

### Frog Skins For Gloves.

The latest in the realm of glove-making is glove of frog skin. This skin is said to be the finest and toughest leather in the world. The demand for them is not great, but of sufficient dimensions to make it worth while to manufacture.

### Dances at Servants' Balls.

Queen Victoria has not danced at a state ball since 1860. But she has frequently at the tenants' or servants' balls at Balmoral trodden a measure with some of her favorite attendants.

### Brougham of Gold and Silver.

The finest brougham in the world is owned by the Maharajah of Ghened, one of the wealthiest of East Indian potentates. The handles of the doors of this brougham are of solid gold, while the rest of the carriage down to the tires of the wheels, is of silver.

The marquis' crown bears four strawberry leaves and four pearls. In France the strawberry leaves are replaced by leaves of parsley wrought in gold.

### What \$100 Will Buy.

3 mos. course in Wood's New York School of Business and Bookkeeping, Tuition, Room, Board, the unlimited supplies of securing 4000 positions. F. E. Wood, 7th Ave. and 125th St.

### England Uneasy Over Short Crops.

The failure of the crops causes general uneasiness in England.

### 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 the insertion of the fluid into the ear. It is the only cure for deafness. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed the mucus secreted by the lining of the tube accumulates and the tube is closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever. Nine cases out of ten are cured 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 can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent by circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### There is a Class of People

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

### Half the Fun

Of getting up in the morning is in washing or bathing with Dreydoppel's borax soap. Full pound bars at all kinds of stores. Genuine Dreydoppel. Genuine fun.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 25¢ per bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I believe Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my life last summer. Mrs. ALICE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 30, 1894.

Is afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25¢ per bottle.

### THE CHIEF THING

In Maintaining Good Health is Pure, Rich, Nourishing Blood.

The blood carries nourishment and furnishes support for the organs, nerves and muscles. It must be made rich and pure if you would have strong nerves, good digestion, sound sleep, or if you would be rid of that tired feeling, those disagreeable pimples, eczema, or scrofula. No medicine is equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood. It is a medicine of genuine merit and will do you wonderful good. Try it now.

### Hood's Pills

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

### Sewing Machines on Men-of-War.

Visitors on board war vessels in the Navy Yard will very likely see among the sailors scattered about the decks smoking, talking, and so on, a sailor at work with a sewing machine. It is a hand machine, and has a pretty heavy base, so that it can be set down on deck and worked easily without shifting its position. The machine is owned by the man working it. On a big ship like, for example, the battleship Indiana, carrying a crew of 400 men or more, there would probably be found as many as a dozen sewing machines; on a third-rate cruiser, a smaller vessel, such, for illustration, as the Detroit, there would be apt to be four or five sewing machines. The machines are often owned by sailmakers and sailmakers' mates; but they may be owned by sailors; any man on the ship might have a sewing machine if he wanted to. Space is valuable on a vessel, and so only hand machines are allowed, and to bring a machine aboard permission must be got from the commanding officer. It is not to be supposed that every man in the ship would want a sewing machine; as a matter of fact, comparatively few men do; and those who want to take one aboard are not likely to find any difficulty in the way. A sailor who has a sewing machine makes and repairs garments for himself, and he does work for others for pay. There are not so many sewing machines on the vessels of the new Navy as there were on those of the old; the sailor nowadays makes up less of his own outfit than he formerly did; he draws more completed articles from the Government; but there is still plenty of work to be done aboard ship with sewing machines, and some money to be made with them yet.—Chicago Tribune.

### Cost of Tunneling.

About thirty years ago the Mont Cenis tunnel, nearly eight miles long, was constructed at the rate of one kilometer per year, and each kilometer cost \$1,200,000. Nearly ten years later the St. Gotthard tunnel, nine and one-fourth miles long, was constructed at the rate of two kilometers a year, and cost \$800,000 per kilometer. The Simpson tunnel, which, when completed, will be the third to perforate the Alps, is to be twelve and a quarter miles long, will advance four kilometers a year and cost \$600,000 per kilometer.

### BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. J. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nassau, N. E. Sold by all Druggists.

### LIFE IN THE KLONDIKE.

#### HOW THE PEOPLE KEEP HOUSE IN THE GREAT GOLD FIELD.

##### Winter and Summer Habits and Customs—All Trading Done in Gold Dust—The Mosquitoes Are There—Interesting Facts About the Natives of That Region.

From all accounts, it would seem that the Klondike region is a sort of earthly paradise; no fighting no shooting, no lynching, no theft.

