

## CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

The Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman—Congressman Meekison Gives Peru-na a High Endorsement:



Congress Meekison of Ohio.

Hon. David Meekison is well known not only in his own State but throughout America. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unrequited foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccess-ful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peru-na came to the rescue. He writes:

"I have used several bottles of Peru-na and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving full state-ment of your case and he will please to give you his advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

## NESTOR AMONG CLERKS.

Judge Tomkins Works for Uncle Sam Though Eighty Years Old.

The nestor among the clerks at the Pension office at Washington is Judge C. M. Tomkins, who was appointed to that bureau in 1861 and has served continuously since. From a little bureau he has seen the Pension office grow to one of the largest and most influential branches of the govern-ment, with thousands of clerks to do its work. Despite his 80 years, he is still on active duty. Judge Tomkins was a flourishing lawyer in Wisconsin in 1851, when he visited Washington to attend President Lincoln's inaugura-tion, and with no thought of seek-ing or accepting a government office. He was persuaded by Timothy O. Howe to remain at the capital and take a clerkship on the ground that war was sure to be declared and it would be interesting to study it at close range. "Once a government clerk, always a government clerk," the saying goes, and Mr. Tomkins has never felt any ambition to leave the comfortable berth to which his old friend appointed him.

## Old Candlesticks High.

With the increasing demand for anti-quit-ies, the supply of mementoes and relics of past generations is be-comeing exhausted, and the prices of genuine pieces are waxing higher and higher. Old candlesticks, for exam-ple, that have had such continuous popularity, are scarce, and good speci-mens sell for almost any price that the dealer feels disposed to charge. To tell old brass, copper or pewter from the modern imitation requires long experience and a trained eye. Brass varies much in color, its shade depending upon the proportion of cop-per and zinc used in its composition, and also on the hue of the copper em-ployed. Copper itself assumes a vari-ety of complexions. The old Span-ish and Russian copper and brass are both peculiarly rich in color and re-tain their polish longer than others. In the old pieces there is sickness of texture not found in the sorts made now. This is partly due, it is said, to the natural wear of the metals. In some cases, such as pots, kettles and fire-boxes, the action of heat may be responsible, in part at least, for this quality. Colonial furnishings are the kinds most eagerly sought by collectors.

## Twain and the King.

The father of Miss Louise Fors-lund, author of "The Ship of Dreams," knew Mark Twain in the days of the gold fever in California. Twain was then a "young newspaper man named Clemens," and as the men drifted apart the acquaintance was never fol-lowed up. Mr. Forslund modestly disclaimed any further knowledge of the now world-famed humorist. Mark Twain himself is less diffident, as a story is now going its second round of the English papers testifies. Dur-ing Twain's residence in England he was taxed in what seemed to him an unjustifiable instance. Accordingly he wrote a friendly protest to the Queen. "I don't know you," he wrote, "but I've met your son. He was at the head of a procession in the Strand, and I was on a bus."

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

**HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL**  
**EARACHE**  
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

P. N. U. 47, '02.

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

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Rape Stands Drouth Well.

Experiments made the past season with rape show that it has long tap roots and stands drouth well. The plants grow rapidly, and when cut off send out new shoots for another crop. It has been grown on light sandy soil, and seems to thrive on all kinds of land. It is a crop that can stand slight frosts and lasts late in the fall, provid-ing green food until close to the ap-proach of Christmas.

### Selecting Seed Corn.

Some farmers carefully select their seed corn and their crops are conse-quently better each succeeding year. The first duty is to go into the stand-ing corn and mark the best and most promising stalks by fastening to each stalk a strip of rag. Then the stalks that have been selected are again care-fully examined to select the best ears and grains. The object is to secure vigor of stalk as well as quality of ears. Prolificacy, the grains and freedom from imperfections are desired. If this is done every year the variety will be improved. At this season, if the selection has not been previously made in the field before cutting down the stalks, the best ears from the shocks or cribs should be retained for seed. Seed corn should also be kept in a dry loca-tion, as severe cold may injure its ger-minating quality. If only one remark-ably superior ear is found it may be the foundation upon which improve-ment can be started. Corn may be made to double its yield with a selected variety that is adapted to the climate and grown upon favorable soil.

