One of the few exclusively important imported British products used in our country is chalk. It comes from the banks of the River Thames, being obtained nowhere else in large quantities. In its crude form, remarkable flint fossils are sometimes found, usually the remains of fish. The process of manufacture from the natural state to that of a form when it can be utilized is When received at the mill the chalk

Chalk from England.

Ledger.

is put into great machines and ground in water, then floated off into vats of water, where all the impurities and foreign substances are precipitated, the water being afterwards drawn off by a series of filtering operations, and the soft residuum dried by steam heat and exposure to the air; the substance is then reduced to a powder of different degrees of fineness by grinding in burr milis and belting, when it is ready to be packed in barrels and shipped for use, among the largest consumers being the rubber goods manufacturers; rubber, in its crude state, being sticky, unmanageable and available only for very simple purposes, becomes vulcanized and hardened by adding to it chalk while it is hot, thus rendering it suitable for the various uses to which it is put.

As is also well known, a large quantity of chalk is employed in the preparation of paint and putty, being termed whiting when in this form .-Boston Transcript.

Master Key in a Finger Ring.

A Cincinnatian, lately returned from England, says he saw a rather novel innovation in the way of a master key. At a country place at which he stopped he was surprised to see the host unlock the gateway with a small key, which was hidden in his seal ring, and further was surprised when the host unlocked his secretary with the same key. The American was curious to know something about the key, and he was told it unlocked every door in the house, including the wine cellar, the cases and the closets. But this key was the only one that would do this. The butler's key unlocked his domain, the housekeeper hers, but they could not unlock each other's doors. The master key was the only one for all. As he wore it in a ring, he would always have it with him. Ornithological Repartee.

## "What's the matter?" asked the

bluebird. "It's that horrid husband of yours!" yelled the catbird. "I was sitting on the current bush with a big, fat berry

in my eye and he flew down and gob-"What a pity!" exclaimed the bluebird, sarcastically, "that he disturbed

the current of your thoughts!"-New York Press.

Destructive Storms Along the Coast. Reports of maritime disasters along the coast come in thick and fast. People who "go down to the sea in ships" should bear in mind one thing in particular, namely, that it is highly desirable to take along a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for sea sickness. Nausea, dyspepsia, billiousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness and kidney trouble, all succumb to its beneficent and

It's a poor article that can't get a testimonial of some kind.

Chew Star Tobacco-The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

When cats fight in the dark they always

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1 SS. FRANK J. CHENEY Makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will now the sum of Over Manual Programmes. County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, Seal A. D. 1886.

A. W. Glebasov.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, Strial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Look out for colds

At this season. Keep

Your blood pure and Rich and your system. Toned up by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then You will be able to

Resist exposure to which A debilitated system Would quickly yield.

Write Quick scholar

ACTUAL BUSINESS TAUGHT To Make a Needle. Railroad Fare Paid. FOSITIONS GUARAN. Georgia-Alabama Busin Macon, Gronota, made,

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

AUGHTER-PROVOKING STORIES FOR LOVERS OF FUN.

Domestic Fixture-Putting Him to the Test-The Most Reliable Method-Presentiments-More to the Purpose-Com parative Antiquity-The Sufferer, Etc. His wife can fire china, He's clever with a gun; But, as to firing Mary Aun,
They vow it can't be done.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Putting Him to the Test. He-"I would die for you!" She-"Really? Go and ask papa for ny hand."-New York Journal.

The Most Reliable Method. Dorothy-"Have you read that ar ticle on 'How to be Beautiful?' " Anna-"Yes; but I think "e hest way is to be born so."-Puck:

Its Origin. Tramp-"Will yer kindly give er nungry mortal er bite ter eat? Fer de past t'ree days-" Lady-"Say nothing but saw wood."

Comparative Antiquity. New Yorker-"That vase was dug ip in Pompeii."

Chicagoan-"Tm a lover of curios nyself. I've got a shaving mug that was through the fire."—Puck. Her Only Hope.

Lazy Sallie-"What are you going to do when your constitution is all worn out?" Progressive Peggy—"Live on my by-laws."—New York Journal.

