



WOMANKIND

WOMEN TOY-MAKERS.

Thirty Million Toys Consumed Annually in the United States.

There are 15,000,000 children in the United States, each one of whom consumes at least two toys a year. These toys laid together would form a belt reaching from New York to San Francisco. The making of them is a huge industry in which the factors are machine, men, and women. The machines do the hard labor, the men attend to the mechanical part, and the women add the artistic elements and put on the finishing touches. New York City is the most important center of the trade, and is supposed to turn out nearly one-half of all the toys made in the United States. The work is irregular, being at a maximum from July to November, and at a minimum from Christmas to April. A few toys are made exclusively by women. These include several varieties of dolls, paper figures, Christmas-tree decorations, toy flowers, and dolls' trousseaux. With such toys as patent dolls, dolls' houses and kitchens, Noah's arks, and the cheaper mechanical affairs, the work is very evenly divided between the sexes. Strange to say, women seldom, if ever, succeed with mechanical toys. On the other hand, it is just as rare for men to master the art of putting on a doll's complexion or coloring a wooden cow so as to please the juvenile heart.

The trade was formerly very unhealthful, but so many have been the improvements of late years that most of the former drawbacks have passed away. The workrooms are well ventilated and lighted, and the accommodations praiseworthy. About one-third of all the work is done at home. This is particularly the case with dolls' raiment, creations in paper, cloth, and tin, and the coloring of dolls' faces. The wages paid differ greatly. Each shop or factory has its own system. In factories wages vary with the skill of the operator, and run from \$3 to \$8 a week. The more common practice is to pay by the piece. When this is done the operative's income runs from fifty cents to as high as \$2 a day, and averages about eighty-five cents a day.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

House Gowns for Winter Wear.

Gowns to wear in the house are so essentially feminine and dainty this season it is small wonder that much time, thought and expense are expended on them. They are so different from the street costumes and allow for so much more exercise of individual taste that women take an especial interest in them. They are not necessarily expensive, especially this year. In this respect they differ from the street gowns, which call for perfection of workmanship as well as good fit. House gowns, the term as used this time, including tea gowns, include the gowns that are worn in the house or that are smart enough to wear to an afternoon reception or to the theatre, but are too elaborate in design or too tight in color or texture for street wear. A very good model for one of these gowns is made with a long skirt and has no trimming whatever, but in front and at the sides are rows of narrow tucks put in to form a yoke shape, stitched down so that they give no unnecessary fullness, and yet make the skirt hang well. With this skirt is worn a smart blouse of lace or satin, embroidered net, jetted or spangled, and with a basque that is longer in front than back. A yoke of tucked chiffon and jet embroidery, and a belt and sash of chiffon, add to the soft effect of the gown, while the undersleeves of chiffon are gathered into a band of embroidery at the wrist.—Harper's Bazar.

Laughable Ways of Earning Money.

The women folk of the Methodist Church at Oxford, a small town in Kansas, agreed recently to earn the money to make some necessary church repairs. When they had succeeded they held an experience meeting, at which each contributor related what she had done to earn her dollar. Some of their doings make very laughable reading.

Mrs. M. Collins said that one night she was wondering how she was going to earn any money when her husband came in very tired and said he would give a quarter to have his feet bathed. She bathed the feet and earned the quarter. A few days later her husband was tearing around the house hunting for his overboots and said he would give half a dollar to know what he had become of them. She told him she had sold them to the rag man and demanded the half. This made seventy-five cents of her dollar, and the other twenty-five cents she got by making three sunbonnets.

Mrs. Fred Barnes picked peaches and washed dishes for a neighbor. Miss Zulu Cole engaged in a great variety of employments. She got five cents for washing Mrs. Middleton's dishes, ten cents for doing some sewing for her sister, five cents from her uncle for keeping her mouth shut five minutes, five cents for killing three rats, fifteen cents for sweeping the sidewalk in front of two stores, ten cents for dressing up as a darkey and dancing the cake walk and five cents for popping some corn.

Miss Lydia Mills made fifty cents by mending the harness and making a new halter for the cow.

Miss Lettie Morrill got fifty cents for doctoring a sick calf.

South American Women.

The men in South America hold their women in the highest regard. Not only do they accord them distinction of outward deference, but they guard them with an earnest solicitude that protects them from every care, and they bear for them every burden that man can carry for women. The chivalry of the olden times survives among these people, and it is doubtless one reason why the women are so contented with their lot. A charming woman assured a writer contributing

to the Woman's Home Companion that the South American women make the best wives in the world. After marriage the woman is as one lost to the world. Her career is finished as far as matters outside her domestic affairs are concerned. Her duties consist in bringing up her children, and in exercising a mild sovereignty in her domestic domain. There are no women's rights conventions, no woman's temperance societies, no "daughters," no mother's meetings. The wife knows nothing of the family finances and she is not consulted in the consideration of her husband's serious affairs. South American women are very charitable, and are kindness itself to the poor people in their neighborhood, as they send portions of bread and meat every day to their poor neighbors.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Style in Stationery.

