Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

Photo Public Workmen.

European inspectors take snapshots of men engaged on public work. The photos, in some cases, are more eloquent than any report could be. One showed a group of thirty men on a road-paving job. Two of the thirty were at work.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The New Megaphone.

The day of the brass megaphone is over. The latest thing in a megaphone mouthpiece is one built like a big morning glory, and colored accordingly, red, white or blue. They are very showy and dealers expect a big sale for them.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The game of chess is still taught in Russian schools.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The pack horses of Nagasaki, Japan, wear shoes of straw.

A dude preacher generally produces dead sermons. So. 46.

Celebration in Rural England.

In certain districts in England a mixture of butter, sugar, spices and rum, called "rum butter," is made when a child is born. A special bowl of the delicacy is hidden in some out-of-the-way place in the house. Then a number of young fellows of the neighborhood search for it. Sometimes they succeed in locating it and at other times they fail. After eating the rum butter a collection is made among those present, and the money contributed is placed in the bowl for the newborn child, and returned along with the bowl to the house where it was procured.

German Scholar Honored.

Kuno Fischer, the renowned philosopher and teacher of Heidelberg, among the most distinguished of living professors and the last representative of a great school of German scholars, reached his eightieth birthday recently. In spite of the old man's protests thousands of students who have sat at his feet gave vent to their reverential and affectionate feelings by messages and otherwise. Even the grave old senate of Heidelberg rose to the occasion and established an honorary Kuno Fischer prize. The great old man is rapidly declining.

There is a good deal of difference between the sensation of the Gospel and the gospel of sensation.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga." — $5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED: "IMITATORS OF GOD."

The Rev. Dr. John Reid Answers the Somewhat Narrow Criticism That Christianity is Narrow in Its Spirit and Contracting in Its Effect.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. John Reid, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, preached an eloquent sermon Sunday morning. His text was taken from Ephesians v:1: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children." Dr. Reid said:

The Revised Version gives a better and stronger translation: "Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children." Imitators, as children. Being children of God, be ye imitators of God.

Truth is practically always achievement, superstructure, the keystone, a last stroke. There are what the metaphysicians call "immediate truth," that is, truth in connection with which our knowledge is intuitive, and where it comes in as the direct and undeniable testimony of the senses, but as a general thing, acquired truth is the result of work done, the issue of a battle which has been won. In other words, truth has to conquer before it can command. But in conflict or warfare of whatsoever kind, disguise is ever a worse foe to meet than denial. And I suppose that what is frequently affirmed is probably true; namely, that the Christian religion has always suffered more from those who, sometimes intentionally and sometimes unintentionally, have perverted and misrepresented it, than it has ever suffered from those who have even formally opposed it.

There, for instance, is the somewhat trite criticism that Christianity as a scheme is narrow in its spirit and contracting in its effect: under it as a system men do not attain the highest possible development, and, therefore, they cannot display the fairest and finest fiber of human character; it developes the passive and uninfluential, more than the puissant and productive, elements of our nature; it keeps its hand on life's brake to check and hold in, rather than on life's throttle valve to open and let go; it is in face a lion, but in heart a deer; the thou shalt nots outnumber the thou shalts; there is an unmistakable flavor of pusillanimity, of cowardliness, of spiritlessness, which nothing every wholly removes from many of its principles and professions; repentance, humbleness, meekness, forgiveness of injuries, relinquishment of rights, submission to what cannot be seen, acceptance of what cannot be known—these are not among the heroic virtues. All this has been felt and expressed, not only by the superficial and scoffing, but by the respectful and thoughtful. And certainly it is all forceful. If it were true, it might be even fatal.