It's curious, too, for there are in Forty Mile Post, Dawson, Circle City and other mining towns, saloons by dozens, gambling hells, few women and plenty of men just like those who used to die with their boots on in California.

No one ever locks a cabin door. You can leave a few thousands in gold dust lying around loose, and no one will steal it. This forbearance is not so remarkable as it seems. If a thief did steal when there is nothing to break through he couldn't spend his money or leave the country unsuspected.

The upper circles of the Yukon Valley usually dwell in commodious homes of boards well banked up with tailings to keep the cold out, and measuring some twelve feet by fourteen. A common household ornament is a hole in the floor, through which the owner can descend and dig pay dirt in the frosty bowels of the earth when he has time. Cooking is done on sheet iron stoves, very light and small, lugged over the Chilokot with other belongings. There isn't generally much to cook on the stove except the three "Bs"—bacon, beans and bread.

In summer there is fresh fish; in winter also, if a man cares to brave cold feet by standing on the ice to fish through a hole chopped in it. Besides, the hole has a way of freezing up again rapidly.

The cold is not so terrible a bugbear as many imagine. The air is very dry, and it causes no discomfort to work out of doors with the thermometer at thirty below. General humidity makes the cold as well as the heat worse to bear.

Miners generally wear in winter the native dress of skin trousers and parka, with boots of seal or walrus skin, made by the coast Indians. The skin trousers are made of woodchuck pelts or fawn-skin trimmed with white wolfskins. Women wear the parka, or skin coat flched from the fawn or wolverine, but they have to deny themselves the pleasures of dress reform so far as to wear light short skirts over their leather breeches and boots. In summer one can dress as in New York.

##### Housekeeping is most primitive.

Men are in vast majority, and it is customary, as it was in California, for them to select partners and live two in a "shack," or cabin, to save household and divide expense. In winter there are no means of bathing without extraordinary trouble. The snow seldom lies more than three feet deep, there are no thaws to make crust on its surface, and all winter traveling is done on shoeshoes.

Prices are extraordinarily high, and vary according to circumstances, so that one can hardly tell what they will be next spring, when the new crowd gets into the diggings. Beef at fifty or seventy-five cents a pound is perhaps a fair example. Last winter, because the preceding summer had been a bad one for salmon, bacon had to be fed to the sled dogs at a cost of twenty-five or forty cents a pound. And there have been times when a dog was worth \$300 to kill to keep some miner with plenty of "dust" but no "grub" from starving.

There are physicians in the Klondike and there will be hospitals at several points, established by the Sisters of Mercy from Montreal. Last winter there was a benefit performance in Circle City, when a quarter of beef "snaked" into the country on a dog sled, was raffled off for \$400 for the hospital. Now Circle City is pretty well deserted, and the hospital will be needed more somewhere else. There is still a post-office at Circle City, and mails come and go every month in winter, by carrier to Juneau.

##### In summer what a change there is!

The thermometer rises frequently above ninety. Men work sixteen and eighteen hours a day, slaving out the dirt they have been digging out all winter, and drop dog tired into their banks at night to dreamless sleep. They can't vary their food only a little. Fresh salmon are usually plenty, but game is not. Hence the great bane of the country is scurvy. It is avoided by drinking a great deal of lime juice. A better way would be to get fresh vegetables into the country, and there is no doubt that they could be grown with perfect success, not perhaps at Circle City or Dawson, but four or five hundred miles farther south, on the Tagish or Teslin Lake, and boated easily down stream towards autumn. True, the season is short, but growth is very rapid while it lasts. Many vegetable crops require but a short time to mature. The Danish settlements in Greenland, quite as far north as these lakes, have pretty fair vegetable gardens. The men who first get into business as market gardeners, supplying the Yukon basin with fresh vegetables, will need no gold mines.

Surveyor Ogilvie thinks that there may be room in the upper Yukon region for 2000 fairly good farms. General farming will never thrive in this region, in his opinion, but the special industry of supplying fresh vegetables and meat, under admitted difficulties compensated for by high prices—that's not the same thing at all. The day hasn't come yet when you can get a nice Georgia watermelon in Dawson for twenty cents. Indeed, watermelons can't be raised on the Yukon. Mr. Ogilvie's thermometer showed frost four times last August. So far as cattle are concerned, they can be driven into the mines, and kept fat on bunch grass all the way.

Gold dust is the money of the Klondike. It is reckoned at \$17 an ounce, but is hardly worth so much, the samples assayed in San Francisco running rather lower. Nobody, seller or buyer, minds about enough gold dust to be worth a dollar or so. Nearly every man carries a pair of scales.

