

The Road Making Bear.
The best road-maker in Alaska, according to an Alaskan guide, is the brown bear. Not only are the banks of streams trodden into good trails by these great animals, but the swampy places are closed in every direction by paths leading to the hills.

The Alaska brown bear, says the New Penny Magazine, is a great shaggy animal, varying in length from 6 feet to 12 feet. It weighs 800 pounds or 1,000 pounds. He has all the courage and fierceness of his cousin, the grizzly, and, having been so little hunted, is absolutely fearless of man.

He makes a very dangerous adversary, and it is never safe for a hunter to go alone to attack him.

Evidently the less supervision given to this branch of municipal labor the better.

An International Music Exhibition.
An international music exhibition is being held at the Crystal Palace, London, and will be continued until September, with the object of illustrating the progress of musical art during the nineteenth century. The exhibition is divided into four groups: Musical instruments or apparatus constructed or in use during the last hundred years; musical engraving and type printing; loan collections of instruments, pictures, etc.; modern oil and water color paintings of musical subjects. In connection with this exhibition historical concerts are to be given. So far as actual trade is concerned there is nothing to interest in that line.

What Will Become of China?
None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but progressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

In the Interior.
First Citizen—What do they mean by a projected cruiser?
Second Citizen—I dunno, exactly. Maybe it's one that ain't built by foreign paper labor—Puck.

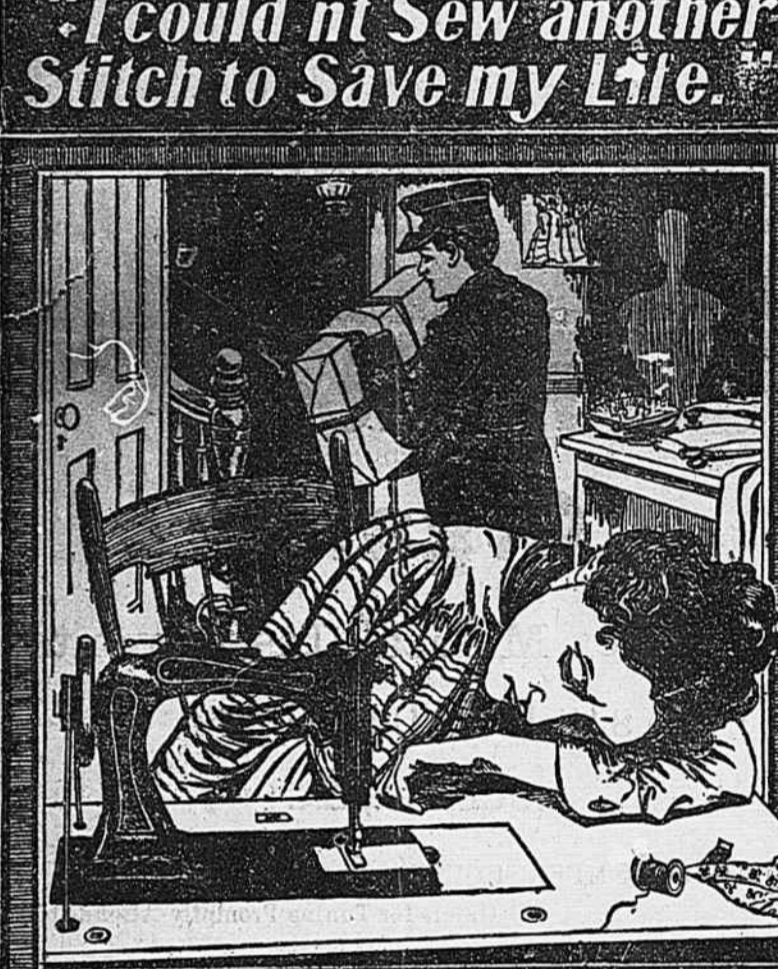
To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Balm Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

Reversed Now.
Jasper—One is never too old to learn.
Jump—No, that idea is out of date. The present idea is that one is never too young to teach—Life.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Peppermint Tutti Frutti after each meal.

The Dashing Explorer.
Polar Explorer—What shall I call my new boat?
Familiar—No. Call it "A Dash for the Lectures Platform."—Baltimore American.

"I could not sew another stitch to save my life."



