

HOW ANIMALS FIGHT.

MEANS ADOPTED BY QUADRUPEDS TO OVERTHROW THEIR ENEMIES.

Awkwardness of the Camel—Fierce Battles of Trained Stallions Among the Northmen—The Old Greeks Loved a Quail Fight—Battles Among Pigeons.

There are no wild beasts in Europe suitable for the combats which Oriental lo, or they would certainly have been utilized. Wolves look very promising and it might be thought that such an ill-tempered animal as the Russian bear could easily be roused to fight a comrade; but we may be sure that the experiment was tried often enough to prove that in neither case was it worth while to make a match. So our forefathers had to be content with the hideous sport of "balding" which it is not our theme. Had they possessed more ingenuity, however, some diversions might have been obtained from stags. Even antelopes are used in India, though they need training. It is their nature to fight only on the rutting season; to make them eager for the fray at any time they must receive special treatment, and above all they must be kept in practice. But that means a great "consumption" of antelopes, for they battle to the death, and this variety of entertainment is not common. Elephants and tigers are the favorite victims of courses; but nothing profitable can be said about their duels and certainly nothing amusing.

A camel fight is rather curious. The brutes have a pair of teeth far back in the jaw, which rival those of a tiger, and an old male is extremely ferocious. Knowing, however, that these, their most terrible weapons, are useless in a front attack—far, vast as the camel's gape is, it cannot be stretched wide enough to bring them into action—they never try to grip the head or neck or any vital part of an antagonist. All their strategy is directed to the object of seizing one of his legs below the knee, and thus overthrowing him by pressure; then the huge teeth can be brought to bear upon his throat, and he is no better than a corpse. There are those who deny that the camel has any sense at all, and they appeal to everybody who knows the beast by experience. The camel's way of fighting is mean and awkward—the coup de Jarnac of quadrupeds. But it is the one best suited to its anatomy. A very strong stomach, however, and a nose which has lost the sense of smell are required to enjoy this spectacle.

Of all combats between beasts, perhaps that between a horse and a tiger is the most thrilling. We have read several descriptions, and always, if we remember right, the horse was the victor. But it must be a stallion, as cunning as a brave. To avoid the tiger's spring, in a walled area of limited extent, is impossible. The horse does not try, it is only careful to face the enemy, turning on the same spot as he circles round. At length he springs is made; it sinks its forequarters till the knees almost touch the ground, and the tiger lights, unsteadily, upon its haunches. Instantly the hind legs last out, with such force that the brute is thrown headlong, and if it does not recover its feet in a second the battle is over, so rapid and so heavy are the kicks bestowed. In general, however, there is another "round" exactly similar, and the tiger confesses itself beaten.

Such a match, like a fight of camels, has no interest; but the "hammer and fangs" struggle between two elephants, or an elephant and a rhinoceros, must be almost as dull in reality as in description. Lions and tigers are not much more scientific in their methods. Oriental ingenuity, however, has devised some eccentricities in this line. The old Greeks loved a quail fight, and the sport is to be witnessed occasionally in southern Europe. Partridges are used in India. That curious book, "The Private Life of an Eastern King," which made a stir in our grandfathers' time, gives a lively account of the interest attached to the sport at the Court of Oude. When the table was cleared every evening after dinner two cock partridges were introduced. They trotted about, comfortably and friendly, being familiar with man, until a hen dropped between them.

There is a fable of Lafontaine's, loved by French children, which begins, "Deux yvivaux en paix—advent une poule," etc. Its truth to nature was demonstrated by the conduct of those partridges, hitherto friendly, which ruffled their feathers, crowded, and engaged upon the spot. The king would have half a dozen "making" before adjourning for more sophisticated amusements in the "drawing room." Crows were substituted for the partridges sometimes, but the stupid chronicler only mentions this without giving the details of the proceeding. A crow fight should be droll. But "they went one better" in Manipur. Before the war, while the Maharajah and his noble kin spent all their time in diversion, and employed the public revenue for that object only, the aristocratic sports were polo and pigeon fighting. The latter does not seem to promise much amusement; but very few of us can judge, for who in this country has seen two doves in mortal combat? Somehow the nopes of Manipur contrived to get a match, and they found it quite desperate.