Some people use one kind of writing paper from year's end to year's end, regardless of the changes of fashion, but the majority like to keep up to the times in this as in everything else. Fashions change in writing paper, engraving, etc., as in everything else. For instance, a year or so ago the square envelope was used exclusively and the oblong one looked very old-fashioned indeed. Now, the positions are reversed; the only stylish envelope is oblong and the square shape quite passe. Two sizes of oblong envelope are de rigueur—one, the smaller, for notes, is about three inches wide and five long. The larger style, for letters and mostly used by men for all their correspondence, is about three and three-quarter inches wide by five and three-quarter long. This difference of three-quarters of an inch seems trifling, but in reality it makes a decided change in the appearance of the envelope.

There are several new styles of writing paper out this season, but most women prefer the heavy linen, or the bond, old blue vying with cream white for first place as far as tint goes. Etamine and French couille, or orange, are two of the latest novelties. The former takes its name from the open-meshed dress fabric whose weave it closely resembles. They are both ideas that originated in France.

The Tucked Gown Reappears.

The tucked gown has appeared again but made in rather different style. The blouse in smooth tucks that are stitched down or trimmed with cross-bands of lace, the upper part of the skirt tucked half way down is banded with heavy lace or embroidery and below the embroidery a pleated ruffle. There are a number of new materials that come already tucked. Tucked waists in silk are much in evidence. There is a tendency to band all skirts made of thin fabrics. For example, one of the newest skirts of crepe de chine has a tight-fitting yoke about four inches deep, and from it falls an accordion-pleated skirt, which is banded into as small a compass as is possible to allow enough freedom for walking, with three four-inch bands of stitched cloth. Heavy lace and appliques of panne, silk or cloth are also used for these bands.

The Monogram Under the Ban.

Fashion's mandate has been issued in London and Paris to banish the very tiny monograms used so long for marking writing paper; so, of course, we cannot be behindhand and we follow suit, and now have a large, strongly outlined monogram as the latest style. They are really a welcome change from the very small ones as they are so much more substantial, showier, and give so much character to the paper. Their comparative high price will keep them exclusive for some time to come.

Very Chic Bows.

Perky, twisted-looking bows of panne velvet are very chic. At the neck of a modish cloth coat is such a bow in reseda. Ends continued to the bust line, where another corresponding bow is formed.



FRILLS OF FASHION

Violets are still the most popular flowers worn; they are tied with gold ribbon, the ends finished with violet tassels.

A black broadcloth gown trimmed with ermine or frogs of black and white braid is one of the strikingly novel costumes.

White chiffon with gold thread and laid over gold tissue is one of the latest and prettiest fancies for vests, collars and the like.

Special favor is shown to black in gowns, costumes, cloth and velvet wraps, gloves, and simple elegant millinery for the winter.

Of all the skirts that have made their appearance this season there is none more popular than the skirt cut with the large, deep, shaped flounces. Colored veils dotted with cheville in a vermicelli pattern are one of the winter's fancies, and brown to match the hair, worn with a brown gown, is especially chic.

The new khaki tints are almost conper so much red is used in their composition. Red is to steadily grow in fashion's favor until next spring, so that by next fall it will supersede all other tints in vogue.

Triple shoulder-capes are a feature of many of the three-quarter or full-length wraps of the season, the edges finished variously with a narrow band of stitched cloth or velvet, a tiny roll of fur, or three rows of fine gold braid. The finish at the neck is a Kaiser collar, and just in front shows a white satin stock and a dainty lace cravat.

Hand-painted evening gowns of mousseline de soie are one of the fads of fashion not altogether new, but a novel phase of this sort of decoration which may appeal to the eccentric woman comes in a report from London. The painting, or a continuation of it, is done on the bare shoulders after the gown is put on, to extend the sprays on the bodice. Certainly the craze for novelty has reached its limit in this odd fancy.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS

One wants to avoid making a "spot" of a plaster cast. One small cast on a dark wall with nothing about it in the way of pictures or books would be apt to prove the only visible thing in a room. On the other hand, when a cast is large and important, it may be treated with the dignity that one observes in hanging pictures. There is, for example, that famous group of "Singing Boys," by Luca della Robbia, in bass-relief, from the lunette of the Duomo at Florence. This deserves a place to itself over a mantel-piece, or a panel at one side of the room may be given to it. So, too, many of the Madonnas, always in bass-relief, may be treated as one would treat pictures.—Harper's Bazar.