More to the Purpose. Lord Hamercy-"You've no publication in America like our Burke's Peerage to tell you 'Who's Who.'' Miss Gotrox—"No; but our Brad-street tells you 'What's What."

Best He Could Do. "I asked little Tom what physical eography was."

'Did he know?" "He said he guessed it was a kind of geography that boys had to learn or take a licking."

Presentiments.

"You say you felt it in your bones that there was a burglar under your

"Yes; you see, I stuck my foot out from under the covers and he grabbed it."-Detroit Free Press.

He Overlooked a Point. Mr. Saphead-"They say that all beautiful people are weak-minded, don't you know."

Miss Pretty-"That may all be, Mr. Saphead; but you must not forget that all weak-minded people are not beau-

The Sufferer. "I see in this account of the wedding supper that 'the table groaned with

the delicacies of the season." "Yes; but I'll bet that was nothing to the groaning of the man of the house when he had to pay the bill."-Philalelphia North American.

Admiration.

"Do you consider the Electoral College a desirable institution?" inquired the man whose mind is on the nation. "Well," remarked the nervous the fact that I never yet heard of an Electoral College yell."—Washington HIs Injury Located.

"And where was the man stabbed?" asked the excited lawyer of a phy-

"The man was stabbed about an inch and a half to the left of the medial line, and about an inch above the umbilious," was the reply.

"Oh, yes; I understand now; but I thought it was near the Town Hall.'

A Pitiful Position. Miss Goodgirl-"What are you thinking of so intently?"

Young Gayboy-"Well, if you must know, I was thinking what the result would be if I should suddenly grab you and kiss you." Miss Goodgirl-"Oh, Mr. Gayboy, how terrible for you to have such thoughts when no one in the world

could possibly come to my assistance!" Her Vindication. "No," said Briggs, "my wife didn't seem to be very badly frightened when we heard that the hotel had caught

fire, in spite of the fact that our room was on the thirteenth floor." "How was that?" "Why, the first thing she said, when we awoke and heard the commotion, was: 'There, now, Joe Briggs, maybe

you'll not be so ready to laugh the next time I tell you thirteen's an unlucky number.' "-Chicago News. Literary Opinion. "I'd like your candid opinion of this new novel," she said to the young

man who talks literature a great deal. "Are you sure you want my candid opinion? "Yes. I wish to know exactly what

you think of it without prevarication or concealment." "Well, to be downright honest with you, I think it is one of the greatest

books whose advertisements I have ever read."-Washington Star.

The Victim. "May I ask what is going on in the village?" asked the observant stranger. "We're celebrating the birthday of the oldest inhabitant, sir," replied the native. "She's 101 to-day, sir." "And tell me, pray, who is that

little man with the dreadfully sad prominent business men of the countenance who walks by the old "That's her son-in-law, sir. He's been keepin' up her life insurance for out fortune, surrounded by the conthe last thirty years."-Tit-Bits.

Origin of the Name. The origin of the name "doll" has

baffled some of the wisest and most learned, the majority of whom have at last come to the conclusion that it comes from "Dolly," the diminutive of "Dorothy," a favorite name for girls in England two hundred years ago. The word "doll" is not found in common use in our language until the middle of the eighteenth century, and, as far as one can discover, first appears in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1751, and the following quotation: "Several dolls with different dresses, made in St. James street, have been sent to the Czarina to show the manner of dressing at present in fashion among English ladies." Prior to this, the word used to describe the favorite playtling of all girls in all countries and in all ages was "baby," which is to be found together with "poppet" or "puppet" in this sense in the works of most of the great earliest

A needle passes through eighty dis- of bad eggs, which have thrown so tinct operations before it is perfectly much opprobrium on the Irish prod-

THE CZAR'S CURIOSITY.

He Destroyed His Daughter's Doll to See I How the Mechanism Worked.