Common pigeons, such as the nature designs for, ples, fetched three halfpence apiece, while a proved specimen of the warrior class was valued at £3 or £4. But how they bore themselves in fight is a mystery. Mrs. Grimwood often saw a match as she passed along the streets near the place, but she could never understand how it was going. The birds beat each other with their wings, cooing loudly, and presently the victor was acclaimed—for no apparent reason. But the excitement of the owners and spectators was intense—the betting furious. When prince of the blood, who were a multitude, lost more than he could pay, as a matter of course, they drew upon the Maharajah. His patience gave away at last, and an edict forbade any of the royal line to engage in a sport of such fatal fascination. But a bird almost more unlikely than the pigeon has been induced to fight. Sir Hope Grant witnessed a battle of nightingales or bulbuls, and he says too briefly that "it was amusing enough in its way."

The horse-fights of the Northmen must not be overlooked. It was a sport not unworthy of them, for they took part in it themselves, and risked their lives. The owner or a friend attended his stallion to the arena, carrying a short stick, with which he hit it at the psychological moment—that is, at the crisis of the battle. Any one who has seen well bred horses fighting will understand that this would be a service of great danger, the stick being short. But also it was the duty of the champion to "assist" his horse

when it rose on its hind legs to attack. How he assisted it, we cannot tell, but evidently he must have been quite close—sometimes, no doubt, between the furious brutes. Besides these obvious risks, there was a strong probability that he might strike his antagonist's horse, or even the antagonist himself, and, whether this were done by accident or by an impulse of passion, signified little. In either case the blow must be avenged, unless the rivals were personal friends. A certain Eyratt hit his own stallion, and the stick, rebounding, hit Barni's shoulder—showing, by the way, how very close they must have been, horses and men, in the heat of the fray.

He instantly apologized, offering 50 sheep if Barni would overlook the accident, and the latter replied that it was his own fault; for there was no ill-feeling between them. But, of course, he expected the sheep. In due time Eyratt locked them out, and Barni came to receive them. Thermid, Eyratt's father, was present, and remarked, quite mildly, as we should think, that 50 sheep were a "lot." Actually no more than that—but Barni struck him dead. A big eye followed. But if a charge of play were made, and the parties concerned were men of influence, all the people of each district would take sides. Odd, "an overbearing fellow," struck Gred, who, diving under his horse, which was on its hind legs, delivered such a thrust that he knocked Odd into the river, breaking three of his ribs. The result was a small civil war. Thus, horse fights often ended in man fights. He put a torn bag of tools under the bench.

A pale young man sat down on a bench in the park behind the reservoir on Forty-second street. He put a torn bag of tools under the bench. A small, red-faced man came behind him. He stooped to steal the bag. The pale man turned, and said in a slow, tired way, "Drop that. It ain't worth stealing."

The ruddy man said, "Not if you're lookin'!"

The pale man set the bag at his feet and said "It's a good business you're in."

"You don't look as if you was any caller?" He sat down. "What's your callin'?"

"I'm an iron-worker; bridge work."

"Don't look strong enough."

"That's so. I'm just out of Bellevue hospital; got hurt three months ago."

"I'm just out of hospital, too," he grinned.

"What hospital?"

"Sing Sing."

"What for, jail?"

"Yes; not bad in winter, either. There's a society helps a fellow after you quit the hospital. Gives you good clothes, too."

"Clothes? Is that so?"

"Gets you work."

"Work—good God! I wish they'd get me some."

"You ain't had enough. Go and grab someh'n. Get a short sentence; first crime. Come out, and get looked after by nice ladies."

"My God!"

"Didn't they do nothin' for you when you got out of that hospital?"

"No! Why the devil should they? I'm only an honest mechanic. Are you goin'?"

He felt his loneliness.

"Yes; I've got to go after that job. It'll give me time to look about me. Gosh! but you look bad! Good-by."

The ruddy man rose, looked back, jingled the few coins in his pocket, hesitated, and walked away whistling.

The pale man sat still on the bench, staring down at the ragged bag of tools at his feet.

TWO MEN.

A "Little Story," by Dr. Weir Mitchell, in the Century.

"These ought ye to do, and not to leave the others undone."

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SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Catarrh of the Stomach—Pe-ru-na Cured.



In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin says: "My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicine, Peruna and Mannin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. My residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure."—J. D. Botkin.

Mr. L. F. Verdery, a prominent real estate agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from catarrh, dyspepsia. Tired many physicians, visited a good many springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person."—L. F. Verdery.

The most common form of summer catarrh is that of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Peruna cures these cases like magic. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address: J. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last. They are made in America and are sold everywhere.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 SHOES \$3.00

W. L. Douglas \$4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

According to Professor Erich Nolte, the size of the sun is of such dimensions that its hollow body would accommodate 1,273,000 terrestrial globes.