A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball room. The queen of society is radiant to-night. The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary form and aching head have known no rest, for the dress must be finished in time.

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One through hothouse culture, luxury and social excitement, and the other through the toil of necessity, may some day find their ailments a common cause.

Nervous prostration, excitability, fainting spells, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, all indicate serious trouble, which has been promoted by an over-taxed system.

For the society queen and the dressmaker alike, there is nothing so reliable as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to restore strength, vigor, and happiness.

Mrs. Lizzie Anderson, 49 Union St., Salem, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write and tell you how grateful I am to you for what your medicine has done for me. At one time I suffered everything a woman could. I had inflammation of the ovaries, falling of the womb, and hemorrhages. At times could not hold a needle to sew. The first dose of your Vegetable Compound helped me so much that I kept on using it. I have now taken six bottles and am well and able to do my work. I also ride a wheel and feel no bad effects from it. I am thankful to the Giver of all good for giving you the wisdom of curing suffering women. I recommend your medicine to every woman troubled with any of these diseases."

Mrs. Sarah Swoder, 103 West St., La Porte, Ind., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had been a sufferer for years with female trouble. I could not sew but a few minutes at a time without suffering terribly with my head. My back and kidneys also troubled me all the time. I was advised by a friend to take your medicine. I had no faith in it, but decided to try it. After taking one bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and by the time I had taken six bottles I was cured. There is no other medicine for me. I recommend it to all my friends."

\$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have in the time questioned the genuineness of the medicine we are constantly publishing, we have decided to offer a reward of \$5,000 to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—L. RAY & COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS CO.

deposited with the National City Bank of New York, N. Y., for safekeeping.

FREE! CATALOG OF SPORTING GOODS, RAWLINGS SPORTING GOODS COMPANY, 620 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CANE MILLS, Evaporators, KETTLES, ENGINES, BOILERS AND SAW MILLS, AND REPAIRS FOR SAME.

Brighton, Tenn., Babbs, Saw Teeth and Files, Shavers, and other tools, Belting, Inductors, Pipes, Valves and Fittings.

LOMBARD IRON WORKS & SUPPLY CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

That Little Book For Ladies. ALICE MASON, Rochester, N. Y.

It is adapted with care, eye, use; Thompson's Eye Water

Notes From the Paris Exposition.
The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 140 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

The Grand Prize was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaptation to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer Machines received fifty-four distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms, which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States.

The Speckled Hen.
Tap! Tap! Tap!
And the Speckled Hen cocked her head on one side, and listened, listened, listened.

Peep! Peep! Peep!
The Speckled Hen ruffled her feathers, and began to cluck, not loudly, but softly, like a mother crooning a lullaby.

Peep! Peep! Peep!
Ah! she could feel something soft and warm pushing along the feathers of her breast. She doubled her clucking, and her bright eyes watched closely at the feathers beneath her wings. How excited she looked! Something surely was about to happen!

Peep! Peep! Peep!
The tiny voice grew louder. The feathers beneath the wings moved, a pretty ivory bill appeared, a soft down head, two bright eyes; and then out popped a live little chick, the prettiest, softest, downiest, warmest little chick that ever delighted a mother-bird's eyes.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!" The mother-bird was nearly bursting with pride and joy. The Speckled Hen stood up carefully on her feet, shook out her feathers, and looked.

And behold! Wonderful to tell! Not one, but ten dear little cunning chicks were tumbling over each other—Everett McNeil, in Little Folks.

Just a Little Whirlwind.
It is considered fashionable just now to address a personal letter or an invitation to some entertainment with a certain addition. This is in the nature of a prefix and it really adds to the formal appearance of the envelope. Slightly to the left of the address and always above it, never on the same line with it, put the word "For" or else "To," besides the usual superscription. For

Miss Van Alen

To Mr. Oliver Hazard

This is never used in writing a business communication, but it is much liked on personal correspondence. It is a mark of personal consideration, and is a recognition of the dignity of the personage to whom the letter is addressed. No doubt it is the American adaptation of the stately old French form of addressing the envelope of a letter: "Mme. a Mlle.—, or "M. a Mme.—" At all events the formality is a pleasing one.