Yet from the beginning to end this whole criticism that Christianity is narrow in its spirit and contracting in its effects moves on a misconception. Human life can never be bound by a lifeless process. It is of necessity linked to a living Person. And in Christianity, it is the Almighty God who is the standard. Men are everywhere exhorted and expected to ascertain His will, to keep His word, to lay hold of His strength, to walk in His light, and so to adorn His doctrine in all things. It is the example of God that is published as the pattern. It is the purity of God that is put forth as the test. It is the will of God that is prescribed as the law. It is the love of God that is presented as the motive power. It is the glory of God that is pointed to as the end. It is the approbation of God that is urged as the inspiration and the sweet reward. Likeness to Godhood—that is Christianity's ideal of manhood; likeness; not simply a representation, but a reproduction; an image; a likeness which has its place, not in a oneness or identity of attributes, but in a oneness or community of life. In Him we live and move and have our being, said Paul, with all clearness and confidence. "For me to live is Christ," said the same great apostle to the Gentiles. Literally, for to me, that is, in my case, in so far as I am personally concerned, life is Christ. In my view and understanding of the term, life is but another name for Christ. Whatever of life, or of time, or of talent, or of strength I have, it is all His. "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." That man's great endeavor was, as near as possible, to reproduce in his life the life of his Master.

So here his exhortation to all others: "Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children." We have all known children who were so impressed with the characteristics of their fathers that we could never hear their form of expression or see their modes of action without thinking of those from whom their opinions and conduct had received direction and form. We say, chips of the old block; the father lives again in the son. Just so the true life of the Christian is, potentially at least, simply a reproduction of the life of the Christ.

"Imitators, as children of God." Whatever the sentiments we may entertain regarding the claims of aristocracy or the rights of democracy, we all make much of ancestry. The son of a lord may become a lord. The daughter of a queen is of the blood royal. Everywhere men believe in association. Family glory is a good introduction and a great help to any man who can lawfully point to it as his. The validity of that introduction is never questioned, the integrity of that help is never rejected, except where the man himself becomes personally deficient or personally degenerate. For doubtless everywhere, when it comes to the purely practical side of things, "what is he?" is of far greater importance than "whence did he come?" A big fruit from a little tree is worth more than a little fruit from a big tree, when it is fruit that the market is demanding. And what this intensely practical age demands is not so much ancestral trees as palatable fruit.

I confess that sometimes I have found it hard to preserve the proprieties when I have heard people boasting of ancestry. I have sometimes wondered what the ancestors would say if they suddenly saw the progeny. Paternity is not always easily recognizable in posterity. Neither in things material nor in things moral does past possession ever pay for present poverty. There must be some water in the channel to make a river out of it, and it is always the present water volume of the stream that determines the real water value of the river.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at
God's great judgment seat;
But there is neither East nor West,
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the
Earth."

These are strong lines of Kipling; brave words, wise and true. When it comes to the solemn strife and stress of life, "what" weighs more than "whence." "Every man in his own saddle" and "every tub on its own bottom."

Nevertheless, all people are disposed to recognize the possibility of high honor in honorable descent. But admit this to be true, and it carries its own serious claim along with it. It was the observation of one of the ancients that the burden of government is increased to princes by the virtues of their immediate predecessors. Commenting on the saying, Dr. Samuel Johnson, in one of his essays, remarked it as always dangerous to be placed in a state of unavoidable comparison with excellence, and that the danger is always greater when the excellence is consecrated by death. Privilege of ancestry means responsibility of heirship. Duly and morally considered, it can never be lordship. It is essentially stewardship. And "to whom much is given, of him shall much be required," is the law universally here applied. That is the principle underlying this whole matter. Children of God, be imitators of God. Noblesse oblige. Nobility imposes the obligation of nobleness. "Be ye therefore imitators of God, as beloved children."

Whence am I? It is the old question by which every man is confronted as soon as he begins to draw lines of distinction between himself and his surroundings. And here, as everywhere, no comment on the works of God like the word of God. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." That sentence scatters darkness and doubt. The world is not eternal; it had an actual and definite beginning. Man is not the child of chance; he has a Father in God. After that God had created man in His own image, formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul"—the masterpiece of divine ingenuity and power, in whom there is no recognition whatsoever of any higher physical life. "Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Divinely authenticated on heart and on brain, a being of heavenly aspirations, separated in moral and spiritual nature, as by an impassable gulf, from all other animal orders, man is at the head—rational, responsible, immortal.