### Live Stock in Winter.

It is after the harvest is over and all work finished that the farmer turns his attention to caring for his stock and increasing his manure. There are two classes of animals to consider while endeavoring to derive profit, the one class being the producers of milk, but-ter, meat or wool, while the other class consists of the immature or growing stock. With the wonderful improve-ment in dairy methods the farmer uti-lizes the winter season much better than formerly, as the period was when the cold season was considered a loss of time; but at present a large number of animals can be kept with less labor, a greater variety of food is given and more care is exercised in the preservation of manure. The foods given to the animals now have a value not before accorded, as the profit does not depend entirely on the product sold, but also upon that portion re-tained to the farm in the form of manure. The farm increases in value in proportion to the amount of fertility added to the soil through the agency of the stock, and this fact is now strongly recognized, as many farmers are satisfied to purchase animals to be fattened, realizing no profit therefrom other than the manure remaining after such animals are sold, the expenses and receipts being balanced, except the gain in the manure heap, and the system pays when the improvement of the soil is considered.—Philadelphia Record.

### Work in the Winter Season.

After the leaves fall there is appar-ently little work to do on farms, and the farmer is liable to lose a large por-tion of the year when crops are not growing, but the fact is that but for this cessation of field work the farmers could not exist on their farms. There are periods when they are exceedingly busy in planting, cultivating and har-vesting their crops, at which time all other departments of the farm are overlooked in the effort to secure from the soil as much as possible. But the soil must be repaid, and something must go back to the land in order that it may continue to yield. When the field work is over there will always be found more to do. Busy and progres-sive farmers now find that their work is never done, at any season of the year. The farmer of to-day gives more attention to the management required at the barnyard than formerly. With the improvements made in securing cheaper power, and with the aid of more efficient feed cutters, grinders and shredders, he not only effects a saving in the foods, but more easily makes manure. Repairs of buildings and implements and the shipping of produce stored over from harvest gives employment for weeks, while the care of live stock requires longer hours of labor than is given the growing crops in summer. Instead of the winter sea-son being one of leisure it can be made the most important and busiest, the only advantage being that much of the work is done under shelter, though not always with comfort during severely cold weather.—Philadelphia Record.

### To Check Beehive Robbers.

When it is found that a hive is being robbed it may prevent it if the entrance to the hive is made smaller, that the bees inside can more easily defend it, or a more effectual way is to cover the hive with a blanket for a day at least, so that none can go out or in. But as soon as the robbing is checked examine the colony to see if it has a good queen. It is the queenless colony that is too weak in numbers to properly defend its stores, that is in danger of being robbed, and in some cases it occurs when the queen, though living, is not a prolific one. But if robbing once begins and gets well under way, the robber bees are liable to at-tack any hive, and if they don't suc-ceed in robbing it, they will have a bat-tle which will reduce the number in the robber colony as well as the one at-tacked. It has been suggested that if one can find those that are doing the robbing, they may be checked by feed-ing them, but we fear that when their supply of syrup was cut off they would

be only too ready to begin their old method of obtaining a supply from the labor of others, unless winter set in to stop them.

We think it has been decided by the courts that one whose hives are robbed by bees from another person's apiary has no remedy in law, but he may take such measures to defend his own property as seems necessary. Also that one who suffers damage by going himself or hitching his horse too near beehives has no claims for damages from the stings of the bees, unless the owner calls him there maliciously.—The Cultivator.

### Baled Corn Fodder.

"Corn hay" is a correct term to ap-ply to shredded corn fodder, as the husker and shredder has made it pos-sible to reduce the corn fodder to short lengths, and at the same time shredding it to a condition which ren-ders it equal to timothy hay. One objection to the shredding of corn fodder was its enormous bulk, making it necessary for the farmer who did not care to have his fodder exposed to the weather to construct sheds or



BALED CORN FODDER.

barns for storage, but such difficulty can be obviated by baling the fodder and stowing it in the least available space.

