Washington Star.
He—"They say, dear, that people
who live together get to look alike."
She—"Then you must consider my refusal as final."—Tit-Bits.
The Bishop—"Wouldn't you like to be
born again, little girl?" The Child—
"No, ther; I wath born in Bothton the
very firth time!"—Puck.
"Our friend Butely over there says
Nature intended him for a poet."
"Oh, pshaw! Nature never had such
bad Intentions as that."—Judge.
Nell—"She carries her passion for

Nell-"She carries her passion for remnants to an absurd extreme."
Belle—"Yes, she has even married a widower."—Philadelphia Record.

widower."—Philadelphia Record.

Ha thrist you don't succeed,
Try, try again;
There are other friends to bleed
For five or ten.
—Philadelphia Record.
"Blanche's papa paid a round millic
for her count," said Miss Flypp. "Si
always said she wouldn't marry
cheap man," added Miss Kittish.—D
troft Free Press.

troit Free Press.

Tess—"I accepted Jack Timmid last night!" Jess—"O! I'm so glad." Tess—"Are you, really?" Jess—"Yes, I bet him a box of gloves that you would."—Philadelphia Press.

Hamacephia Press.

Wigg—"I hear your friend the under-taker has been adjudged insane."

Wagg—"Yes, poor fellow; I'm afraid his case is hopeless. He is trying to discover an elixir of life."

Consulting Physician—"Do think the patient can stand an op tion?" Family Doctor—"Can he stand it? Why, my dear sir, the man is a millionaire."—Town Topics.

millionaire."—Town Topics.

Mistress—"Now, remember, Bridget,
the Joneses are coming for dinner tonight." Cook—"Leave it to me, mum.
Fill do me worst! They'il never trouble
yez again!"—Harper's Bazer.

yez again."—Interer s bazar.
Wigg—"Bjones would rather argue
than eat." Wagg—"Yes; and the most
surprising part of it is that he can
make the other fellow believe he understands his own arguments."

derstands his own arguments.
Impecunious Lover—'Be mine,
Amanda, and you will be treated like
an angel." Wealthy Maiden—'Yes, I
suppose so. Nothing to eat and less
to wear. No, thank you."—Tit-Bits,

Grain From Semi-Arid Region

Emmer is the name of a species of wheat which the Department of Agri culture is recommending for introduction in this country, particularly for cultivation in the semi-arid regions of the West. The seeds are being obtained from Russia, where several provinces raise large quantities of this grain. In Abyssinia several varieties are grown at an altitude of 5000 to are grown at an attitude of 5000 to 9000 feet. Almost all varieties of em-mer are drough-resistent, and equally winter hardy. The uses of emmer are yet in an experimental stage in this country, but the indications so far are country, but the indications so har are that it will become a regular and val-uable crop for stock feeding. Emmer is being used extensively at the ag-ricultural experiment stations for im-proving ordinary wheat. General vigor and hardness are inbred by its vigor and hardiness are inbred by its use. These features are exhibited in resistance to fungus attacks, drought resistance, increased fertility of the head, non-shattering, stiffness of the straw and increase of gluten content

of the grain.

To Make Usury a Crime.

The Judiciary Committee of the Georgia House of Delegates has decided to report favorably a bill providing that it shall be a misedeanor to charge more than twenty-five per cent. per anum on any loan whatever. A number of pawnbrokers and money lenders appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill, but it was decided unanimously to report it favorably. Two of the members of the committee made strong arguments in favor of the bill, showing how some of the money lenders are charging from 100 to 1000 per cent. on loans to the poor people.—Baltimore Sun.

OLD HIDDEN TREASURE FOUND. Gold Worth \$7000 in a Shanty Near Roy alton, N. Y.

aton, N. Y.

Gold nuggets and fine gold dust
worth \$7000 were found a few days
ago by Frenry Freeshe, a farm hand,
in the attic of an old shanty on the
Barker Eoad, north of Royalton, N.
Y. The building was being remodeled to be used as a barn. The gold
was stored in an old wooden box
about two feet square. Mice had
made a nest in the chest, the side of
which had become rotten long ago. Mice had

minde a nest in the cheek, the side of which had become rotten long ago.

The finding of the treasure recalls the interesting history of the late eccentric eld hermit, George Hoffman, who left Niagara County back in the fifties to seek the precious yellow metal in California. According to old residents he went to the gold fields soon after he was married. His bride remained in the East. He was in California for three years, and during that time he did not write to his wife, who believing he had perished, left Niagara and went back to her home in Ohio. It is said that she is still living near Cleveland, and an effort is being made to find her.

Hoffman camb back in 1856 with a fortune. No one knew at the time that he had found the gold he sought, but it is supposed that the new-found treasure was brought back from California by him. Its existence can be accounted for in no other way.

When Hoffman returned he sought out his wife in the Buckeye State, but she would not come back to Western New York with him, probably owing to his eccentricities. It is said that he told her he had met with no luck in the West. Until his death he twed in the old shanty on the Barker Road, a hermit and a miser, tilling a small farm for a living. He died in 1895, and since then the shanty has been descried. The property belonged to the Freeshes, Hoffman having reated it for fifty bushels of potatoes a year. which had become rotten long ago. The finding of the treasure reca

a year.
The old hermit was known for mile The old hermit was known for niles around as the "bogle man," and his name was used to strike terror to the hearts of disobedient children in the town. It is said that he gained a reputation in the West as a bad man who was altogether too handy with a gun. Many of the stories concerning his past, however, consist merely of gossip, and are the products of the imagnation of these who knew him. The ination of those who knew him. Freeshes are well-to-do farmers. declare they will not make an effort declare they will not make an effort to keep the gold if Hoffman's legal representatives claim it. So, if Mrs. Hoffman can be found, she will not have to carry the matter into court.— New York Times.