How often we speak that word "immortal!" Man does not die—

"There is no death. What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

The good which a man does lives forever. And the good man lives in it. Augustine in his confessions. Calvin in his vindication. Watts and Wesley in the psalms and hymns and spiritual songs by which Christendom's praises are still attuned. Robert Raikes, the publisher, and Henry Duncan, the divine—the one still gathers the children and the other still guards the treasures of the poor. Throughout all Germany, amid their restless lives and the many temptations of their career, hundreds of young journeymen mechanics, who know not the name, still bless the hand of Clemens Perthes, the learned professor of Bonn, because he laid the foundations of the homes which open to them their hospitable doors. Yonder at Weimar, that "Necropolis of the poets of Germany," and hard by the grave of Goethe, who was the prince of them all, is the resting place of one whose fame was different indeed from theirs, but on whose tomb the epitaph runs: "Under this linden tree, freed from sin through Jesus Christ, lies John Falk. Let every strange child who visits this peaceful place diligently pray for him. And because he cared for little children, receive him, O Lord, Thy child, unto Thyself."

"Come forever! ever? No—for since our dying race began,
Ever, ever, and for-ever was the leading light of man."

How are we to explain this? What is the philosophy of such power over the ravages of time? My dear friends, we ought to take some things out of the region of speculative or ecclesiastical doctrine, where they seem sometimes to have been consigned. We cannot contemplate immortality simply as a doctrine of the Bible, or a teaching of the church. It is more. It is a vital power in the life. Given the Fatherhood of God and the immortality of man is the demonstration of human life.

Do you seek the strongest and clearest evidence of the existence of God? You take it with you wherever you go. You yourself are that evidence. "The argument from design?" You have it in your own body, the most wonderfully complete of all known organisms. "The argument from being?" In the consciousness of your own dependence, you have a conviction not to be gainsayed of Him on whom you depend. Created as he is in God's image, man is an epitome of all God's creation. He is a duodecimo universe. The human soul is a mirror which reflects God. It is true the image is marred and obscured; there is but little of the intuitive knowing; the traces of the inherent righteousness are very feeble; the flow of the essential holiness is torpid and inert—the image is a broken one; the picture is a moving picture; the lines in it are not straight; they are vibratory—but the likeness is there. To be a man is to have some perceptible trace in God.

My dear friends, however broken and marred the image may be in any, Christ is able to restore it in all. And that verily is the whole aim of Christianity: to bring us back to what God first intended us to be. Believers in Christ are in Him created anew unto good works and have renewed in themselves the whole man after the image of God in knowledge and righteousness and true holiness.

God Dominates All.

As the mountain of Fujiyama dominates the landscape in Japan, as the temple hills of Jerusalem commanded the scene far all around, so we believe God is to be exalted in this vast community, so as to dominate it all. The sense of God is not fading; it is increasing. To Him we lift up our eyes as unto the mountains. The church is to nourish this consciousness of God, and to express it in lives of spiritual power. Oh, then, how one comes to love the church when once her real mission is seen. We are set to invite the world to come to its only true home. Wandering hearts, uneasy consciences, troubled souls, come to the home of homes, in God's great love and blessed service. Let the gates open wide, that the multitudes may press into the home of their hearts. Oh, church of God, let your faith be large and bright, that the world may come home. Erect no false barriers that God would disown and more and more become a home to the children of men, through Jesus Christ, the Saviour.

The Christian's Answer.

This is the reply we Christians make to those who say that religion is mythical and that it retreats into some secret place where no mere intellectuality can wholly follow it. It surely is mystical in these intimate experiences of the soul, but does it not come forth again and move through the activities of human life, out in the open world a chastened, beautified and Christ-like spirit? This is our answer. Conscious of sin and imperfections, this is still our answer. God is our home. Slowly we yield our stubborn natures to His constant pressure. His presence is our best education. He is the great beautifier of human life. Differ as we may in our creeds and philosophies, this is the issue of religion, this is the product of fellowship with Him, our Father, our God, our eternal refuge and home.