The heavy burden of autocracy has not destroyed all the boyish instincts in Nicholas II.'s disposition, as the following anecdote, heard at a dinner party given in honor of a gentleman of M. Faure's escort in his late journey, proves. The President, after having searched all of the best Parisian shops to find some toys worthy of the two little Grand-duchesses' acceptance, and, having bought the everlasting golden rattle for Miss Tatiana, was in despair for something out of the common to give Miss Olga. He at last chose two wonderful dolls, one got up as an elegant lady, the other as an overdressed little girl; and, after much difficulty, a most complicated piece of machinery was inserted, thanks to which, when wound up, the lady and lier daughter begin a ludicrous bit of conversation, which is finished by the little girl crying because she is not allowed to ride a donkey on account of her gauze dress.

The baby Grand-duchess was delighted, but not more so than her father, who, it appears, spent an hour on the floor with the child, listening to the squeaky dialogue between the dolls. But the time came when the Princess had to go to bed, which she did very reluctantly. As for the Emperor, he remained an instant in the boudoir after her departure with the two clever artificial ladies who had taken his fancy, while the Empress. M. Faure and some ladies and gentlemen of the Court were talking in the next room. Suddenly a strange noise like that of an infernal machine was heard, followed by a loud cry of dismay, and everybody rushed to see what it was.

There was the Emperor, safe and sound, but with a dismal face, looking at the dolls, which he had partly undressed to find out the secret hidden in their bosoms, while the dolls were chattering away as if they would never stop. The Empress, unable to restrain her temper, snatched up the carpeted board on which were standing and shaking the two precious ladies, and, after having crushed her husband with a withering eye, she said to a gentleman near her: "Please send this away; it is too bad, indeed. The Emperor spoils everything he touches.' But Nicholas looked so penitent and the mishap was so funny that she could not help laughing.-Philadelphia Times.

The Habit of Saving.

Now that the good times are marching upon us, filling the farm and the factory, and making the people cheerful and the country glad, it might be well for all to remember that the best way to profit by the depression is to save something out of the new prosperity for any other possible season of idleness and distress. With the vast abundance that this country has known, the habit of economy has come slowly. Many have seen the wisdom of it, and they are our rich people and the owners of our lands and industries and banks and various profitable properties. But the great majority of the people have lived up to their incomes, and when the wages stopped or the salary ceased, grim want stalked in. And so good men and well-bred women had to go to charity to keep from starvation; had friend, "I can't help admiring it for to sacrifice their pride and accept of the public bounty, because in days of prosperity they had forgotten

the future. Saving comes easily when it is once Do not spend more than you When Peter Cooper earned \$1 begun. he lived on fifty cents of it, and the other successful men will testify how hard the struggle was to save the first money and how easy it was after the habit had been formed. We are going to have some of the greatest years the world has ever known, but no one should let that prospect delude him into spending all he gets. There is safety only in saving .- Leslie's Weekly.

Cut Off His Own Leg to Savo His Life. Tattooing is not nearly as common among savages as it was before the influence of missionaries began to be felt. Many of the natives of the South Pacific islands, however, still keep up the practice. Every native boy, when he reaches the age of eight years, must submit to the needle. It is a peculiar fact that all Samoaus are tattooed alike. Devices representing animals are never used. The tattoo marks run from the waist to the knees in intersecting lines resembling the small checks sometimes seen in cloth fabrics. The lines are so close together that at a distance a nude native appears to be clad in a pair of

blue knickerbockers. As an illustration of the capacity o. the Samoan to endure pain, the following incident will suffice: A boy, eighteen years old, named Mua, injured his foot on a jagged piece of coral. Gangrene set in and he realized that his leg would have to be cut off to save his life. No surgeon was at hand and the boy decided to perform the operation of amoutation himself. He tied a string tightly around his leg above the knee, and, seating himself on the ground, severed the member at the knee with an ordinary

sailor's jackknife. The rude flaps of flesh were bound together, covered with healing leaves, and, strange as it may seem, the lad recovered. Samoans regard any exhibition of the consciousness of pain as an evidence