Gambling is the great passion of the miner everywhere. "Easy come, easy go," says the philosophical miner who loses at the table the dust he got by aching toil with the pick or at the sluice.

There are children in Klondike now, and a school is to be ready for next

season. There has been a school at Circle City and another at Forty Mile. With all its faults, with all the dirt and privation and the scrold strife for gold, there is something simple and fine about this mining society. There are no snobs in it, no liveries except the livery of toil; no very rich men and few extremely poor; no thieves except those who practice the permitted theft of the gaming table. One man is in literal truth as good as another; there is chivalrous regard for women, kindness for misfortune and ready courage for emergencies. It is primitive society with its faults and its virtues, which are not the faults and virtues of the festering towns. There is manliness, at any rate; and there are genuine human women, with the charm that comes of open air living and plenty of exercise.

The curse of the country—as of any gold region—is its instability. There is no use making pleasant homes in a mining camp. If it succeeds, the residents all expect to "make their pile," and "mosey for the States." If it fails, every one will be off for fresh diggings and leave the shacks pathetically deserted. At one time the finest house in all Alaska was in Circle City. It cost \$3000 to build, but its owner was probably as ready as any one else to desert the place when the news of Klondike came.

There can be almost no books or pictures in the Klondike, or the Yukon fields generally. Freight charges are high on the St. Michael's route, and weight is eliminated as far as possible from a man's pack when he tackles the dread Chilokot pass. The dreary landscape, the almost perpetual sunshine of winter, which compels the resident to use snow glasses, if he would not be blinded, makes life weary and lacking in variety. There is some relief when the magic summer brings out and scanty vegetation at a bound, further up the Yukon, but in its middle stretches the forms of flower and tree are monotonous, indeed, almost beginning and ending with moss and scrubby little trees. Nature's poor attempts at landscape painting are, at the best, soon marred by man. There is no occupation that spoils a country faster than mining. The great heaps of "sickens" or tailings disfigure every stream, and the face of nature is all cut and gashed and hacked with prospect holes.

Mosquitoes are the plague of life throughout Alaska and the Northwest Territory. Schwatka says they sting the bears as to drive them crazy. When the poor animals are driven by hunger down to the river in mosquito time they are so bitten about the eyes as to become blinded, when they die of starvation.

##### Managing Swarms.

Swarming is always a sure sign of prosperity in the apiary, and is attended with profit if given good attention. The first swarms that issue are always the best bees, as they are usually strong in numbers, and they contain the old queen, which is the principal object, as she is already fertile and will begin laying as soon as they are ready to begin housekeeping. First, or "Prime" swarms, as they are termed, are the cream of the colony, and are more valuable than the parent stock they issue from.

First swarms usually store more surplus honey than any other, and in every respect keep in the lead throughout the season, and the only objection to them is that, as they always contain the oldest queens, sometimes the queen is too old to successfully carry the colony through the following winter. There is a wide difference between first and second swarms from the same colony.

Second swarms are accompanied by a young queen, and one that is not fertile, and she takes the chances of fertilization after beginning housekeeping, and as this requires her to take wing away from the hive, she stands one chance out of ten of becoming lost, and if so, the colony will do no good whatever of its own account, as they have no brood from which to raise another.

Since exploring the interior of a beehive we are no more at a loss to know when to expect swarms. The weather being favorable, we can tell to a certainty the day, and almost the hour they are likely to issue. Bees begin to construct queen cells eight days previous to swarming, and at any time during this period we can ascertain their time of maturity by the advancement of construction. The cells will be sealed over about the eighth day, and at this time the swarm is due.

Second swarms will issue eight days thereafter, at which time the young queens will hatch. If we desire the colony to swarm but once, and not again after the first swarm has come off, we can prevent it by taking out all but one cell, or take all the cells out, and introduce a queen. It will be seen that the cause of second swarms in the surplus of young queens, and to deprive them of these, will prevent further swarming.

Swarms when not interfered with, will usually settle and hang in a cluster near their hive for several hours before leaving. It is only a rare exception that they go directly away, and it is best not to molest them, but simply keep in sight of them until they settle, and when well settled get them in the swarming box and take them to the hive. For arresting swarms a little force pump and a pail of water is the best, but it is necessary unless the swarm takes wing the second time, and then it is but a small per cent, that can be induced to settle again with any kind of prevention.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

##### The Snow Goose.

Snow geese are exceedingly graceful and beautiful birds, of about twenty-eight inches in length. They are sometimes known as White Brant and

##### Stamp Denominations.

Of the 250 stamps which have been issued the values have ranged from one cent to \$5000. Five dollars is the highest value among postage stamps, but newspaper stamps reach the \$100 mark, while a revenue stamp may represent \$5000.



