### TAYLOR'S Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein nature's Great Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe all Throat and Lung Troubles. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. All Druggists. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Around New York by Smell. "If you were to set me down in New York blindfolded I could give a pretty close guess as to my whereabouts by the small of that particular locality." said a salesman in The Swamp, "if my nose seemed stuffed with hides and tallow I should know that I was in the immediate vicinity of Gold, Cliff or Frankfort street. A pronounced odor of spices would indicate Fulton street, in the neighborhood of the East River; but if tea and coffee predominated the chances would be strongly in favor of Front, Pearl, or Water street. A saccharine quality in the air would suggest the sugar and molasses neighborhood of William, Wall, or Front streets. Perfumes would place me at ace on Leonard or Chambers, or possibly Grand street, while a strong odor of soar would let me know that Pearl or Murray street, or perhaps Greenwich or Hudson was not far off. If the atmosphere was fairly with the scent of drugs I could figure out that I had wound up somewhere ear Fulton, William, or Cliff street. obacco would give me a wide range, ut I should probably be near Pearl, ie, or Broad street. The smell of would be a sure indication of tehall street. West and South ts have their distinctive odors of ping and seamen's supplies."

Water Before Meals le the gen be authorities on this matter has been that the habit of drinking water at meals is a deleterious one, it is now stated, according to recent investigations that a little water, if not too cold, is beneficial, as it assists in the digestion of food. A too copious supply of water dilutes the gastric juice, and if too cold lowers the temperature of the stomach below normal, thus impairing digestion. If, however, water is taken in limited quantities the peptones formed by the action of gastric juice on food will be washed aside, thereby facilitating absorption. By this means the undigested food is laid bare and is more susceptible to further action of the gastric juice. During the period of rest phlegm, being very tenacious, prevents the free flow of gastric juice for some time, hence delays digestion. A drink of water before meals is recommended, because it loosens and washes away this deposit of mucus, thereby permitting the gastric juice to attack the food as it enters the stomach .-Boston Transcript.

German Children Walk.

(From Charles Gerould's "Child Life in Germany," in February St. Nicholas.) · If I were asked what is the favorite amusement of German children, I should answer, taking long walks into the country. The love of nature seems | They describe his demise in a jocular to be born with most of them. Be sides, they are sturdy young folks, and are perfectly willing to put up with inconveniences. For these reasons they are just the people to enjoy walking in the country, and the practice begun in childhood is kept up during life. When the children go on these long walks, they often carry what we should call a botanical box (that is, a tin box about a foot and a half long, with rounded edges, and a lid on hinges), slung over the shoulder by a strap.

## A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disap-

J. Early Finley, Ironton, O. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism:

we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure could colds of all kinds. first said this sixty years ago: we've been saying it ever since. Three sizes : 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

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

RED DEER AND CARIBOU.

Unexplained Antipathy of the Latter

For the Former. The disappearance of caribou before the invading herds of red or Virginia deer is one of the puzzling facts on patural history. The red deer are not. half the size of the caribou, yet it is beyond dispute that even where the latter exist in largest numbers they will rapidly disappear before the advance of the former. Years ago caribou abounded in the woods of northerr. Maine and in the province of Quebec. Then the graceful little red deer driven north and west by the wolves. gradually spread into the home of the catibou, and within a season or two the latter had become as scarce in their old home as the red deer previ-

ously had been. On the other hand, the north country of Canada, in the neighborhood of Lake St. John and St. Maurice, which formerly supported vast herds of deer, has been completely deserted by them for many years past, though moose and caribou are plentiful. Equally far morth in the Ottawa and Gatineau country, red deer and moose are found in very large numbers, but no caribou. Owing largely, it is supposed, to the increase in the number of wolves, the range of the red deer is rapidly extending to the south and east, and specions have been seen and killed in parts of the country north of Quebec, where they had not been seen before for more than a generation. The Indian and other hunters are already foretelling the disappearance of the ers.

caribon from this part of the country,

where they are at present very abund-There is a theory that the instinct of the caribou tells them that an invasion of their feeding grounds by the deer is due to the pursuit of the latter by the wolves, and that it is the horror of these pests which leads them to forsake any territory to which they seem to know that their distasteful neign tors are fleeing for refuge. There are not wanting careful observers among Canadian woodsmen who attribute to iealousy of the little Virginia deer, at the approach of the mating season, the action of the caribou in fleeing with its mate from the company and the country of his gay little rival. The problem is a most interesting one, and is

A SERIOUS QUESTION. What makes people laugh? 'Tis a mystery great;

tigators.-New York Sun.

To solve it we struggle in vain. We tell of the apples that small Johnny ate

And sing of his subsequent pain. wav. With phrases both flippant and pat, And yet think it over and tell me, I

pray. Is there anything funny in that?