The Farm a Training School. If anyone will take the trouble to inquire into the early life of the most South, he will find, with scarcely an exception, that those who have been the most successful started life withservative, healthful influences of the country; laboring upon the farm in summer and attending school in winter; taught in early life how hard it is to make a dollar and how easy it is to spend it; cultivating habits of systematic industry: accepting the labor of life as one of its duties, to be performed with promptness, vigor and

cheerfulness. There are barefooted boys who to day follow the plow, clad in coarse garments and living on the plainest food, who will in twenty-five years be the leaders in the business world and the presidents of our great railways and the directors of the policies of this Government. Such boys are having their hardships in early life, to be followed by great achievements and triumphs and wealth and honor in later life. They are going through a severe training, but time will demonstrate its wisdom .- Atlanta Journal

| Irish Eggs. Ireland has 13,000,000 fowls, and might raise many more, and Irish egg merchant, are endeave ing to devise some safeguards against the shipments far less difference in the best butter made by deep and shallow setting and by centrifugal separating than dairy-\_ luots.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cellar Wintering. Bees may be successfully wintered ir cellars, if properly managed, but it takes care and experience in most cases to make a sure success of it. A cellar used for bees should be for bees alone and not for other purposes, from the fact that a cellar that contained decayed fruits and vegetables would not be as healthy for bees, besides frequent visits to the cellar would annoy the bees and may result in disaster to them. A part of a cellar that is securely partitioned off exclusively to itself might answer, if proper precaution is always taken on entering it, or doing any work in it while the bees are there. - Agricultural Epitomist,

Cut Straw on the Floor.

It is well to again call attention to the importance of using cut straw on the poultry-house floor after cold weather begins, as it serves to keep the house warm. Leaves are also excellent, but the supply is soon exhausted. It is important to cut the straw short. If only one inch in length, all the better, and use it liberally, spreading it on the floor to a depth of two or three inches. When feeding whole grain to the hens scatter the grains in the cut straw, and do the same with millet-seed. The hens will be induced to scratch, which will be beneficial to them, promote the appetite and induce laying .- Farm

Influence of Stock on Scion.

The Academy of Science, Paris, France, sends out a report of the effect of the stock on the scion in the case of two pear trees, fifteen years old, which had grown side by side in a garden where they were apparently subject to the same conditions, with the exception the stocks into which they were grafted. The variety was the Triomphe de Jodoigne, and one was grafted upon a seeding pear, the other ipon a quince. Each tree bore about 300 fruits each year, and for three years the fruits when mature were collected, compared and analyzed. The color of the fruits was very different, those upon the pear stock being green and those on the quince stock golden yellow, with a decided rose blush on the side toward the sun.

Ten fruits from the quince stock averaged to weigh 406 grams, against 280 grams on the pear stock. Both fruit and fruit juice on the quince stock had greater density, and it also exceeded that on the pear stock in acidity and in contents of sugar. The sugar was in the proportion of eleven kilogrammes of the quince stock to

seven on the pear stock. These observations were in the main confirmed by others made some years ago on Winter Doyenne scions on seeding pear and quince stock .- Boston Cultivator.

Hints on Dairying. As a rule, with any kind of setting now practiced, the cream will all be at the top as soon as the temperature stops falling. It will, if the temperature is run down to forty-five degrees or below. The more rapid the cooling the more rapid the separation. It is not well to go below freezing.

It is best to remove the cream while the milk is sweet, so that the milk can be fed sweet to the pigs or calves. No good dairyman favors letting the milk more than slightly begin to change before skimming. To lopper is positively bad, et the milk as it renders it impossible to remove the cream without taking too much caseous matter with it. When cream is added, thoroughly stir and mix it with the mass. Add no cream for twelve hours before churning, as it will not ripen and churn, and will

therefore remain in the buttermilk. The cream should be churned as soon as it becomes slightly acid. If gins to cut and waste the butter fats. Some, however, let the cream go so far as to even lopper. This gives a positive lactic-acid flavor to the butter, which many like, while the extra amount of caseine retained in the butter makes up in weight for the loss of

some of the finer fats. It was claimed by the elder Voelcker, chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and by the late Professor L. B. Arnold, that the finest-flavored and longest-keeping butter is churned from sweet cream and is free from caseous matter; while some claim that such butter is insipid in flavor and does not keep

But sweep cream must be ripened by oxidizing before churning, and experimenters say that it must be churned at a lower temperature than sour cream in order to secure the best yield. The best temperature in which to ripen cream is about sixty degrees. It should be kept cool, not below forly degrees, and the temperature be slowly raised to the desired point of ripening and churning.