A Hint to the Furniture Buyer.

In buying furniture for any part of the house many things are to be considered. Expense is only one of the issues. If service is limited, that which has little or no ornamentation is most suitable, because there will be a great saving of time in dusting and caring for it. Dainty china can be bought in the cheaper wares, and many a heartache will be spared if this and not the costly pieces are broken. Hours are spent in wearisome, nerve-racking shopping where minutes would suffice were proper thought given to the needed articles, and careful lists made out beforehand. Elaborate household equipments in any department mean time, strength and money to keep in repair. Where there are no proportioned to the means, shoddiness and shabbiness are sure to ensue.

Table Linen.

Fine, white table linen is always the best taste at dinner. What is known as double damask is always desirable, if it is fine and of small pattern. Good, fancy weaves of linen like the crepe-like monie cloths, find some favor. The cloths which have napkins to match in the regular dinner size, three-quarters of a yard square, are finished with a hemstitch hem, which is sometimes ornamented with an insertion of heavy linen lace. Lace insertions in table linen are generally reserved for tea cloths and the lunch cloth. The breakfast cloth is usually plain damask, with napkins five-eighths of a yard square. Colored cloths are little used by people of refined taste. The table center, which is placed under the low jardiniere of ferns or flowers that so often ornaments the center of the table, seldom shows any color, although it is frequently a piece of exquisite needle work in white. Simple napkins or dollies for boiled eggs, corn and some times for rolls, are used, and fancy dollies of various sizes for plates and cups, where the polished top of the table is uncovered. Table mats are out of date, as the heavy blanketing used under the table cloth at meals sufficiently protects it from hot dishes. Do not allow table linen to freeze in winter, because it is easily cracked by being folded when in a frozen state. Dry it in the house, even at the risk of it turning yellow. It can be easily bleached on the spring grass in the sunshine.—New York Tribune.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Chocolate Ice Cream—One quart of rich cream, one-half pound of granulated sugar, two ounces of chocolate, two teaspoonfuls extract of vanilla. Rub the chocolate to a smooth paste, first adding a little milk. Stir all together and freeze.

Berlin Pancake—Roll out dough slightly sweetened and shortened, as if for very plain doughnuts, cut in circles like a biscuit, put a teaspoonful of currant jam or jelly on the center of one, lay another upon it, press the edges tightly together with the fingers and fry quickly in boiling fat. They will be perfect globes when done.

Pigeon Served with Broth—Clean and truss four pigeons and half cover them with boiling water. Add an onion, a bay leaf, half a carrot and a tablespoonful of parsley. Simmer until tender. Season with a teaspoonful of salt and a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper. On slices of toast make nests of well-seasoned spinach and dispose the pigeons on these. Serve hot with the broth thickened to the consistency of cream.

Scones—Mix one and a half ounces of cream of tartar and three-fourths ounce of bicarbonate of soda with three pounds of flour, and rub in three ounces of lard. Add three ounces of sugar, one-half ounce of salt and eight ounces of well washed and dried currants; make a hollow in the centre and pour in sufficient buttermilk to form a dough. When thoroughly mixed form it into shapes, put them on flat tins, brush them over with egg and bake in a moderately hot oven. They may be eaten hot or cold.

Boston Brown Hash—Chop up the remains of either cold beef or mutton to the amount of two cupfuls or less. Take the same quantity of cold mashed potatoes, half-cup of bread crumbs and a tablespoonful of butter. If the potatoes and meat have been seasoned properly when cooked no salt will be required. Into a deep dish put a layer of the potatoes, then one of meat; then the crumbs. Add the butter in small bits; moisten with one-half cup of gravy; put a layer of potatoes on top. Dip a knife in milk, smooth over the top, dust lightly with pepper and bake until brown.

HOW SHE GOT A PENSION.

By Unintentionally Killing Her Trooper Husband in a Fight for Her Life.

A pension has been allowed recently to the widow of a soldier of the Sixth United States Cavalry for whose death the beneficiary was responsible. While this startling fact would seem to debar the widow, the peculiar and interesting circumstances of the soldier's demise rendered it proper for the pension officials to pass favorably upon her application.