Take notice and you will be distinguished and when you will see ourselves in the fashionable female-handwriting of the present day with the prefixed preposition duly in place. The sending of a letter in some wise resembles the sending of a gift. Anything which adds to the consequence of the individual to whom it is addressed gives him or her additional pleasure.—Philadelphia Record.

Famed for Her Orchids.
For the last 10 years Mrs. George W. Wilson of West Walnut street, has diligently collected orchids, and at present she owns an orchidarium whose value lovers of these rare plants place at nearly \$100,000.

Three years ago Mrs. Wilson obtained possession of the only collection in America rivaling hers—that of Erasmus Corning of Albany. About this time she also acquired the valuable services of Alphonse J. Pericat, formerly gardener to the Baron Rothschild, and under whose care the plants have shown marvelous development.

There are in her grounds no less than six greenhouses. There is also a conservatory forming a part of the house.

Perhaps of the greenhouses that containing the Cattleya is the most interesting. These orchids come principally from Brazil, and are equally tipped in a strange fashion and have brilliant white sepals and petals.

When the Cattleya is in the dandelion. When sown it takes sometimes a full year to germinate, and when finally the sprout appears above the ground another year elapses before it attains the height of a quarter of an inch. Afterward the growth is faster, but not till the tenth year do the plants bloom.

Every year the Horticultural society of Philadelphia awards a silver medal for some unique flowering specimen, and this year it was awarded to an orchid raised in Mrs. Wilson's greenhouse. Her gardener entered a specimen in full bloom of Cattleya Intermedia Alba, a variety never before known to blossom in North America. This plant is a foot high; its downer stalk is long and slender, and is capped at the summit with a wonderful glow of pure white beauty.—Philadelphia North American.

The Woman as a Lawyer.
The woman lawyer, her origin, progress, and her reasons for being one were explored recently in Washington before the Science association. Of the woman lawyer's early days Miss Petrus of Washington said: Women appear to have been the cotemporaries of ancient Rome in some instances, although the privilege was soon taken from them, but long before the Christian era Deborah sat as a judge in Israel. In Spain and Italy in the Middle Ages, women filled professors' chairs in letters and in law, lecturing in the great universities and receiving doctors' degrees in law." Of her recent progress, Austin Abbott said: "The earliest dates accessible to the field of law are that Iowa university admitted them in 1888, Michigan in 1878, Mississippi in 1880, and Illinois in 1880, and other states in quick succession, while in our great western states the law schools from their foundation have been open to women students. In the Empire state, Cornell led the way in 1888, but New York university followed in 1890, and has graduated 20 women with the degree of bachelor of law, 10 of whom have taken later the master's degree. Illinois has the largest roll of names of women admitted to the bar, for 87 women lawyers have come from that state. Even in the more conservative southern states the way has opened; four states admit them to the bar and to the law schools." And now the woman lawyer is organizing. In New York there is the Women's Lawyers' club; in Boston, the Portia club; in Chicago, the League of Women Lawyers. There is also a National Association of Women Lawyers, membership in which is limited to those in practice "for five years by themselves." This last looks somewhat like a Trust, and would appear to be rather "mean" for younger women. Why women should know some law was stated by Mr. Abbott as follows: "Legal study

tends to make the mind more reasonable, consistent, logical, and well-balanced. These qualities are as useful to women as to men."

Physical Culture for Women.
All women cannot have perfect features. All women can and should have perfect forms. Physical exercise, taken judiciously—the right amount at the right time—will work miracles with the "female form divine."

Ten times out of a dozen the female form is anything but "divine." This is the fault of parents, environment, laziness, overeating, tight lacing and many other things.

Men all the world over prefer beauty of form to any other attraction or charm in women. For this preference they exhibit excellent philosophy as well as excellent taste. For a woman with a beautiful form is also a woman with a beautiful temper and beautiful health. And the possession of the two means perfect happiness to any mortal man.

Some women fear that physical culture spoils the round symmetry of form. This is an absolutely erroneous idea. On the contrary, it gives to the body strength, grace and exquisite beauty, rounding out angles and accentuating curves.

The first important rule for women who take up physical culture—not as a fad, but as an aid to health and beauty—is moderation. The great trouble with the sex is that it is apt to overdo along the line of work as along many others which but recently opened up to it. The result is always disastrous.