The oxidation requires shallow setting or some other method of exposing the cream to the atmosphere. In all deep setting, souring the cream becomes necessary to develop flavor,

as the oxidation is only partial. The natural butter flavor, developed by oxidation, is milder than the lactic-acid developed by souring. Hence it is that many consumers prefer the latter, which they are used to. as nearly all the butter is made from

The contradictory opinions in regard to sweet-cream butter appear to come from different ways in which the cream is handled, only a few knowing how to do it. But if one only makes good sweet-cream butter it demonstrates the fact that it can be done .-Colonel T. D. Curtis, in Farm, Field

Farm and Garden Notes. Fowls do not wear overcoats.

Only a little crack or nail-hole-Only a small head roosting near said

little crack or nail-hole-but? Only a little cold contracted from the little draught-but? It's roup. Clear, cold water is a great thing in butter making, but hot water is quite

as essential. Better cover the sides and roof of the poultry house with tarred (or other) roofing paper, then there will be no cracks.

Don't let the animals become poor by trying to winter them too cheaply. Judicious feeding and care the year round is what we are after. The pigs will, if given the oppor-

tunity, do much cleaning where threshing was done out doors; so will the chickens, and without tearing the ground up so much. Let those who are building up their

flocks and herds not neglect to head them with the best animals obtainable. These can be bought right, while scrubs are dear at any price. When it comes to quality, there is WOMAN'S WORLD

Gowns For Nightwear on Trains, Pretty gowns for nightwear on steamers and trains in cool weather are of twilled flannel. They are in striped pink, blue and in darker and less attractive colors. They are prettily made with feather-stitched tucks down the front and collar and ruffles at the wrists embroidered in simple designs. They are said to wash admirably.-New York Times.

The Cuirass Bodice.

The cuirass bodice of shimmering jet spangles and fine beads, embroid ered in a spreading design or sewn in close bands on net and chiffon, was a very conspicuous feature of the variety in dress at the Horse Show. This glittering armor was not always of jet, however, for both gray and white chiffon, heavily embroidered with steel or silver, were prime favorites. Entire hodices of iridescent spangles on black net were also to be seen.

Women's Pockets.

Ladies fifty years ago, when going on a journey by stage coach, carried their cash in their under pockets There were no railways opened in Wales then, and people who had not a closed carriage either went in the mail coaci or in a post chaise. Farmers wives and market women wore these large under pockets. I remember my Welsh nurse had one, wherein, if she took me out cowslip picking, or nutting, or blackberry gathering, she carried a bottle of milk and a lot of biscuit or a parcel of sandwiches, often a clean pinafore as well. Her pocket on these occasions was like a big bag. I was very proud when she stitched up a wee pocket for me to wear under my frock out of some stuff like bedticking. similar to that of which she made her own big pockets.-Notes and Queries.

Successful Woman Farmer. Miss Mary E. Cutler, of Holliston, Mass., is one of the most successful agriculturists in that State. It is now almost thirteen years since she under took to manage Winthrop Gardens, as her place is called, and, while she still retains active supervision of it, her

hardest work has been done. She had been her father's right hand for some years in his struggles against rocks and weeds, which were the principal product of the land when he bought it, paying \$250 for the whole sixty-eight acres. When he died suddenly she left the little schoolhouse where she was teaching and assumed the entire management of the place. Her brothers had left, one to become a lawyer and the other a physician in distant cities. She bought out their interest, and, contrary to the advice of ber friends and relatives, undertook to be a practical farmer.

Miss Cutler was not afraid of failing, but she took no risks. At first she raised only those things that had already been grown with success upon the farm, and she retained as her superintendent a man who had been employed by her father for a number of years. Affairs turned out well. The woman farmer familiarized herself with every bit of the land she possessed and studied its possibilities. She practically directed the men and worked with them when necessary and she was equally active and alert on the road and in the markets disposing of her crops.-Chicago Chronicle.