Little Elsie's View.

Little Elsie, aged three, is ever o the lookout for a chance to add to he vocabulary by listening to the remark of her elders.

of her elders.

Not far from that place in the Catskills where she and her mother spent
the summer months was a point of
rocks jutting out from the mountain
side, easy enough of access from the
rear, but in front a sheer precipice of
200 or 300 feet. Else had been to the
spot several times, and while her protectors looked off in the distance and
pointed here and there she always
heard then say something about "the
view."

When her father came up for one of When her father came up for one of his over-Sunday visits, he, of course, had to be taken around to see the various attractions of the locality, and finally came to the point of rocks. He ventured out pretty close to the edge, when Elsle, a few feet behind him, piped up, in a tone of warning and with not a little pride in grasping the opportunity for her new word: "Look out, papa. Don't det toe close or you'll fail off into the view."—New York Times. you'll fail of York Times.

Earl Li the Richest Mar

Li Hung Chang was called the richest man in the world. This assertion is easier nade than proved, for aubedy knows how rich he was. His fortune may certainly be counted by millions of dollars, but how many nillions is purely conjectural. It is enough to say that he was very wealth, and he accumulated nearly the whole of his fortune by taking advantage of his opportunities and making opportunities curing his long service as Viceroy of Nanking and Pe-Chi-Li.

One way in which Li for many years made an enormous sum of money was to use thousands of soldiers in his own private enterprise without paying them a cent for their labor. In the course of time he purchased extensive estates in the rice growing regions, and raised more bushels of rice every year than the bonanza farmers of North Dakota used to raise of wheat. He got his labor for nothing, and his great crop of rice was almost clear profit. He simply turned his soldiers loose in the rice fields and they had to be content with the rations and the miserable pittance paid to them by the Government.—Now York Tribune.

Our Unit of Value.

The real, actual unit of value in the United States is the silver quarter. The dime is out of place. In the bar you get two drink for a quarter. One cigar for ten cents seems pleblan, so you take two for a quarter. In the restaurant you are ashamed to give the waiter a ten-cent tip and cannot afford to give his a quarter, but moral cowardice drives you to let him have the quarter. The quarter is the most beautiful silver coin in the world. It is of the most convenient size. Mix up a lot of dimes, nickels and copper cents in your pocket and your sense of touch halks at distinguishing between them. You must haul out a handful of "chicker feed" for visual identification. A quarter you can tell from anything by the "feel." A half-dollar is too much like the gold eagle.—New York Press.

ARMY POST AN ISSUE.

Des Moines Citizens Provide a Site, but Council Blocks It.

It is probable that the question It is probable that the question of a United Statets army post may be a considerable factor in the Des Moines city election campaign next spring. The business men of the city nearly a year ago contributed the funds necessary to purchase a site for the post, but the city council dallies. One condition the government insists on before establishing the post is that the city shall annex the territory comprising the proposed site. It is generally desired that the post be inside the city, in order that the more stringent municipal authorities may prevent the gathering of resorts about the government property.

The Glasgow Student.

The Glasgow Student.

His life is plain and hard, and rather poor in color. His class at 8 a. m. calls him early from his bed—how early he who comes to it by train from the suburbs will tell you. And what, after all, comes he out for to see? The tardy moon lighting him up the college hill, the windy quadrangle all dark, the lighted class room windows, a brisk janitor selling the college magazine, the college bell, clattering for five short minutes after the hour has struck, its sudden stop, the scramble of men to enter while yet there is time, the roll call, the lecture, the bent heads of the note takers, the scraping their anxious feet lest a word be missed, the rustling of a sporting paper, the smell of wet water-proof in the hot air, the intolerable dreichness of (let us say) the conveyancing statutes, and then—happy release!—the college clock booming out the hour, and once more the rain and wind in the quadrangle. No handsome reward this for early rising! Classes meet all day long from 8 a. m. till 5:30 p. m.; and, if our friend has a spare hour, and is eager for work, he goes across to the gaunt, warm reading room, where a comrade with a "call" may invite him to defend everlasting as against eternal punishment, or another with a folible for fokes, may, in absent-mindedness tell him the same story thrice in 60 minutes.

Porto Rico's Library Plans

According to recommended plans the Carnegie Library building for San Juan, P. R., which is to cost \$60,000, will be two stories high, 75 feet wide, fronting on Plaza Colon and 50 feet deep. The second floor will be dedeep. The second floor will be designeed as an assembly hall, the first floor will be provided with shelves for 100,000 books, and in the basement it is designed to arrange two reading rooms, one of which shall be for children.

ENCKE'S COMET A HERALD.

Has Appeared Before the Assassination of Three Presidents.

tion of Three Presidents.

Encke's comet has heralded the death by assassination of three Presidents of the United States. President Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865; Encke's comet appeared Janu-25, 1865, and was visible five months. President Garfield was the victim of the assassin's onslaught on July 2, 1881, and died September 19; Encke's comet appeared August 26, 1881, and was visible to the naked eye. President McKinley was attacked on September 14, 1901; Encke's comet appeared on August 15, 1901, and was visible for several weeks.

We refund 10c. for every package of Pur-NAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfac-tion. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

The Japanese earthquake of 1703 was the most destructive on record. It killed 190,000 people.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to constantly alling to constantly alling to constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional rearries by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F.J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Bold by Drugistis, 76.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are 165,000 Britons living in

## I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured." R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

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