Women must bear in mind that they are not training as prize fighters; they are striving to get their bodies into good physical condition. Their efforts are for health, strength, suppleness; a body symmetrically beautiful and free from all superfluous flesh, a mind alert, tranquil and not easily ruffled. These alone are the objects of physical culture.

Walking is superb exercise. There is no other that can equal it for all around good results. But in order to avoid symmetrical beauty of limb, arm and muscle other exercises must be added to it.

The best thing for a woman anxious to try physical culture is to take a few lessons from a thoroughly competent teacher, as it is almost impossible to accurately describe the different exercises without practical illustration. Then she can practice them at home.

The best time to exercise is just on stepping out of bed in the morning.

Be sure to have plenty of fresh air when exercising; otherwise you do yourself more harm than good. Never exercise to the point of fatigue. Continue each exercise until the muscles used in that particular exercise are slightly fatigued. Then rest and try the next. Be sure and adopt a system of exercise that will equally develop the upper and lower parts of the body. Do not develop legs and muscles to the detriment of chest and waist; always remember that symmetry is beauty.

A woman of weakly or sickly constitution should not at first attempt the very vigorous movements, but as she gains in strength she may successfully adopt them.

Gymnastics and athletics develop mind as well as body. They bring the motor nerves into play and thus accelerate the brain's activity.

Good health also means success in life. Every one likes the wholesome, rosy checked woman, who is invariably good tempered and charming.

Some philosophical writer says there is no such thing as a rosy checked shrew.

Some women imagine that exercise, especially the different gymnastic exercises, tend to increase the size of the waist. That this is not so is amply proved by the fact that all strong, active athletic men have proportionally small waists in comparison to their size and chest development. On the contrary, persons who lead sedentary lives always commence to put on fat at the waist line.

Tight lacing really increases the size of woman's waist, for lacing weakens the waist muscles, renders them flaccid and inactive, so that when the corset pressure is removed they fall about and spread, and the result is a large increase in the natural waist measurement.—New York Herald.

Fashion Notes.
The craze for gold trimmings is developing in a most effective way through combination with heavy lace. A new garment much in favor consists of ruffs of guipure laced on through the other and applied as a band.

Automobile coats for autumn wear are shown in cranberry red cloth, heavily strapped, severely plain, and three-quarter length.

The abbe collar, made of linen or wired lace and turning down in tabs in front like a priest's collar, is a fancy of the moment in Paris.

Broad velvet cravats and girdles, gold fringed and drawn through gold clasps, are worn with soft wool morning gowns, for which they furnish almost the only trimming.

Around the edge of many of the boleros of the new wool gowns there are, instead of the ordinary lace border, embroidered holes, through which is drawn velvet ribbon or soft lace or chiffon ending in choux on the bust.

Boleros of guipure, point de Venise, Carrickross, etc., are applied upon gold tissue and finished with gold buttons or tassels. Bands of the lace also are applied to bands of gold tissue and used upon cloth or silk with excellent results.

Point d'esprit, on which are applied trailing sprays of lace, is to be one of the most popular materials for young girls' evening gowns during the winter. It is more durable than chiffon or mousseline and achieves considerable distinction through useful use of the lace.

A new trimming much in use among Paris dressmakers is a scallop of glaze silk suited to a scalloped edge of the gown material by openwork herring-boning. The herring-boning is seen also above flounce hems, down skirt gores, and, in fact, wherever an openwork effect is desirable.

Tucking, edged with narrow gold lace, is seen in the fronts of wool gowns; and a particularly good finish for the bottom of a skirt is furnished by a number of wide folds, looking like deep tucks, and edged with gold lace. It is said that gold lace will also figure largely in winter millinery.

Victoria Loves Her Garden.
Queen Victoria is said to have a knowledge of every detail not only of the various houses, but also of the parks and gardens connected with the many royal palaces, which is wonderful. Within a very few hours of the court arriving at Osborne the Queen makes a tour of the gardens which are generally paid to the lovely woman painted by the Prince Consort in 1858 from a sprig taken from the Empress Frederick's wedding nosegay. The sprig flourished, and is now a fine bush, and during the last 40 years it has supplied innumerable pieces of myrtle for the embellishment of royal bridal bouquets.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT



Velvet Bands as Trimmings.