Machinery has been designed for cutting, shredding and baling this corn fodder, and after it has been thus treated it is known as "corn hay." In this form it not only takes up but little room, but can be preserved in excellent condition for a long time, which is impossible in its original shape. It is claimed, says a writer in the Implement Age, that the corn hay crop of one acre is from three to five tons, worth from \$8 to \$10 per ton, the compressing of this hay for stor-age or market giving it a value never before anticipated by the grower of corn, who has relied solely upon the grain. The shredder and husker not only reduces the entire stalk to the finest condition for use, but also husks the ears from the stalks and carries the hay to the highest barn loft or stack. Baled corn hay is rapidly find-ing favor in the cities, not only as a food for horses, but also because the residuum is one of the best absorbents known for preserving the manure. The shredder doubles the value of the corn crop by opening more markets for its use.—Philadelphia Record.

### Defects in Cheese.

Gassy Fermentation—This is the worst and commonest trouble in cheese factories, and is caused by bacteria breaking down the sugar in the milk and producing gas therefrom. This gas causes the appearance known to cheese-makers as pin hole or gassy curd. These harmful germs gain ad-mittance to the milk in the process of milking or after the milk is drawn from the udder. Particles of manure, stagnant water and dirty pastures con-tain this class of gas-producing germ in large numbers, and it is easy to see how they gain access to the milk by careless milking. Cows lying on the ground or walking through stagnant water get their hairy coats seeded with these noxious forms, and they are dislodged from the animal's coat into the milk pail by the movements of milking. The high temperature at which milk is usually kept during the summer favors their growth, and they consequently become very numerous in the milk. We have recently made several analyses of water sent from cheese factories, and have found therein large numbers of gas-produc-ing germs.

To avoid as far as possible the con-tamination from milking it is advisable before commencing (1) to brush well the cow's udder and that part of her thigh, flank and side next to the milker; (2) to rub the udder and teats carefully with a clean, damp cloth.

Bad Flavors—There are many well-known defects in cheese, generally in-dicated by such expressions as "off flavor," "not clean flavor," "tainted," "goose flavor," "yeasty," "bitter," etc., all of which are abnormal flavors, due in the majority of instances to noxious bacteria gaining access to the milk—sometimes by carelessness in milking, as explained above; some-times from carrying sour whey in milk cans, and other times from the use of contaminated well water.

The cheese in an Eastern factory was pronounced "off flavor," and an examination revealed the fact that the germ causing the trouble was in the well water, which was used in setting the vats. The water had acted as a starter, and a change in the water supply at once removed the trouble. The high temperatures of curing-rooms in the summer time fa-vor the growth of many of these un-desirable germs in cheese.

Color of Pigment in Cheese—A num-ber of abnormal changes manifested by the production of various colors in cheese are caused by bacteria. A com-mon result from such bacteria is red or rusty cheese, the discoloration being noticeable on the edges of the particles of curd. Blue, black and green cheese are also caused in this way, but not so frequently. Mottled or discolored cheese likewise belongs to this cat-egory.—Report of the Ontario Agricul-tural College Experimental Farm.

Love at first sight usually has an helress at one end.

# SYRUP OF FIGS



Acts Gently;  
Acts Pleasantly;  
Acts Beneficially;  
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its com-ponent parts are simple and wholesome and be-cause it acts without disturbing the natural func-tions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.  
For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

## Germany's Army is for Defense.

The German army, like the German navy, has been squeezed into exist-ence. Germany, open on every side to attack, has been the great battle-ground of Europe through all the cen-turies; and by constant pressure with-in and without the army has had its growth stunted. It was defense or death, and that, in spite of the commonly re-ported military aspirations of the Ger-man Kaiser, is the keynote of the sys-tem. The army must be made power-ful enough to defend the country from the attacks of any one power or all of them together. If it is necessary to march into France in the course of such a war, well and good; but that is not the fundamental purpose of the army.

## A Public Forest for Germans.

Emperor William, of Germany, car-rying out his purpose of converting the Grunewald into a vast pleasure ground for the use of the inhabitants of Berlin, has approved plans for new roads, playgrounds, picnickers' glades and restaurants in the forest. One of the Emperor's objects is to encourage outdoor athletics. The forest contains 11,550 acres. It is a royal hunting preserve but the foresters are now killing off the deer and wild boar there.