##### Management of Late Cabbage.

There is nothing better than frequent cultivation of cabbage to make it grow. Every time the soil is stirred, and especially in such warm, wet weather as the whole country has lately had, there is liberation of plant food in as large amounts as even a gross feeding of cabbage can require. It is in such seasons as this that care must be taken to upset late cabbage and loosen some of their roots so as to check growth. Without this the largest cabbage will split open and will soon spoil.

##### Causes of Poor Milk.

From many farm houses come complaints that the milk seemed unusually poor, or, at least, the cream failed to rise in a satisfactory manner. In most of these cases the cause may be found in the fact that the milk has been set where it was so warm that it soured before perfect separation could take place. In some cases, however, dampness and poor ventilation are responsible. Temperature of milk room should not go much above seventy degrees, and ventilation must be good.

##### Peach on Plum Stock.

It may be worth while to remind fruit growers and farmers that the peach may be often successfully budded on plum stocks. If the trees are intended for planting on a heavy clay soil, they will last longer and be more productive if budded on plum stock than if budded on peach. The peach naturally succeeds best in sandy soil, though it needs an extra amount of mineral fertilizers there. On a well-drained, heavy soil the peach succeeds well enough on its own stock. Only on very wet soil should it be budded on the plum.

##### Managing Swarms.

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##### Cabbage.

The cabbage does not rank high in nutritive food value, consisting as it does almost wholly of woody fiber and water. Yet it has an important place among the vegetables handled by the grocers and in the home vegetable garden, for the housewife would hardly know how to arrange her winter menus without including it. Moreover, it is to the interest of the farmer to give a space in the garden or cornfield to cabbage, for any surplus not made use of in the house is very acceptable to the stock, and greedily eaten by it. It does not really pay to raise cabbage for feeding purposes, but a little extra supply needn't be wasted.

The most inexpensive way of raising cabbage for the home demand, and one that is at the same time the least troublesome, is to take it out of the garden and plant among the potatoes in the cornfield. Simply sow the seed where the cabbage is to grow, and avoid all the trouble of transplanting, watering, etc., which are important factors in farm work and apt to prevent the cabbage patch from attaining adequate dimensions. The average man dislikes to break his back over a few cabbage plants, and the task is apt to devolve on the women, who, of course, haven't backs to break. The crop will not be as early, but there will likely be plenty of it, which is a compensation.

The seed may be sown when the corn is planted, or earlier if desirable; later also if more convenient. Sow in hills, same as corn or potatoes. Eighteen inches or two feet is the proper distance in the garden, where space is to be economized. The cabbage will of course receive the same cultivation as the other crop, and very little hand work will be necessary as the cultivator will keep the weeds down.

For the ordinary grower, or the man who merely grows a home supply, it is not necessary to bother about early and late varieties. A quick-growing variety may be sown the last of June or even, with a little coaxing, the first of July, and make good heads. Or seed of an early sort sown late answers every purpose of a late variety.

The cabbage worm and the flea beetle are the chief insect pests of the cabbage, though aphides or plant lice sometimes attack the heads and prove troublesome. For the flea beetle, which works on the young plants, a dusting of fine road dust, or Scotch snuff, is effective. The worm is a more troublesome foe, and years when it abounds one might as well surrender the cabbage patch. The best remedy is sprinkling (spraying) with paris green in solution before heading begins. Afterwards, of course, it should not be employed. Sometimes the butterflies can be trapped early in the season, thus diminishing the supply.

The cabbage prefers a rich soil, generously supplied with manure. By gratifying its preference we get mammoth heads, but invoke a danger. It is awfully aggravating to have the heads fill up and keep on growing till they burst and turn themselves inside out, being then of no earthly use. The usual remedy advised for this is twisting or loosening the roots, the idea being that the plant devotes itself to repairing the damage done to its root system, and the head stops enlarging. But in actual practice this often fails, and I have come to the conclusion that when the bursting has once begun there is no use trying to stop it, and the only way to save the head is to pull it up and feed it to the hens, cows or sheep. The safest and surest way is to take the heads in charge before the bursting begins, and as soon as they are solid and full tip them to one side, or loosen the roots by twisting the roots a little. This will stop growth and hasten maturity, and the heads will remain firm and solid all winter.

bia River, and Audubon notes that he has seen them in every part of the United States which he has visited. The young geese are gray. At what period they become white is not definitely known. One that had been captured while young remained gray for six years, when in two months' time it grew to be a pure white. Every spring these birds migrate to the North, and it is a curious fact that the old, white birds go first, followed a week or two later by the young or gray ones. Dr. Richardson is authority for the statement that they breed in the barren grounds of Arctic America. The young are able to fly in August, and by the middle of September they have departed for the South. They mainly feed on rushes, insects and berries, and in turn are very excellent eating themselves, but are rarely domesticated.—New England Homestead.