Black velvet bands and straps are quite the most general fashion note, pervading almost all styles of gowns at the moment. From lace to cloth, and on organizes and silk muslins, the narrow velvet trimmings are almost universal, and though all kinds of sashes are worn, those of broad black velvet ribbon with colored linings are the most affected.

The brightly colored linings in these sashes, which are the latest Parisian fad, add a charming new note of color to the gown.—Harper's Bazar.

Some Wingless Birds.
Most Curious of the Lot is a Native of New Zealand.

There exist all grades in the spread of wings between that of the condor, which is four times the length of the body, whereby the bird is able to rise to the height of nearly 25,000 feet, and the little winglets of the auk, which are of no use to it. The penguins have still smaller wings, which are nothing more than short, flattened stumps, without proper feathers and covered with a fine, hair-like down, which might be taken for scales. Another group of birds exists, called appropriately "wingless," the wings of which are so poorly developed as to be wholly unsuited for flight. Among them are some gigantic birds, and also some that have no visible wings on the outside of their bodies, and may, therefore, be properly called wingless. The ostrich is a member of this group. With its bare, callous head and short bill, its long, featherless neck and its massive body, supported by long, half bare legs, ending in two large toes; its very short wings, formed of soft and flexible feathers, and its plume-shaped tail, it presents a very special appearance among birds. The handsome, the American representative of the ostrich, have still shorter wings, which have no remigia at all, and terminate in a horny appendage, and they have no tail feathers.

The cassowary and the emu also resemble the ostrich in many points, but their wings are still more reduced than those of the nandou. They are only slightly distinct, and cannot be seen when the bird holds them close up to its body. In the apteryx, the name of which, from the Greek, means without wings, the organs of flight are hardly apparent, and consist simply of a very short stump bearing a thick and hooked nail. The apteryx, which is also called kivi, a native of New Zealand, is the most singular of living birds. The neck and the body are continuous, and the moderately sized head is furnished with a long beak resembling that of the ibis. A long hair similar to the mustaches of cats at its base, it is different from the bills of all other existing birds in possessing nostrils that open at its upper point. Although the apteryx cannot fly, it runs very fast, despite the shortness of its legs, and can defend itself very effectively against assailants by the aid of its long-nail and sharp-nailed feet. The tail is absent, like the wings. The very plant feathers are extremely curious, of the shape of a lance-head, pointed, loose, silky, with jagged barbs, and increase in length as they go back from the neck. The bird is of the size of a fowl, and when in its normal position stands with its body almost vertical and carries the suggestion of a caricature—resembling, we might say, a feathered sack, with only a long-billed head and claws projecting, and one beholding it feels that he is looking at some unfeathered creature. It is a nocturnal bird, of fierce temper, and has become rare in consequence of the merciless war that is made upon it. Everything is strange about it, even the single egg it lays, which weighs about a quarter as much as its body. Together with the apteryx, there once lived in New Zealand a bird that reached the height of nearly 12 feet, the dromornis—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

A Choice Morsel.
A Brussels paper has a little tale to tell about Li Hung Chang. One of the "Chinese" Gordon family sent the viceroys a prize bull-dog just as he was setting out for China. Some months later came the following acknowledgment: "I was much touched by the splendid present you have been good enough to make me; the beast was magnificent. Unfortunately, my digestion is not equal to such a delicacy, but my suite enjoyed it very much." It does not sound probable, but what matters that in these days of romanticism?

Salesman Wanted.
Two hours' reliable advertisement not absolutely necessary salary and expenses paid. Free Press Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

It Comes High.
"Papa," said Benny Beechwood, "what is the highest point in the army?"
"The command of the Iron Brigade," replied Mr. Beechwood, promptly.

The Best Prescription for Chills.
Cure for Chills, Fever, and Ague. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

How Did She Know?
He—Funny thing about suit bathing. It makes my mistakes smell so salty for a whole year afterward.
She—It does not; that's a fact.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of disease. It is only cured by the use of a cure that is constitutional. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running nose, or a stuffed-up nose, and when it is entirely 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 forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surfaces.