When Bridget, a lass who is honest And willing and anxious to learn, Endeavors to kindle the fire, but to

That the fuel refuses to burn; We laugh with a merriment softly serene

When the house in a ruin lies flat, And she's blown to the clouds, 'cause she tried kerosene. Is there anything funny in that? -Washington Star.

THE UNHARMED HERO. He (home from the Philippines)-It seems to me. May, you're not very

blad to see me back. She-Oh, yes, I am; but if you had only gotten yourself shot or something I would have been so proud of you .-Philadelphia Press.

(Charlotte Sedgwick in February St. Nicholas.)

The day it breaks thought it never The reason I'm sure I can't see: The night it falls, but it does not break-

It's very perplexing to me!

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my Once, long ago, 'twas her delight, heart, then set on the lid an' smile."-From "Lovey Mary," The Century, Jan- But now, when he's out late at night,

A Worthy Cause.

Sentiment is stronger that good roads are certainly as worthy a cause as good harbors. Part of the trafficall that is produced-has to pass over the roads. Harbors are necessary and of benefit to the country. Good roads will benefit the whole country more immediately. The benefit of it will be direct, something tangible. While providing better facilities for the exports and import of materials, why not add to the welfare of the farmer, the small owners, by inaugurating a system of good roads. Such a policy, by bringing the producer closer to the market, enhances the value not only of produce, but of the farms on which it is produced. It will add to the wealth of the country.

Bowen is the Whole Thing. "As I understand it, United States Minister Bowen was left in charge of British and German affairs in Venezuela when their ministers withdrew.' "Yes."

"And now President Castro nas put Venezuela's case in his hands." "I so understand it."

"Well, then, it seems all Mr. Bowen has to do is to extend the entente cordiale to himself and the whole busi-

On the Trail.

"I see they have elected an Indian to the South Dakota legislature-the Hon. Bear Tracks." "He ought to have plenty of follow-

"I hope, for the sake of his noble race, he will cover his name with glory."

"Well a good many legislators do cover their tracks, but not always with glory.'

The Astute Peddler.

"Yes," said the peddler, "the iady next door said I probably wouldn't sell anything here."

"What does she know about it?" the oman of the house asked, sharply. "I dunno; only she said your husband seldom left any money with you." It is needless to say he made the sale.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Incentive to Genius engaging the attention of many inves- If Marconi but lived in a musical flat, Where daily the echoes discordantly ring.

It is perfectly safe to asseverate that A wireless piano would be the next new thing.

Her Preference. Mr. Bibbins-They say horseback riding gives a woman a graceful carriage.

Mrs. Bibbins-Perhaps; but I think

would rather have a horseless carriage. As to Castro.

"So you think Castro is really trying o elevate Venezuela?" "I didn't say that. I said only that he reminded me of an elevator." "How so?"

"He has so many ups and downs." "Ah, yes; and most of them seem to be accomplished by wire-pulling.

The Average Man. Last summer, though we'd oft remind

He'd always close the door behind him As hence he hied. But now that wintry winds are blowing

He never goes but in the going He leaves it wide. What Worried Him. Farmer Hayrake-So th' trolley company says tney'll pay Rube \$5,000 fer cuttin' off his foot, provided he'll invest th' money in th' company's stock?

foot in it if he does."-Judge. As He Understood It. Physician-"You should try cerea food for breakfast."

Farmer Meddlers-Yes; but Rube

says he's afraid he'll be puttin' his

Patient-"I've tried it for years, doctor. I take a little old rye every morning."

Then and Now. To dress up in a handsome gown; She likes to dress her hubby down.

Does it never occur to them that rag-

A pasture may be enhanced in beau-

parallel fences. It does not add to the

beauty of a farm to allow the fences

to be overgrown with vincs and

bushes. It is a good thing for the

young farmer to cultivate the habit of

keeping things in shape about his

fields and buildings, and it is a habit

that develops to his advantage. If

there are stones on the surface of the

land, they should be gathered with

wagons or sleds; what are left may be

or in the fence corners, to be removed

some other time. Stones are brought

up with each plowing, but if the farm-

er forms the habit of picking them up

as he passes over his fields, the habit

sticks to him like a bur. When the

farmer takes his mower seat to cut

a heavy piece of meadow, there is

there is not a stick or stone in the

whole field to check his work. One

of the hardest corners to keep in or-

and broken rails are kept. These

pieces accumulate very rapidly, speci

ally where rail fences are going out

of use. Old boards are often kept

out with travel and weather. It is

much better to gladden the heart of

your wife by turning all this stuff

into stove wood while it is solid. This

clearing out adds much to the neatness

of the premises .- John M. Jamison, in

PROFITS FROM KEEPING SHEEP.