An Impressive Spectacle.

When you stop to consider what the church of God is, the spectacle of hundreds of thousands, even millions, of souls wending their way to the places of worship throughout the land becomes impressive. Why do they come? What is the permanent element in life that maintains this vast interest? Changes occur among nations, institutions rise and fall, traditions wax and wane, creeds are made and unmade, and yet men continue to worship.

Lead a Simple Life.

Be content to lead a simple life where God has placed you. Be obedient; bear your little daily crosses—you need them, and God gives them to you out of pure mercy.—Fenelon.

"Poor White Trash."

Stanford White, the architect, has a fad for collecting statuary which often affords his friends a chance to air their wit. He has set so many sculptured figures on his lawn—Gramercy park and Lexington avenue—that he has had to put some later acquisitions across the street on the grass plot of his friend, H. W. Poor, the banker.

Oliver Herford, whose caustic wit does not all go into his books, passed these decorated lots with a friend from New Orleans.

"What's all that?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, just some Poor White trash," answered Herford.—New York Times.

To Put Police on Watch.

At Hartford, Conn., it is proposed to sound a certain alarm on the fire system immediately after each murder, as a signal to put the officers throughout the city on their guard at once. All suspicious characters could then be taken in hand on the shortest notice.

BROWN STILL POPULAR.

Brown will be held in more favor than ever in the coming season. It is remarkable how the color has lasted during the last couple of years. Unlike blue, green or red, brown goes completely out of fashion at times, reappearing for a season or two. Rarely has it lasted as long as during its last revival.

AS TO BODICE FULLNESS.

One must have sufficient fullness for the front of the bodice, and yet not too much, nor in the wrong place. The bodice must neither look baggy nor should it pouch. The fullness must be from side to side, but there must be little or no droop to the folds or pleats.

The fullness must be kept well to the front and not be allowed to push around under the arms.

The lack of pouching is especially noticeable in evening gowns, as distinguishing them from those made last season. Bodices worn in the daylight hours are permitted somewhat more droop.

The next arrangement of bodice fullness is more noticeable in profile than in front view.

CONTROL YOUR NERVES.

When you sit down to rest, be still, and do not start at every little noise. A long continued noise might have a wearing effect upon the nerves, but the little noises that are over in a moment hurt no one, and it is quite absurd to jump and start as some people do at them. Control of nervous movements acts beneficially on the nerves themselves; whereas, if the nerves are allowed to run riot, bodily health is impossible. Uncontrolled nerves are responsible for terrible disasters caused by panics in fires and other accidents, which often result in the loss of hundreds of lives. Giving way to nerves without a struggle for mastery over them is, therefore, not only very bad for oneself, but exceedingly selfish to one's neighbors. Every one should strive to attain a quiet, even manner under all circumstances, and then, when an emergency comes, the chances are that they will be able to act with cool courage.

IF YOU ARE GOING ABROAD.

For an ocean voyage and for short trips when in Europe, be content with as few clothes as you think will suffice. Here are some suggestions as to what have been found necessary and appropriate: A dark tailor suit, soft silk, flannel or cotton blouses, lisle, combination underwear, short underskirts, a wrapper, thick shoes, overshoes, slippers or low shoes, dampproof hat, raincoat, and a China silk, black grenadine or chiffon dress over black silk for evening wear at hotels. To this list it is advisable to add a rainy day dress with shorter skirt to save the tailor suit.

Some prefer pongee or wash silk night dresses, which may be easily washed and need no ironing. For a trip by sea it is a good plan to wear old underwear, which may be discarded at the end of the journey; so if worn underwear is mended and put aside in anticipation of a trip, a large laundry bill may thus be avoided.

Money and valuables may be carried in many ways, in safety belts, in envelopes of linen or chamois worn about the neck, or in safety pockets. Carry in your purse only what money you can think you will be called upon to use in the course of a single day.

RENOVATING A FARM HOUSE.