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

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Right in It.
Mrs. Homespun—And what'll we do with them Petticoats they give us?
Mr. Homespun—Why, we'll give 'em to the poor. We got 'em, an' we're a-doing 'em!

Army War Pay.
The Acting Comptroller of the Treasury has decided, in reply to a question from the Adjutant-General, that officers and enlisted men of the present "volunteer army," will not be entitled to the two months' extra pay allowed in January, 1890, to those persons who volunteered in the Spanish war. His reason is that the act of January 12, 1890, gave this gratuity to Volunteers after the service for which they entered the army had been completed, with a very few exceptions. The present "Volunteers" have not finished their work, so that there is "no intelligent basis as to what extra pay Congress may deem appropriate to them on muster-out and discharge." The two armies, the army of 1898 and the "Volunteer army" of to-day, are essentially different in character. The present "Volunteers" are really short-term Regulars, and should not receive more favors than the Regulars. The fact that our army is limited in numbers, and that we have no provision of law for increasing it temporarily, or for giving an officer local or temporary rank higher than that he holds, compels us to adopt the roundabout expedient of creating a "Volunteer" army, with a limited existence. This does not warrant the bestowal of extra pay to persons enlisted in the "Volunteer army," unless the real army gets its share too. The enlisted men of both Regular and "Volunteer" armies are getting "war pay" now, 20 per cent. more than peace pay. They are also doing a lot of hard and good work. If there is to be any gratuity—the Acting Comptroller hints pointedly that an act to bestow it is in order—it should go to the Regular as well as to the "Volunteer."

Down on Chinese Fashions.
"Oh, nurse, his hair is in a pigtail and she won't have it!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Wanted.
A traveling salesman in each Southern State; \$50 to \$80 per month and traveling expenses. Experience not absolutely necessary. Address FRANKS TOBACCO WORKS CO., Pontiac, Va.

Wore Thing.
Edith—I would be willing to marry the man I loved even if he wasn't capable of eating over \$20 a week.
Ethel—So would I. Such men as that—always come of rich and influential families.—Puck.

FORNAN FABLES DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

THE TRIPOD PAINTS
are the best to use, as THEY OUTLAST ALL OTHERS.

If your dealer does not handle them, write for color-cards and information to THE TRIPOD PAINT CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Old Virginia Cheroots
and smoke them to-day you will get the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction that 5 cents will buy in a smoke, and get it three times over! You haven't any idea how good they are and cannot have until you try them. Try three to-day instead of a 5c. cigar.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

LIBBY'S
8 Plates of Soup, 10c.

A 10-c. can of Libby's Premier Soup makes eight plates of the best soup you ever tasted.

If there was a way to make soup better, we would learn it—but there isn't.

Oxtail Molluscogatavny
Turtle Mock Turtle
Chicken Kidney or Giblet
Tomato Ready-made Soups.

One can will make you a convert.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Write a postal for our free book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

Now is the best time to Paint.
THE TRIPOD PAINTS
are the best to use, as THEY OUTLAST ALL OTHERS.

If your dealer does not handle them, write for color-cards and information to THE TRIPOD PAINT CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Old Virginia Cheroots
and smoke them to-day you will get the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction that 5 cents will buy in a smoke, and get it three times over! You haven't any idea how good they are and cannot have until you try them. Try three to-day instead of a 5c. cigar.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

You can always smell a "dead one."
He has a costive-looking face. His breath knocks you down. He drags his feet. Listeners to his talk turn their heads the other way. His breath poisons God's pure air.

He ought to keep clean inside;—that means sweet breath, quick brain, swift moving feet. You can't feel well and act well with your bowels clogged, sending poison all through your system. Clean them out gently but thoroughly and keep them clean with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Be sure you get the genuine. CASCARETS are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box. You will find that all bowel ills and the nasty symptoms that go with them are quickly and permanently

CURED BY
Cascarets
BEST FOR THE BOWELS ALL DRUGGISTS

10c. 25c. 50c.

To any needy mortal, who can't afford to buy, we will mail a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

A Make-believe Bee.
Lady Henry Somerset has told how her attention was first called to the work of relieving the sufferings of poor city children.