As Rare Now as the Dodo.

What has become of the woman who used to feast on chocolate eclairs at noon and drink ice-cream soda at 4 o'clock in the afternoon? She is as rare as the dodo.

Vanity, undoubtedly, is partially responsible for the diets and regimes adopted by the modern girl. She is a logical, thinking creature with more than a superficial understanding of the laws of cause and effect, and knowsouring goes beyond this, the acid be- ing that a beautiful complexion, fine figure and repose of manner are synonyms of good blood, perfect digestion and calm nerves, she acts accordingly.

This tendency to be "strong-minded" in the choice of her food is displayed conspicuously at the hotels and restaurants which the modern woman makes her own at luncheon hour. These "tuck shops," as Little Billee would call them, are all in the shop ping district. The hotels in Fifth avenue and in Broadway below Thirtyfifth street, the famous pink and purple Tea Room, a certain English bun-shop and a Viennese cafe are the principal haunts of the hungry shopper. Several of the big shops have a restaurant in the same building, but the average woman likes a brief respite from babies and bundles and flees to Broadway for

her noon-tide bite. Her luncheon is usually out of all proportion to her size, which shows that healthy ideals have not been able to eliminate feminine perversity from the logical woman's character. A big, broad shouldered girl will eat a slice of rare roast beef and drink a cupful of hot water with the same cheorful heroism as would her brother, when in training for a football game. The fragile little person with the aureole of curls, whom one would expect to dine off a butterfly's wing, thinks nothing

of demolishing a big English chop, a baked potato and a salad. Soups and oysters, patties of all kinds and rich salads are indulged in by the less Spartanesque women, but the old-time feast of meringues and cream-puffs, ices and ice water has gone the way of fainting-fits, hysterics and other uncomfortable things .- New

York Commercial Advertiser. Fashion Fancies. Bright flannel shirt waists. Iridescent crystal shades for lamps.

Various plaitings of chiffon and Immense circular buckles of steel

for hats. Velveteen waists, plain, dotted, plaided and checked. Black embroidery or passementerie combined with silver.

Ready-made scrolls of colored braid edged with gold cord. Handsome gold and Rhinestone buttons for fancy silk waists.

Black net blouse fronts patterned with jet and red or green spangles. Black and white neck ruffs edged with a cluster of vari-colored stripes. Pretty wash ribbons, an inch wide and in all shades and colors, can be bought for underwear for thirteen cents a yard, or \$1.25 a piece of ten

yards.

Black moire trimmed very elaborately on the bodice with jet-spangled silk muslin forms a very elegant and very popular gown for receptions, dinners and afternoon teas. Medium length black cloth and velvet capes, covered with silk applications and edged around the high collar and

the many styles in wraps. Chiffon merveilleax is the name of a lovely fabric that makes up into ideal gowns, neckwear and light capes. It may be had in both single and double men were formerly led to suppose, widths, and is not expensive.

down the front with far, are one of

SWISS CHEESE

The Cenuine Article is Made in Huts High Up in the Alps.

The American-made Swiss cheese resembles very closely indeed the genuine article, but there is a peculiar flavor to the real article, readily distinguishable by good judges of cheese, which the American makers never have been able to produce. This flavor, it is said, is due to an herb which grows in great quantities in Switzerland, on which the milk giving animals feed. Efforts have been made by dairymen to cultivate the herb in this country, but they have failed. A few years ago when A. L. Reynolds studying the cheese industries of Europe he was being shown over his farm by an old Swiss who had spent a lifetime in the manufacture of cheese. With them was a son of the old man, who spoke a little English. As the group was passing through a pasture where sheep, goats and cows were grazing, turning to his son and pointing to the herb growing with the grass, the old man said: "Tell Herr Reynolds that is the secret of the success of our cheese and the reason his good countrymen cannot equal it." An opinion prevails that Swiss cheese is made altogether of goats' milk. This is not wholly true. While