It appears that the soldier, according to the Coroner's verdict, came to his death May 7, 1888, through choking with a leather watch chain in the hands of his wife while she was protecting her life. The widow's statement before the jury disclosed a remarkable series of incidents, and was corroborated in all essential respects by other witnesses. She testified that her husband had been drinking heavily for a week. She had gone to him at 12 o'clock and told him that dinner was ready. He made no response, and after the meal was finished, and the diners had gone, he came and told her to prepare dinner at once. She at first remonstrated, but observing a strange look upon his face, became frightened, and began to do as he commanded.

The husband then said with an oath that he was going to kill her and struck her, knocking her against the table. The wife then fled from the house, thinking to find some of the men about the place who would quiet or restrain her husband. She ran to a field where men were plowing and sought their interference or protection. They refused, saying they could do nothing with the man. Meanwhile he had gathered up the baby, mounted a horse and followed in pursuit of her. The husband rode up to his wife, who begged him not to hurt her. He replied, with an oath, that he would break her bones, and would kill her; that she must die. He then threw the baby to the ground, pulled his six shooter from his belt, tried to make his horse run over her, and reached out trying to strike her with his revolver. As he leaned over he fell from his horse to the ground on his side and back. In falling he fell against his wife, knocking her down. She jumped up, threw herself upon her husband, intending to get his revolver away from him. She laid hold of his leather watch chain, which he wore around his neck. This leather guard fastened with a slip-knot. The wife clutched the chain with one hand and with the other held one of her husband's hands. She was exhausted, and lay in that condition for four or five minutes. He did not struggle, but made a queer noise in his throat.

When the woman recovered she arose, hid the revolver, and ran to the house. When the men went to where her husband lay they found him dead. The wife had unintentionally strangled her husband. Her pension has been granted, and to-day she is drawing \$8 a month.—Washington Evening Star.

Mustn't 'Own' Their Engines.

The railroad engineer who "owns" his engine is not in favor with his superiors. Complaints about trivial matters are likely to be made against him, and soon he finds himself without a berth. The phrase "owning an engine" does not mean that the engineer has acquired title in his iron horse. The expression is used of a man who has been with a certain engine so long that he becomes a part of it. He knows its every peculiarity; he feels its every protest against a heavy load, and he nurses it and coddles it as if it were his child. He dislikes to run the engine at top speed for fear something will happen to it, and in consequence his train is frequently behind time. He takes a grade at half the rate he should, and he runs cautiously down hill. In a word, he "owns" his engine.

Of course this is all very nice and idyllic, and it is the kind of a thing a person likes to read about in stories of the railroad. But plain, practical railroad men look at it differently. They argue that the best engineer is the man who never fails to run his train according to his running time, the man who is never behind and seldom ahead. So it comes about that the engineers who makes a master of that which should be his servant wonders who has a grudge against him. But it isn't a grudge; it's business.

The Unparalleled Century.

One hundred years ago! What a remarkable story the panorama of the closing century reveals! In 1800, our country was a plucky fledgeling, healthy, vigorous, ardent in hope, high in resolve. Our total population was less than 5,500,000. Germany and Britain each had four times our number, Spain twice as many, and even little Portugal had as big a family of sons and daughters as Uncle Sam. West of the Mississippi all was wilderness. We had thirteen little States and few cities of prominence except Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston and Charleston. The entire revenue of the United States Government under our first administration was only \$4,500,000, while it now costs annually \$98,100,413.33 to defray the expense of the Government of Greater New York. Washington was then a new settlement, with only a few thousand population, and had been only lately made the capital. The total wealth of the country was roughly estimated at \$200,000,000, or a very little less than \$40 per capita.—Success.

Protective Coloring and Form.

The sea is full of wonders of protective coloring and form, and there is one real chameleon in it—namely, the chameleon shrimp. This, like its land counterpart, changes color from minute to minute—now green on the sand, now yellow on the sand, and again dark brown under the shadows of some projecting rock. There is another quaint little fish which haunts the weed tracts of the Gulf Stream, and there builds its nest and lays its eggs like a bird rather than a fish. This animal—the antennarius—is not very easy to see owing to its similarity to its surroundings. It imitates in color the weed it lives in, and, like the chameleon, constantly changes its color.

Poison From Pineapples.

The juice of the green pineapple is accredited in Java, the Philippines, and the Far East generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their spears and daggers, and to be also the "fingernail" poison formerly in use among aborigine Javanese women almost universally. These women cultivated a nail on each hand to a long sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death.—London Globe.

Electric Ray Cure.

One of the novelties in medical treatment is the "electric ray cure." The Princess of Wales recently gave an expensive apparatus to the London Hospital, and now every day patients may be found comfortably seated in reclining chairs in a circle around the "light room." From the ceiling an electric lamp is suspended, with lenses so arranged as to concentrate the light upon the sufferers. A nurse stands behind each patient and presses a glass lens on the spot under treatment.