"It was this way," she said. "I was moved in that direction by the rare patience and imagination of one little boy. His example convinced me that patience was one of the qualities I needed most; and, in seeking it, I grew into that work. I was in a hospital on visiting day, while the doctors were changing a plaster cast which held a crippled boy's limb. The operation was exceedingly painful. I was told. Yet, or stirred nor winced, but made a curious buzzing sound with his mouth. After the doctors left, I said to him: 'How could you possibly stand it?' 'That's nothin', he answered. 'Why, I just made believe that a bee was stingin' me. Bees don't hurt very much, you know. And I kept buzzin', because I was afraid I'd forget about it's being a bee! I didn't.'"

Some Chinese Impressions.
There is no such thing in China as a government, as we understand it. There is the outward form, but it is entirely devoid of substance. There are officials, but they lack power, and even the imperial will of the Emperor Dowager cannot be impressed on the people at large. The present disturbance, if it is at least a popular uprising, indicates the helplessness of the central government to govern; or if it is at most actually supported by the authorities, then we see the curious spectacle of a government carrying on a war against the civilized world in concert, with the greater part of its people and the whole of its navy standing by apparently unmoved. What other country but China can present such an anomaly.—William Barclay Parsons, in Liberty Weekly.

Not Made From Wood.
Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Reichenberg, informs the State Department that his consulate is in receipt of scores of inquiring letters from America and Europe regarding a report published in newspapers and trade journals that artificial cotton is now being made from pine wood and spruce wood.

Investigation has developed that the cotton said to have been made from the wood fibres is nothing more than the natural product itself. The spinning of spruce and fir fibres in the production of artificial silk probably has given rise to these erroneous reports, says Consul Mahin, and it is safe to conclude that though attempts have been made to produce artificial cotton, so far they have been without satisfactory results.

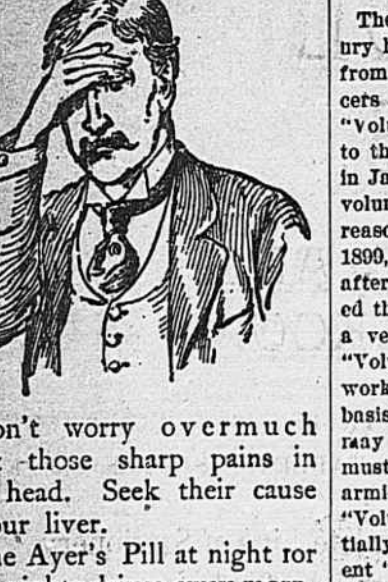
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Quick, sure relief. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT



Velvet Bands as Trimmings.

Black velvet bands and straps are quite the most general fashion note, pervading almost all styles of gowns at the moment. From lace to cloth, and on organizes and silk muslins, the narrow velvet trimmings are almost universal, and though all kinds of sashes are worn, those of broad black velvet ribbon with colored linings are the most affected.

The brightly colored linings in these sashes, which are the latest Parisian fad, add a charming new note of color to the gown.—Harper's Bazar.

Some Wingless Birds.
Most Curious of the Lot is a Native of New Zealand.

There exist all grades in the spread of wings between that of the condor, which is four times the length of the body, whereby the bird is able to rise to the height of nearly 25,000 feet, and the little winglets of the auk, which are of no use to it. The penguins have still smaller wings, which are nothing more than short, flattened stumps, without proper feathers and covered with a fine, hair-like down, which might be taken for scales. Another group of birds exists, called appropriately "wingless," the wings of which are so poorly developed as to be wholly unsuited for flight. Among them are some gigantic birds, and also some that have no visible wings on the outside of their bodies, and may, therefore, be properly called wingless. The ostrich is a member of this group. With its bare, callous head and short bill, its long, featherless neck and its massive body, supported by long, half bare legs, ending in two large toes; its very short wings, formed of soft and flexible feathers, and its plume-shaped tail, it presents a very special appearance among birds. The handsome, the American representative of the ostrich, have still shorter wings, which have no remigia at all, and terminate in a horny appendage, and they have no tail feathers.