The problem of renovating an old farmhouse is always a fascinating one, says Harper's Bazar, in answer to a correspondent. The difficulties are often many, but one can enjoy satisfactory results all the more on that account. Gray paint, with white trimmings, will be very attractive among the green trees, especially when you have succeeded in covering it with ivy. Keep the gray as light as possible, so as to avoid the gloomy appearance which a darker color is apt to give. Your idea of keeping the rooms in harmony by using tones of the same color is a very good and very interesting to work up. Taking up the parlor first, let this have a pale yellow damask paper. Paint the woodwork white, and remove the rail, since it seems to lack purpose here. Have a rug on which old blue or dark blue is the predominating color, combined with yellows and browns. Cover your furniture with yellow and old blue brocade, but, instead of denim for your portieres, have a soft loosely woven mercerized cotton or linen, preferably of golden brown.

In the drawing-room, the woodwork can be painted white. For the walls two schemes have suggested themselves. Move your rail up until it is about four feet from the floor, for the first scheme. From the base board up to this rail have a golden-brown burlap, and from the rail up a heavy paper in large conventionalized figures of a rich yellow, toning into the brown of the burlap. For the second scheme move your rail up to within two feet of the ceiling, or, if you have a picture molding there, remove it entirely. Have a paper of the same character as that just suggested, but in shades of wood browns and tans. Above the rail have a plain tan paper and continue it over the ceiling. In the small room back of the dining room, have plain yellow or tan paper to harmonize with that in the dining room. The east bedroom would be very attractive with a dainty yellow and white flowered stripe on the wall, especially if you combine with this some of the fascinating English chintzes with corresponding design. Both will harmonize with your black walnut furniture. Upstairs the maids' room can be in Delft blue and white, and the other room in pink and white. Use white enamel furniture in both these rooms. Wax all your hardwood floors. Beware of a shellac finish, as it is almost sure to crack off. The color of the wood may be changed by applying any one of the many different dyes before the wax.

FOR THE BABY.

Many a mother is puzzled to know how to feed her young child. She knows how to feed a baby, she can manage a child of ten or twelve, but the little one at four is at a puzzling age. With a view to solving this problem, the students at Teachers' College have made out several model dietaries for a child of this age, in accordance with Prof. Atwater's standard. These dietaries formed a part of the exceedingly interesting exhibition just held by the domestic science department in the Educational Museum.

Professor Atwater's standard of nutrition for a child of four calls for twelve per cent. proteids, nine per cent. fat, .38 pound of carbohydrates and 1420 calories. The average, unscientific mother is not supposed to know much about fats and proteids, of course. The thing to do is either to accept the ready made menus of authorities on dietaries, or to model some of one's own very closely upon them.

Here is one of the Teachers' College series of a day's menus:

For Breakfast—The juice of half an orange, four tablespoonfuls of farina, half a cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one slice of bread, half a teaspoonful of butter, one cup of milk.

For 10 O'clock Luncheon—One cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls of stewed raisins, one slice of bread, half a teaspoonful of butter.

For Dinner—One ounce of lamb chops, two tablespoonfuls of green peas, three tablespoonfuls of boiled rice, half a slice of bread, half a teaspoonful of butter and half a cup of junket.

For Supper—One cup of milk, one egg, one slice of bread, half a teaspoonful of butter.

The peas and rice are to be served with butter. The slice of bread is cut half an inch thick, from a square loaf, and equals an ounce. The materials are weighed before cooking.

Highly interesting also is the hygienic outfit for an infant, with its pasteurizing plant, its schedules of quantities, and its little hospital bottles containing each the exact amount prescribed by the medical profession for stated periods in the infant's life—so many feedings a day for the first four days, up to four weeks old, six weeks, eight weeks and four months.

In this connection of especial interest is the table giving the cost of feeding a baby in New York City during the first year of its life. If you buy modified milk, it will cost you just $180; if guaranteed milk, then the cost drops to $52.75. But if certified milk is used, then one may keep a baby for only $41.80 for the whole year. All this milk is of superior quality, and comes from dairies with big names. The table ignores the seven-cents-a-quart baby, and the three-cents-a-quart skim milk corner grocery baby is not in it.—New York Tribune.