different milk giving animals to mix their milk in the manufacture of The genuine Swiss cheese is made mostly in huts, called chalets, high up among the Alps. It is made between the melting of the snow in May and early in September when the pastures on the mountain sides are green and accessible to the milk-giving animals and their herders. In the winter the goats, sheep and cows are taken for shelter down into the valleys, thousands of feet below. The chalets in which the cheese-makers live are located in the midst of the mountain

much goat's milk is used, sheep and

cows' milk also are used. It is the

custom of the Swiss farmers who have

pastures in spots protected from avalanches. In making the cheese the milk, partly skimmed or not, according to the quality of cheese desired, is put into a large kettle hung over a fire. It is heated to a temperature of 77 degrees. and the kettle is then swung from over the fire and rennet is added to the milk. As the milk coagulates the curd is cut into very fine pieces. The kettle is swung over the fire again, for each particle must be fully exposed to the action of the heat. The heat under the kettle is increased until the curd attains a temperature of 90 degrees. The kettle is then swung off the fire immediately, and the curd and whey stirred thoroughly. It the cooking has been properly done the particles of curd have the appearance of burst grains of rice swimming in the whev.

The curd is then collected in a cloth, and all the whey is carefully drained off. Next comes the salting process. The salt is rubbed from time to time on the outside of the cheese, great care being taken to discern when enough has been absorbed. This salting process is continued, by the most careful of the cheese makers, from one to two years, at intervals of a week. The Gruyere cheeses, which are among the best known of the Swiss make, are commonly three feet in diameter and weigh more than one hundred pounds. A properly made cheese of this sort is like a soft yellow paste which melts in the mouth. It is filled with cavities about the size of a pea, or larger, one or two in each square inch of cheese.-New York Advertiser.

Facts About Alaska. Alaska is two and one-half times as large as Texas. It is eighteen times as large as all New England. It is as large as the South, including Texas. It is as large as all the States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, in-

cluding Virginia and West Virginia. It makes San Francisco east of our centre. Its coast line is 26,000 miles. It has the highest mountain in North America but one—Popocatapetl—in Mexico. It has the only forest-covered

glacier in the world. The Treadwell is one of the groatest gold mines. It has the best yellow cedar in the world. It has the greatest seal fisheries. It has the greatest salmon fisheries. It has cod banks that beat Newfoundland. It has one of the largest rivers in

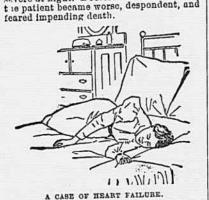
the world. A man standing on the bank of the Yukon 150 miles from its mouth cannot see the other bank. The Yukon is twenty miles wide 700 miles from its mouth. With its tributaries it is navigable 2,500 miles. It is larger than the La Plata. It is larger than the Orinoco. It discharges one-third more water than the Mississippi. The water is fresh fifteen miles from its mouth. It has probably more gold in its basin than any other river. Its color is beautifully blue to its junction with the White River, 1,100 miles above its mouth.

Putting On Her Wraps.

She (smiling)-Your face is too near to mine. He-It's two inches away, and that's as bad as a thousand miles.

She (poutingly)-It wouldn't be for some men.—Harlem Life.

Bad Digestion, Bad Heart. Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptoms are much the same. There is, however, a vist difference be-tween the two; organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored. A case in point is quoted from the New Era, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Colsom, Newpoint, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart and caused an irregularity of the the heart and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells, which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain



She was much frightened, but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her di-gestion was alone at fault, she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble, with immediate good results. appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, weight, which had been greatly reduced,
was (restored, and she now weighs more
than for years. Her blood soon became
pure and her cheeks rosy.
The case is of general interest because

the disease is a very common one. That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Villiams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and

Ayer's

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Ayer's

Hair Vigor

Why "Lead" Pencil?

Once pieces of lead were used for marking, and we continue to use the word, though lead is no longer a part of various pencils. History has failed to record the name of the genius who gave the world those most useful little instruments. We have heard all about the discovery of burnt snuff, and the sewing machine, and the typewriter, and all that, but the inventor of the lead pencil has evidently gone down into the shadow of oblivion, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

"I have to laugh at the queer ideas some people have about pencils," said one manufacturer. "You will scarcely believe it, but the opinions of people who know nothing about it seem to be divided between the melting of the lead and pouring it into the hole in the wood, and cutting out the lead to fit the hole.