The cassowary and the emu also resemble the ostrich in many points, but their wings are still more reduced than those of the nandou. They are only slightly distinct, and cannot be seen when the bird holds them close up to its body. In the apteryx, the name of which, from the Greek, means without wings, the organs of flight are hardly apparent, and consist simply of a very short stump bearing a thick and hooked nail. The apteryx, which is also called kivi, a native of New Zealand, is the most singular of living birds. The neck and the body are continuous, and the moderately sized head is furnished with a long beak resembling that of the ibis. A long hair similar to the mustaches of cats at its base, it is different from the bills of all other existing birds in possessing nostrils that open at its upper point. Although the apteryx cannot fly, it runs very fast, despite the shortness of its legs, and can defend itself very effectively against assailants by the aid of its long-nail and sharp-nailed feet. The tail is absent, like the wings. The very plant feathers are extremely curious, of the shape of a lance-head, pointed, loose, silky, with jagged barbs, and increase in length as they go back from the neck. The bird is of the size of a fowl, and when in its normal position stands with its body almost vertical and carries the suggestion of a caricature—resembling, we might say, a feathered sack, with only a long-billed head and claws projecting, and one beholding it feels that he is looking at some unfeathered creature. It is a nocturnal bird, of fierce temper, and has become rare in consequence of the merciless war that is made upon it. Everything is strange about it, even the single egg it lays, which weighs about a quarter as much as its body. Together with the apteryx, there once lived in New Zealand a bird that reached the height of nearly 12 feet, the dromornis—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

A Choice Morsel.
A Brussels paper has a little tale to tell about Li Hung Chang. One of the "Chinese" Gordon family sent the viceroys a prize bull-dog just as he was setting out for China. Some months later came the following acknowledgment: "I was much touched by the splendid present you have been good enough to make me; the beast was magnificent. Unfortunately, my digestion is not equal to such a delicacy, but my suite enjoyed it very much." It does not sound probable, but what matters that in these days of romanticism?

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Two hours' reliable advertisement not absolutely necessary salary and expenses paid. Free Press Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

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"Papa," said Benny Beechwood, "what is the highest point in the army?"
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Cure for Chills, Fever, and Ague. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

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He—Funny thing about suit bathing. It makes my mistakes smell so salty for a whole year afterward.
She—It does not; that's a fact.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of disease. It is only cured by the use of a cure that is constitutional. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running nose, or a stuffed-up nose, and when it is entirely 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 forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surfaces.

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Right in It.
Mrs. Homespun—And what'll we do with them Petticoats they give us?
Mr. Homespun—Why, we'll give 'em to the poor. We got 'em, an' we're a-doing 'em!

Army War Pay.
The Acting Comptroller of the Treasury has decided, in reply to a question from the Adjutant-General, that officers and enlisted men of the present "volunteer army," will not be entitled to the two months' extra pay allowed in January, 1890, to those persons who volunteered in the Spanish war. His reason is that the act of January 12, 1890, gave this gratuity to Volunteers after the service for which they entered the army had been completed, with a very few exceptions. The present "Volunteers" have not finished their work, so that there is "no intelligent basis as to what extra pay Congress may deem appropriate to them on muster-out and discharge." The two armies, the army of 1898 and the "Volunteer army" of to-day, are essentially different in character. The present "Volunteers" are really short-term Regulars, and should not receive more favors than the Regulars. The fact that our army is limited in numbers, and that we have no provision of law for increasing it temporarily, or for giving an officer local or temporary rank higher than that he holds, compels us to adopt the roundabout expedient of creating a "Volunteer" army, with a limited existence. This does not warrant the bestowal of extra pay to persons enlisted in the "Volunteer army," unless the real army gets its share too. The enlisted men of both Regular and "Volunteer" armies are getting "war pay" now, 20 per cent. more than peace pay. They are also doing a lot of hard and good work. If there is to be any gratuity—the Acting Comptroller hints pointedly that an act to bestow it is in order—it should go to the Regular as well as to the "Volunteer."

Down on Chinese Fashions.
"Oh, nurse, his hair is in a pigtail and she won't have it!"—Indianapolis Journal.

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A traveling salesman in each Southern State; \$50 to \$80 per month and traveling expenses. Experience not absolutely necessary. Address FRANKS TOBACCO WORKS CO., Pontiac, Va.

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Edith—I would be willing to marry the man I loved even if he wasn't capable of eating over \$20 a week.
Ethel—So would I. Such men as that—always come of rich and influential families.—Puck.

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