FASHION NOTES.

Burnt orange is the very latest tint in leather.

Walking skirts of cream rep share favor with the linens.

Tan bags with braided handles of a darker shade are just out.

Colored leathers are to be more used than for many seasons past.

It is said that the new jacket will certainly be long and close fitting.

Many military ideas are prominent in the new autumn leather exhibits.

Already sleeves are beginning to spring direct from the shoulder line.

Browns and tans, combined with creams and greens, will be much worn.

There seems to be a decided tendency toward the evolution of handbags without frames.

A mottled seal in every conceivable shade to match a variety of costumes is a novelty.

Fancy a hat of cigar brown tulle with crown of nasturtiums and saucy tulle strings.

The would-be modish girl will need to make her fall coat sleeves tight for fashionable wear.

A collar much liked is the buttonholed embroidery band edged with a frill, a colored ribbon running around through the band to tie in a bow in front.

Carriage, flat-iron, envelope, vanity, Peggy, Boston, auto, avenue, military, promenade double frame Netsuke and chatelaine bags are with us, which will give milady a large choice to pick from.

Fighting "En Deshabille."

It is reported from Laio-Yang, says the Westminster Gazette, that owing to the heat the soldiers often fight in their underclothes. The most remarkable instance of fighting en deshabille is the famous Battle of the Shirts, which took place in 1544 on the shores of Loch Lochy, in the Highlands of Scotland, between a band of Frasers and MacDonalds. The day was so hot that the combatants threw off not only their plaids, but the rest of their clothes, and went at it in their shirts. Even then the heat was unbearable, and many, wearied with the big two-handed swords, rushed into the cool waters of the loch and fought there with their dirks. Lord Lovat, whose desperate valor earned for him the name of "Cruaidh Choscar" (the hardy slaughterer), and his son were killed. In fact, it is said that only four of the Frasers came out of the fight alive, and not many more of the MacDonalds, who, however, secured the victory.

The promoters of the Irish Industrial Exhibition of 1906 are getting on. They have gathered in £100,000 of the £150,000 they aim at before beginning the building.

Election Returns That Interest All Parties.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 902

WINCHESTER
RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.
"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.
ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

Impatient Mosquito.

It was in a well-regulated family of mosquitoes that had recently moved hither from New Jersey.

The wife said to the husband:

"For pity's sake, Spiker, go and see what that child is crying about!"

Dutifully the husband arose from his bed and went into the children's room.

When he returned his wife said:

"Well, what was the matter with little Prober?"

"Nothin' much," responded her good-natured husband, "except that he said he hadn't had a good feed of crude oil since he left New Jersey, and he was just starving for it. I gave him a dose and he went to sleep contented. By the way, we must lay in a new supply to-morrow. We're all gettin' a little run down for the lack of it. We'd better move to Forest park."—Baltimore American.

ANCIENT, BUT IT GOES.

Feebles (about to be operated upon for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blank, come over.

Dr. Sawem—Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah—

Feebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.

PREVERSE.

"What a beautiful lawn you have!"

"Yes," answered Mr. Nagley's wife, "my husband keeps it that way."

"He must be very industrious."

"Yes. He never misses a day with his lawn mower; although I could scarcely get him to touch it until the neighbors began to complain about the noise it made."—Washington Star.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER
A VALUED FRIEND

"A good many years ago I bought a FISH BRAND Slicker, and it has proven a valued friend for many a stormy day, but now it is getting old and I must have another. Please send me a price-list."

(The name of this worthy doctor, obliged to be out in all sorts of weather, will be given on application.)

A. J. TOWER CO.
Boston, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN COMPANY, Limited
Toronto, Canada

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Wet Weather Clothing, Suits, and Hats for all kinds of wet work or sport

ALL EMERGENCIES IN THE FAMILY OR ON THE FARM FOR MAN OR BEAST
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
KILLS PAIN
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