It has long been known that water is one of the products of combustion, but Professor Dewar has succeeded in producing snow from flame. Into a vessel containing liquid oxygen he inserted a small jet of burning hydrogen, and the water given off was instantaneously frozen into snow, thus presenting the startling spectacle of a fire's giving off snow instead of smoke.

One peculiar, but important, result of the great storm of red dust that swept from Africa over Europe, nearly a year ago, is mentioned in the scientific papers of Europe. It seems that the dust colored the glaciers of the Alps, and thus produced a red stratum in the great ice streams, which will make it recognizable for years. This will be of vast service to the scientists in their study of movements of the glaciers, for the dust-colored layer can be traced and followed more accurately than it would be possible without the aid of so distinct a marking.

The clock's best timekeeper is said to be a electric clock in the basement of the Berlin observatory, which was installed by Professor Foerster in 1865. It is enclosed in an air-tight glass cylinder, and has frequently run for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only 15-1000 of a second. Yet astronomers are not satisfied even with this, and efforts are continually made to secure ideal conditions for a clock by keeping it not only in an air-tight case, but in an underground vault where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

Within the past year the explorers of the Egyptian Exploration Fund have completed what they regard as the most important historical work that has ever been entrusted to their hands. The operations were at Abydos, where have been unearthed archaeological remains establishing the existence of 17 kings whose reigns were continuous. These kings include Menes, whose historical character is thus proved, and a series of 12 kings preceding him. Even the earlier of these kings are said to be now better known, by means of gold, crystal and ivory objects containing their names and other gravings relating to them, than are half of the Saxon kings of England.

A French explorer, M. Meissen, has discovered in Siam a new species of ants. They are gray in color, but the most interesting thing about them is the manner in which they move from place to place. They go in a body, as other ants do, but seem to have a commanding officer, who directs their movements "on horseback," so to speak. The explorer noticed, here and there in the column, an ant much larger than the others, whose movements were also swifter, and on its back was one of the ordinary size, which seemed to be in command of the detachment. This ant would ride to the head of the column on its "horse," and then back to the rear, precisely as if it were ordering the line of march.

They Are Far More Commonly Used in Europe Than in the United States.

"Steel ties," said a railroad man, "which, as to width and length, are ordinary three-dimensions, are made of steel about three-eighths of an inch in thickness pressed into a rough shape; and are laid with the convex side up. The rail is secured to the tie by means of a clip, passing through a hole punched in the tie, and fastening over the flange of the rail."

"Steel ties are far more commonly used in Europe than they are here, this being especially true as to Italy, France and Germany, and most particularly so as to Italy, where many steel ties are used."

"Wood is more costly in Europe than here, and is used with greater economy. Here we drive the spikes into wooden railroad ties, with more or less danger of splitting them, and with a consequent increased liability to deterioration. In Europe they bore holes first in which to drive the spikes, and wooden ties are treated also with some wood-preserving process, as is commonly done here, also with telegraph poles, fence posts, and wood in other forms in similarly exposed situations."

"Here, while wood is dearer than it was, and ties cost more than formerly did, and we are using now more or less ties of soft wood, which we never used to that of using any but hard wood, yet wooden ties are still less expensive than steel. And while more preserving plants are now being established, still we cannot be said to have reached yet in this country the stage of the economical use of wood."

"And thus the comparatively limited use of steel ties here—doubt if there are laid in this country a hundred miles of them yet, altogether—which is here more experimental."—New York Sun.

A New Violet.

A new violet has been discovered, and by a young woman, Miss Lillie Angell, on Orange Island, N. J. She sent plants to the Smithsonian Institution, and the curator, Charles L. Fernald, has named the species Viola Angellae. The flower is large and violet purple, and the leaves large and glossy. There's not a naturalist, remarks the Springfield Republican, but hopes to meet such fortune as that in field or wood—to catch a new thing in nature.

South American Armies.

The daily press of Argentina is filled with notes concerning the superiority of the Argentine army over that of Chile. According to the latest news published in Argentine dailies, the native population of Argentine amounts to 3,000,000 souls, and that of Chile to 2,750,000. The army of the Argentine Republic consists of 200,000 officers and men, and that of Chile of 150,000 officers and men.

The Love of Nature.

A real love of nature is one of the most valuable possessions which you can have, since it will continue to afford you happiness as long as you live. But in order to have this love you must get it while you are young—while you still have leisure to give it first place in your thoughts. Nature must be your first sweetheart or she will not be your sweetheart at all.—Woman's Home Companion.