"I know," continued the manufacturer, "that not one out of ten thousand persons has the least idea of what this lead is. See, here is a fine black powder; that is graphite, and costs somewhere about twenty-five cents a pound. This white substance is German clay. It comes as ballast in vessels, and all it costs us is for freight We mix clay and powder together and grind them in a mill, moistening the mass carefully during the process, until the two are thoroughly assimilated and reduced to a paste that is about the consistency of putty. Here are the dies for the leads, into which we press this paste of graphite and clay. These leads are dipped in hot glue and are placed in the grooves as the blocks are made ready. When the lead is put in there snugly and forever, the thin block is glued to the thick one and left to dry thoroughly .- Bookseller and

Norway's Quaint Vehicles.

As every tourist is aware, a cariole is a most comfortable little car on two wheels for one passenger. The seat is shaped like a shell and nicely padded, and the traveler goes along with his feet resting in fixed stirrups at the sides, unless he likes to tuck them up in front of him, or dispose of them elsewhere on the framework of the carriage. The driver sits behind on a box, used for stowing away small packages inside and for taking quite a lot

A stolkjaerre is intended for two persons and a driver. It is a rough cart, and again the driver sits behind. Very often these drivers are tiny lads. You may get one about eight in some places when the men are busy at the harvest, and it is usual, when two conveyances are required by the same party, to expect one of the travelers to drive the second conveyance. As the little yellow ponies know the

routes inch by inch, and as it is the custom when numbers of conveyances are going the same way for them to form a very long procession, there is not much need for a crack whip. A trille is rarely seen. It carries four persons, and is more or less like a small English barouche. The way in which the driver manages to stow his person away in a luggage-crowded vehicle is one of the wonders of Norway.

Frivolity.

The professor was endeavering to entertain a group of seashore young women. He had been talking on the subject of geology. They yawned, but did not go away. He was the only man in sight. "I suppose," he said, the habit of

where the most important chalk deposits are to be found." "I don't know for sure, professor, said the girl who is just out of school;

interrogation asserting itself, "that

any of you young ladies can tell me

"but I have an idea." "Where do you think they are located?" "On the blackboard."-Washington

Purely a Local Disease. Eczema is a local Disease.

Eczema is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use to dose yourself and ruin your stomach just because of an itching cruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and certain cure for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other skin troubles. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The sultan of Turkey is greatly influenced in his public policy by a Swede, Carl Jersen, who was a common artisan, employed, before Abdul Hamid's accession, in the workshops of the Yildiz Kiosk.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money it it falls to cure. 250. The Ontario government has decided that Il who labor in Canadian lumber camps must be Canadians, and that supplies must be pur-

Oh, What Splendid Coffee. Mr. Goodman, Williams. Co., Ill., writes:
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It is of vital importance to every woman who contemplates wifehood that her mental state and physical condition should be at their best, since the desire and happiness of mankind are consummated in marriage and procreation. If she is feeble, it is impossible that her children should be strong. Every woman should know that female weakness can be cured; that Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine will prove most beneficial during wifehood; that it will impart physical, mental and local strength, nourish the nerves, blood, brain, and vitalize the feminine organism and insures a safe and compartively painless delivery. Wifehood.

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The symptoms of liver disease may differ according to the circumstances, temperament, age, or constitutional weakness of the individual. Not unfrequently the complexion becomes pale and sallow and there is a puffiness and dark rings under the eyes. The functional powers of the stomach are impaired and there is loss or irregularity of appetite. These and all other disorders of the liver may be cured by that old reliable remedy, Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. The fact that imitators undertake to sail under our colors and sell on the million dollar reputation of our Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine is a compliment to our goods, but an acknowledgment of the inability of their article to stand on its own merits, and shows an attempt to unfairly merits, and shows an attempt to unfairly appropriate the business of another, which is unworthy of gentlemen, and the public should look out for the imitations and re-

ase to have anything to do with them.



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