##### Protecting Tomatoes From Frost.

By exercising a little extra care, the season for ripe tomatoes may be prolonged for two or three weeks beyond the usual period. As soon as there are indications of frost, cover the tomatoes in the evening with some kind of canvass or old blanket. Between the rows of tomatoes drive sticks about four feet apart and nail strips of boards on the top at the height of the tomato



vines. Place the covers over these, letting the edges extend to the ground, where they must be fastened so that the wind will not blow them off. Leave no opening or the frost will get in. I prefer a heavy cover made of blankets, as this will often protect the vines when light canvass will fail. If the work is carefully done the tomatoes will stand a great deal of cold weather.—Lewis O'Fallon, in American Agriculturist.

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### Cats and Rat in Happy Family.

Shall the dove follow the eagle's flight? inquires the poet rhetorically. He expects a negative answer of course. Perhaps some day he will not receive it, for stranger cases of animal intercourse have been observed. In a workman's room at Parkhead, Glasgow, in November of last year, might have been seen a cat nursing a young rat with three of her own kittens. How she came to adopt the rat, deponent saith not. The cat was valued as a ratter.

### Sandow's Royal Woman Rival.

Sandow has a rival, if reports are to be believed, who will probably not meet him on the field of battle. This is the Archduchess Maria Therese, of Austria, who is the strongest woman in the world, and certainly the strongest among the curiosities of the collection. One of the latter was captured thirty years ago in Windsor Forest.

- ### Uses of Fruit.
1. To furnish the variety of the diet.
  2. To relieve thirst and introduce water into the system.
  3. To furnish nutriment.
  4. To supply organic salts essential to proper nutriment.
  5. To stimulate the kidneys, increase the flow of urine, and lower its acidity.
  6. To act as laxatives.
  7. To stimulate and improve appetite and digestion.
  8. To act as antiscorbutics.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

### The Queen's Aviary.

Queen Victoria has a large aviary, in which she takes keen interest. It is situated on the private road between Windsor and Frogmore. Several wild turkeys imported from Austria and two beautiful golden eagles are among the curiosities of the collection. One of the latter was captured thirty years ago in Windsor Forest.

### WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

#### To Cure Female Ills—Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors.

A woman is sick; some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story. She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the woman, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician. It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ills with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and being a woman, it was easy for her ailing sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering. In this way she was able to do for them what the physicians were unable to do, simply because she had the proper information to work upon, and from the little group of women who sought her advice years ago a great army of her fellow-beings are to-day constantly applying for advice and relief, and the fact that more than one hundred thousand of them have been successfully treated by Mrs. Pinkham during the last year is indicative of the grand results which are produced by her unequalled experience and training. No physician in the world has had such a training, or has such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills, from the simplest local irritation to the most complicated diseases of the womb. This, therefore, is the reason why Mrs. Pinkham, in her laboratory at Lynn, Mass., is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own suffering who will not take the trouble to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.



GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

## Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

### STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

## 1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES

\$75 TO ALL ALIKE.

The 5/8 Nickel Steel Tubing used in 1897 Columbias costs more than any other steel tubing on the market. The expense incident to this construction is justified by the advantages which it enables us to offer to the rider, both in safety, stiffness of tubular parts and consequent ease of running. This is indicated by the regard in which '97 Columbias are held by all riders.

1897 Hartforders.....\$50  
Hartford, Pattern 2..... 45  
Hartford, Pattern 1..... 40

POPE MANUFACTURING CO., Hartford, Conn.  
If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

### What Brings Release From Dirt and Grease? Why, Don't You Know?

## SAPOLIO

ARDSE can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drunk habit. Write Benova Chemical Co., 26 Broadway, N. Y. Spare hours, though may be profitably employed. Good openings for towns and cities, well as country districts. Write for particulars. T. M. KELLOR, Kankakee, Wis.

### DO YOU SPECULATE?

I have exclusive information on two stocks; \$100 invested immediately will make \$500 in 30 days. Write Mrs. H. H. Wall, N. Y.

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