The sheep is primarily a meat-pro-

ducing animal, and needs to be bred

and fed for that purpose. It involves

changes in methods from those pre-

vailing when the wool did pay for the

feed. There is no reason at all why

men who have been accustomed to

keeping sheep and have their farms

and their buildings equipped for their

management should not continue to-

keep them. They may need to change

the type of their flock, but more prob-

ably need to change their method of

made profitably on the skimping plan

that did secure profits when wool was

forty cents a pound. The profit is in

the lamb, and the earlier in its life it

can be marketed the greater the profit.

There are thousands of lambs in this

and adjoining states that should be

marketed this month that their own-

ers do not realize are ready for mar-

ket, and will keep until fall, and prob-

ably sell for less than they will bring

now, for they will not be any heavier

and, being older, will be worth less, be-

cause as an animal increases in age

its ability to make gain out of feed

Lambs that weigh sixty-five pounds

once. A ewe old enough to produce a

lamb can be purchased for what it will

flock be doubled. I know of no other

stock that brings returns so quickly

and surely with so little labor and so

Then the immediate dollar is not

A farmer's capital is not wholly

gauged by his bank account. The im-

provement in fertility and character

of the herbage of the farm are import-

ECONOMY OF SHELTER.

By actual experiment it has been

demonstrated that the saving of food

by means of good shelter is equal to

the cost of the shelter in a short time

Pigs, when provided with good shelter

and warm quarters (by experiment

made), fattened on much less food than

was required to simply keep the un-

protected animals alive. The compari-

son is an important one. In the first

place, the animals not properly pro-

vided with suitable accommodations.

not gaining in weight at all, really de-

provided them, for the food was con-

verted into heat in order to give the

les. In the one sense it might be ask-

ed whether feeding an animal on the

or than the shelter which, when once New York Times.

little risk as a good flock of ewes.

consumed decreases.

forage and food.

sons. The quality of the shelter is as important as the quality of the feed. A pig fed occasionally on a mass of bulky provender containing but little nutrition, certainly is not expected to A CLEAN FARM. do as well as one that receives a plen-It is a noticeable fact that but few tiful supply of all that is needed to farmers seem to care about the appromote growth, health and condition, pearance of their farms farther than and neither should it be expected that is absolutely necessary to make the a shelter which allows the cold to entcrops. With some no effort is put er, or the water to leak in, can properforth to destroy a weed unless it is ly protect the animal against the rigin the track of the plow. Not a fence ors of winter and the moisture of or a gate kept in repair farther than early spring. Good, warm, dry quartmay be necessary to restrain the stock. ers lessen the quantity of food re-A clean farm is not only one that has quired for bodily heat, and should any a cleared up appearance, but one where surplus food above that required for there is a destruction of all weeds warmth be fed it will be converted by that take life and strength from the the animal into healthy growth, and grasses and cultivated crops. A weed add so much actual value to itself, but will give back to the land the strength if the shelter is such that the animal that it takes from it in growing, but is compelled to depend upon the food it does not stop there; it makes a for heat the food so fed is a loss and strong effort to propagate itself in the an expense. Nor is it in the winter hundreds of seeds that it scatters. To only that shelter should be provided. a thrifty farmer there is a degree of All seasons have their disadvantages pleasure in noting the strong rich in that respect. Warmth in winter growth of a weed. It tells him there and sufficient ventilation in summer is strength of soil where it grows that should be allowed. In fact, the comhe can turn to his own use. But there fort of the animals should be considis no pleasure to him in the full deered. In feeding an animal the obvelopment of the weed, for he sees in ject is profit, and every advantage it an evidence of carelessness on his must be taken if the profit is to be inpart. A weedy farm gets a bad name creased .- Philadelphia Record. that the owner cannot rid of as long as he lets weeds grow, for a weedy farm generally means a shiftless man. When a farm is allowed to grow up in weeds, whether from favorable weather the expense of cutting, or a lack of interest, the farmer is the loser. Weeds will, in time, restore life and strength to worn out lands, but there is no living profit meantime; they are too slow. Grasses and clovers will do the work with much more speed

STARTING IN BUSINESS. Should these lines be read by any one who contemplates engaging in the poultry business, but who has no practical experience along that line, let me offer a bit of advice. It is this: Do not be in a hurry to purchase a poultry plant. Perhaps the story of one man's experience in this direction may appropriately be told here. He was a commercial traveller, whose and profit, and a neat pasture adds extended route permitted him to visit much to the appearance of the farm. his home only once a month. His sev-Some men consider full grown rageral visits to poultry plants where the weed a benefit to the soil, and a protecthe business is carried on on a large tion to the grass and clover in winter. scale convinced him that there was money in it, and during the ear weed, either dead or green, cannot add which followed he spent much time to the attractiveness of the farm? formulating plans for entering the While I find it almost impossible to poultry business as a breeder of markeep down weeds, I do not let them ket and fancy fowls, which seemed to grow because I attach any value to answer all the requirements he had them above what I could get from the decided his farm must possess. The growth of plants that are useful for purchase of the property was made, the man resigned his place, and moved his family from his city home to the ty by irregular outline and indulating farm. Modern poultry houses and surface, but a field for cultivation is yards were erected and a large nummore attractive with level surface and