It is confidently asserted that the large decrease in infant mortality in this country during the past decade has been brought about in no small measure by the universal use of Castoria—it being in almost every home.

Trees are obliged to branch out for themselves.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Peppin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

It seems queer that the more weight a man gains the more ungainly he becomes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children cures colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 35c. a bottle.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but a rolling mill usually gathers the dust.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—W. W. SANUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

There are ninety-six cities in Cuba of over 1000 inhabitants.

Frey's Vermifuge, 25 Cts.

Eradicates worms. Children made well and mothers happy. Druggists and country stores.

There are five routes from London to Paris.

Carter's Ink has a good deep color and it does not strain the eyes. Carter's doesn't fade.

In Marion, Ind., a law firm bore the name of Robb & Steele.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROSS'S PAIN-EXPELLER. It is simply instant and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Bad Manners in London Streets.

Weak, nervous and elderly people are often made very uncomfortable by the overcrowding of the London pavements in the more frequented parts, while busy men are driven to despair by the obstacles to direct walking. Of late the inconvenience experienced has been increased by the fact that the public of London are, on the whole, less orderly and well-mannered than those of a previous generation. The deterioration of public manners of the men, and especially of the boys, in the streets is a subject of constant remark among those whose memory carries them back only ten or fifteen years.—The Lancet.

Ages of British Cabinet Officers.

Here are the ages of some of the members of the British Cabinet: Lord Halsbury, seventy-five; Lord James of Hereford, seventy-two; Lord Salisbury, seventy; the Duke of Devonshire, sixty-seven; Chamberlain, sixty-four; Lord Ashbourne, sixty-three; Sir M. Hicks-Beach, sixty-three; Mr. Ritchie, sixty-two; Lord Cadogan, sixty; Lord Lansdowne, Lord G. Hamilton and Hansbury, all fifty-five; A. J. Balfour, fifty-two; Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, fifty-one; Aker-Douglas, forty-nine; Lord Londonderry, forty-eight; Gerald Balfour, forty-seven; Long, forty-six; Broderick, forty-four, and Lord Selborne, forty-one.

FOR GOUT, TORPID LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.

No medicine in the world can relieve you like the Natural Mineral Laxative Water, provided by nature herself and discovered more than 30 years ago and now used by every nation in the world.

Hunyadi János

Recommended by over one thousand of the most famous physicians, from whom we have testimonials, as the safest and best Natural Laxative Water known to medical science.

Its Action is Speedy, Sure and Gentle. It never gripes.

Every Druggist and General Wholesale Grocer Sells It.

ASK for the full name, "Hunyadi János," Label with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Importer, Firm of Andreas Saxelescher, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

Criminal statistics show that Italy furnishes more political assassinations than all other countries combined.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Coughs, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough and consumption, 25c.



RRRRRR

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Headache, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sprains, Bruises, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERVIEW—Half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a radical agent known that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

50 Cent Bottle. Sold by Druggists. BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER

PAY 52

WITHOUT FEE. Success is guaranteed. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents. No special rates for long terms. Address: N. Y. City.

The Pencil Trade.

The German pencil trade is suffering severely from competition of American lead-pencil makers. The ingenious labor-saving machinery of American factories and their large scale of production and especially cheaper prices at which they can supply themselves with cedar wood, are the chief causes for the failure of German makers to hold their own. The fact is that Germany is practically dependent upon the United States for her supply of cedar, and the best of the wood is kept in America.—The Manufacturer.

The Parisian Lapdog.

There are to-day 45,000 lapdogs in the city of Paris. They have almost as much attention after they are dead as during their comfortable lives. The dog's owner pays ten francs a year to the city during its life. If it takes sick it is taken to a special clinic for the treatment and housing of dogs in poor health. After it dies it is taken to a cemetery which is kept in excellent condition from the proceeds of the money obtained from the price paid for the burial plot.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an uneven dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

The Philadelphia directory shows nine men who bear the name of Thomas Thomas and eleven known as Robert Roberts. But William Williams outnumbers them both, as there are eighty-six citizens thus named.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascara helps nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascara Candy Cathartic, genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has G.O.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

There are 348 self-propelled vehicles of all kinds now in operation in Chicago.

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. CENEY, Catarrh Cure, Props. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

W. E. & T. R. W. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The doctors say that there is more nerve nutriment in corn than in wheat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 50c.

High angle fire is that fired from guns at an elevation exceeding fifteen degrees.

UPRIGHT

Straight and strong is the statue when the twists and curvatures of

Lumbago

are cured and straightened out by

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