## Found Ring in a Fish.

Henry Buermann, of New York, found what he says is a solid gold wedding ring in the stomach of a fish. Buermann, who has a cafe at No. 8 Barclay street, stopped at a front street fish store and bought a half of a 16-pound cod. The cod had come from Boston on the Bay State cold storage car the night before, and was already nicely cleaned. But when he was preparing it later he found the ring imbedded in the ribs. The ring is more than a quarter of an inch in breadth, and bears the inscription, "Law to Lou, '89."

The best way to cure indigestion is to remove its cause. This is best done by the prompt use of Dr. August Koenig's Har-burg Drops, which regulate the stomach in an effectual manner.

In Hungary the legal age of an indi-vidual dates only from baptism.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CENEZ & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cenez for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obliga-tion made by their firm.

W. & T. B. TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDEN, KIRMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Drug-gists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The leech is the only animal which pos-sesses three separate jaws.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. 24 trial bottle and certificates free. Dr. R. H. KELSE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is a notable fact that most of the sub-jects of King Edward VII. are Hindoos.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, always cures colic, wind, etc. 25c. a bottle.

The dentist that hurts the most doesn't always charge the least.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Exports of cattle have increased twenty per cent. in five years.

## Where Connecticut Got Its Name.

It might be imagined that Connect-icut is called the "land of steady hab-its" on account of the exemplary con-duct of its citizens. But it obtained that title in a different manner. John R. Matthews told just how recently at the Waldorf-Astoria. "In the early colonial times," he said, "it was the custom to provide every one who as-sisted at a dedication, church build-ing or barn raising with a 'hooker' of good Jamaica rum. These functions, needless to say, were popular. When the charter creating Connecticut a crown colony arrived there was, of course, a celebration. The first gov-ernor, John Winthrop, refused to pro-vide rum and in his inaugural address deplored the custom of tipping, say-ing 'it did not lead to steady habits.' Thereupon the Nutmeg State had a title to hand down to posterity.

## Cleverest Woman Politician.

Miss J. N. Strong, private secretary to ex-Congressman Hawley, of Texas, is credited with being the cleverest female politician ever seen in Wash-ington. She is conversant with every county in Texas, knows every man of prominence in the State and attends to nearly all details of Federal patronage there. It is related of her that she once went to see a Cabinet Minister in regard to a place for a Texas constituent. The official was not disposed to give the place to her applicant, but in a pleasant and court-eous manner said: "I am sorry to disappoint you after looking into such pretty eyes." "It seems to me, then," was the quick answer, "that the eyes ought to have it." The Cabinet of-ficer was so pleased with the retort that he made the appointment.

## Price of White Star Line.

It was officially announced in Lon-don, England, that the purchase price of the White Star Line, on its joining the International Mercantile Marine Company, is \$53,497,180, of which \$15,736,180 is payable in cash, \$25,174,000 in preference shares and \$12,587,000 in common stock. The shareholders thus receive over \$50,000 for each 1,000 shares.

An aluminum alloy is now used as a substitute for copper in the manufac-ture of nails and tacks. The white metal is much cheaper and in every way as durable and desirable as copper.

## Odd Sunday Law in Scotland.

As an instance of the observance of the Sabbath in Scotland an Eng-lish paper tells of a postman having a route between Stirling and Blair-drummond. He was observed to ride a bicycle over his six miles on week days and to walk the same distance on Sunday, and when asked why, re-plied that he was not allowed to use the machine on Sunday. An investi-gation followed, and the postman's explanation proved to be correct.

## Chicago Through British Glasses.

Chicago's university professors are called "slangy freaks" by a recent British visitor, on whom all the hos-pitalities of the town had been "poured in sparkling showers." But as he also called its policemen "por-cupine hussars," honors are compar-atively easy between the cops and the faculty, anyhow, with the rest of the community looking on rather amused than otherwise.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism  
Neuralgia  
Headache  
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All Bodily Aches  
AND

## CONQUERS PAIN.

## RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indiges-tion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have ac-complished wonders, and their time-ly aid removes the necessity of call-ing a physician for the many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the sys-tem a general toning up.

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

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY:** gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Dose of teaspoonful and 10 days' treatment. Price, Dr. W. H. KEEFER & SONS, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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

**Your Hair**

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.