Few houses in Caracas, Venezuela are more than one story high, because of the danger from earthquakes.

B. B. B. CURES ECZEMA.

Scales, Itching, Burning Skin Diseases To Prove It. B. B. B. Is Sent Free.

Especially for old chronic diseases take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). It gives a healthy blood supply to the affected parts, heals all the sores, eruptions, eczema, scales, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, cures carbuncles, boils and eating sores, etc. B. B. B. cures to stay cured, making the blood pure and rich. Druggists, \$1. To prove it, B. B. B. samples free and prepaid by writing BLOOD BALM CO., 12 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

BERATED FOR HIS HONESTY.

Peculiar Way in Which the Sultan Treats His Officials.

Said Pasha, the grand vizier of Turkey, is believed to be an honest man. He is one of the few prominent officials of the government who has not amassed a fortune while in office. For that and other reasons he has many bitter and revengeful enemies. Six years ago, when he was grand vizier, he endeavored to punish certain influential pashas for robbing the government. They engaged in a conspiracy against him and got the ear of the Sultan. He believed their statements, and sent the Kapu-aghassi, chief of the white eunuchs and first officer of the imperial bed chamber—the Sultan's most confidential man—to summon Said Pasha to his presence. The Kapu-aghassi is always an unwelcome messenger, because the Sultan trusts him when he will trust nobody else. When he carries a message it has unusual significance.

Said Pasha understood the situation, and instead of going to the palace, sought an asylum at the British embassy where Lord Dufferin, then ambassador, gave him protection. Nobody knew what had become of the grand vizier until after seven days, when he sent a carefully prepared report of his proceedings and the motive for conspiracy against him to the Sultan by the hand of the British ambassador. The latter explained to the Sultan his ideas of the case, and vouched for Said Pasha as an honest, truthful and loyal man. The Sultan was not convinced, but agreed to accept Said Pasha's resignation without further proceedings, and gave a formal assurance that if his former Prime Minister left the embassy and returned to his own home he would not be injured. Lord Dufferin notified the Sultan that the British government would hold him responsible for any injury that Said Pasha might suffer, and that in case of his death not even a plea of sickness would be accepted.

From that hour Said Pasha was the safest man in Turkey. The Sultan sent his own physician and two of his most trusted aids-camp to live in his house to protect him, and, adopting Lord Dufferin's suggestion, made an investigation of the charges against him. Nobody knows how he got at the facts, but he excerpted some of his new favorites, sent others into exile and finally restored Said Pasha to power. He is still Prime Minister.

Gladstone and Irving.

Mr. Gladstone was a great admirer and never missed an opportunity of seeing Irving in one of his great characters. It chanced that after being present at the first night of "Ravenswood," presented in September, 1890, I had occasion to post off to Edinburgh to chronicle the proceedings in the penultimate Middletime campaign. At dinner on the night of my arrival I had the good fortune to find myself seated next to Mr. Gladstone. He was leading the attack upon the Government which resulted in their defeat at the general election two years later. When he heard that I had been at the first night of "Ravenswood" all other topics were set aside. He overwhelmed me with a torrent of questions as to how Irving had worked out particular episodes. I remember he was particularly anxious to know how the final scene, where the hat of the drowned Ravenswood is found forlorn on the sands, was staged. He told me that of all Scott's novels he most admired "The Bride of Lammermoor."—Chambers' Journal.

Breathe Through Your Nose.

In all kinds of atmosphere the breath should only be inhaled through the nose. An occasional breath of extra pure air through the mouth may be good; but in cars and in most offices and rooms nose breathing is essential. A second rule is, since so much time is spent in cars and offices and rooms in earning a livelihood, and since these places are overheated and under ventilated—the heating and ventilation being left to the control of most of us—we must take in fresh air whenever possible, in order that we may restore the balance. The best times to do this is early in the morning, when the air is fresh, bright, and late at night, when deep breathing will help us to get sleep. We may breathe correctly while we are waiting in a street, and especially where streets meet. We can soon form an automatic habit of breathing properly on such occasions.—Chambers' Journal.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water."—last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."

Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He will tell you that it is the best family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOW IRON WAS DISCOVERED.

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me how iron was first discovered?

Johnny—Yes, sir.

Teacher—Just tell the class what your information is on the point.

"I heard pa say yesterday that they smelt it!"—London Spare Moments.

NEW NEIGHBORS.

Mrs. Gadabout—That Mrs. Hardhead next door doesn't seem to have many friends.

Hostess (wearily)—No, I wonder how she manages it.—Tit-Bits.

SEES AN DUBADANTAGE IN IT.

"You ought to be a good boy."

"Yes, but if I was a good boy people wouldn't say how bright I am!"—Indianapolis News.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Two-Thousand-Mile Tickets at \$40.00.

Taken Off Sale.

Seaboard Air Line railway announces that effective May 15, 1902, 2,000-mile tickets of this issue good over a portion of the system, heretofore sold at \$40.00, will be withdrawn from sale.

Seaboard's interchangeable 1,000-mile tickets, at \$25.00, will interest you. Inquire of ticket agents or representatives of the company.

She—And will you speak to papa tomorrow, dear?

He (in dismay)—Oh, don't darling! don't wake me up!

SHE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Four-year-old Ruth was seated on the floor, tending to the cares of a large family of dolls, one member of which was in rather a dilapidated condition.

"How old is that Dollie, Ruth?" inquired a visiting friend.

"She is fifty years old," answered Ruth gravely.

"Why, Ruthie," exclaimed Sister Margaret, "don't think she is as ancient as that."

"Margaret," and the large brown eyes were raised in surprise, "I certainly ain't ought to know the ages of my own children."

And Ruthie was right. The doll had been her grandmother's—Chicago Chronicle.

HER FUNNY STORY.

"I want to tell you such a funny thing," she said. "When I heard it I laughed till I nearly died. You know the Fergusons have a new coachman. Well, day before yesterday Nell and her mother wanted to make calls, so they told the coachman to get the coupe ready, and they made eight calls from 1 o'clock until 5."

"I don't see anything so funny about that," he observed.

"But there was something else," she said. "Dear me, I wish I could remember what it was. It was just killing!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ART OF BEING INTERESTING.

"I don't think Mr. Bliggins is very original in his conversation."

"He isn't," answered Miss Cayenne. "That is where he shows his good judgment."—Washington Star.

The Narrowest Street.

Great Yarmouth, England, has the narrowest street in the world. There are only narrow streets in Great Yarmouth, but the narrowest is Kitty Witches, which is only fifty-five inches wide. You can lean out of your window and shake hands with your neighbor across the street.

The small pox epidemic has cost London \$5,000,000.

A New Typewriter.

Scientists claim that the noise made by an ordinary typewriter tends to cause nervousness. A German inventor has therefore perfected one that is operated by air pressure on the keyboard, which does away with the noise. This is a much better and less expensive way to prevent nervousness, and that by using Hooper's Stomach Bitters. It aids digestion, promotes sound sleep, stimulates the nerves and cures indigestion, flatulency, constipation and malaria, fever and ague. Try a bottle.

It isn't always true that he who hesitates is lost. At an auction sale he who hesitates may save.

In the Blue Grass Region.

"I take off my hat to a 50c box of Tetterton. It has cured me of skin disease which doctors in seven States failed to cure."—C. W. Cantrell, Louisville, Ky. 50c a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

A lion in a jungle will jump twenty-five or thirty feet from a standing start.

An advertisement of E-M Catarrh Cure in another column—the best remedy known.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Powder. A powder. It rests the foot. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Itching, Feet and Itching Sores. Allen's Foot-Powder makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitutes. Sample mailed Free. Address: Allen S. Quimby, Lowell, N. Y.

The French Academy has solemnly decided that champagne is not a beverage to be considered good French.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c. Address: H. J. Gurney & Co., Proprietors, Toledo, O.

One of the highest shot towers in the world is to be found in Villars in Corsica, where there is a fall of 249 feet.

FIS prominently cured. It's his nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 25¢ bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Cheerfulness is not cultivated, but the seeds of discontent will grow in any soil.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

About 400,000 letters a year are sent from the Continent to the London markets.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BROWN, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

There is a dearth of schoolteachers in England.



Mrs. Mamie Herbert, 56 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Treasurer Empire State Fortnightly, Buffalo, N. Y., After Eight Years' Suffering Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Inflammation of the uterus laid me low and robbed life of its joys for me. For eight years I was in frequent pain and misery, and then Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me, the greatest boon I have known, for it brought new life and health to me. I used several bottles of Compound and your Sanative Wash. My improvement was slow, but from the first bottle I felt that I was better, and so I kept up courage and continued the treatment. None of my friends ever dreamed that I would be well again, but I have now enjoyed life to its fullest extent for three years."—MRS. MAMIE HERBERT.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

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