erected, lasts for a number of years

and does service for successive sea-

ber of fowls were purchased. It was then that his troubles began. As he knew practically nothing of the feeding and care of poultry, disease entered the flock, and one misfortune followed another in quick succession, until not more than half his fowls remained. He found the greatest difficulty in securing the services of competent help. The yield of farm produce was small. To make a long story short the man disposed of his put into small piles over the fields, farm at a loss and resumed his position on the road, with some radically changed ideas regarding farming and poultry raising.

The moral I am attempting to point is that it is much wiser for the person who contemplates engaging in the poultry business to lease for a year the quarters which suit him and start great satisfaction in knowing that in husiness in a small way. Every trade has to be learned, and it will not do to attend too expensive a school .-Harry M. Doty, in New York Tribune der is the place where refuse lumber | Farmer.

RAISING GEESE. Grese and ducks are more hardy than the hens and turkeys. After the and moved about until they are worn goslings are two weeks old they require but little mothering. With geese, as with turkeys, we would hatch most of the eggs under the hens, letting them have but a few each to take care of, and leaving a fair clutch for the old goose. If she is past three years old she will lay more eggs than she can cover, if they are taken from the nest each day. We have seen a flock of thirty-six goslings raised from one pair of geese in this way. They want about one-half their ration as green food, grass, turnip and beet leaves, and roots boiled tender and mashed for them, not too watery, but not thickened with grain, makes an acceptable and wholesome food for them. When first hatched cracked corn scalded or partly boiled is a good feed for them, but too much grain causes leg weakness. The Toulouse geese are said to attain the heaviest weights. growing them. Mutton cannot be the gander often weighing twenty-five nounds and the goose nearly as much. The goose is reported as living until more than fifty years old, and prolific of eggs up to forty years. Next to the Toulouse geese are the Embden, and those who keep them say their goslings will mature and fit for market earlier than will the Toulouse .- The

Cutivator.

Electricity and Currents. Are electricity and electric currents necessary concepts? In the modern theory they are not necessary and both are misleading. The word "current' must remain, but it is too late now to change it. The word "elecor above should be sent to market at | tricity" can be thrown overboard at once; it is worse than useless. Faraday and the mathematicians of his bring, and in that way the producing time had difficulties in understanding each other. Faraday in his mind's eve saw lines of force traversing all space where the mathematicians saw centres of force acting at a distance. Faraday saw a medium where they saw nothall to be considered in farm operations. ing but distance. Faraday sought the seat of the phenomena in real actions going on in the medium; they were satisfied that they had found it in the power of action at a distance. Faraant results that follow the keeping of day conceived the space surrounding sheep. They eat a wider range of the magnet of wire carrying an electric herbage than any other animal, and current to be full of lines of force-a carry fertility to the higher points of conceptiin upon which all his work of the field. It takes a rich corn farm electrical dynamics is founded. Thus to insure profits from hog feeding, but he was able to make his great discova farm will constantly grow more pro- ery of magnetic electric induction. ductive under sheep. Two ewes to Given that electricity was flowing the acre will pay as good rent for land through a wire, it provoked magneas anything else, and do it with very tism in a neighboring iron body. What little labor .- H. P. Miller, in Ohio was the converse? By sheer experimenting he arrived at the notion of cutting the lines of force in space by a wire. This cutting of the invisible magnetic lines is the essential act necessary for induction.-London Electrical Review.

They Mourn in Red. In the dark part of the middle ages red and not black was the favorite mourning color throughout Europe. Even down to the end of the fifteenth century the change from blood red to black was not complete, though black cidaks were worn over red clothing. In Abyssinia the mourning color is a stroyed or wasted all that had been reddish brown. In Turkey it is violet, a cofor closely allied to red. It is a curious fact that among the Maoria animals protection that should have of New Zealand red is the rue of sorbeen furnished with boards and shing- row. In carlier times mourners daubed their bodies with red juices when they followed a chief to his products of the farm, which require grave, and even the resting places of labor in order to be produced, is cheap- the bodies were also colored red .-

#### CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

Congressman Geo. H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.



A GRIPPE is epidemic catarth. It a new word has been coined that exactly spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Experimental and the classes. As if some hideous giant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Peru-na For Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-

been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so

the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three hot-tles of Peruna I found the grip had dis-appeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.
Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 219-N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Covell. Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip. .: Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Acad-emy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of

emy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

D. L. Wallace, a charter membar of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minne:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Poruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Baracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak." "Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C. Gentlemen:-I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy. -George H. White, Member of Con-

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctors called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins. me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

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

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC.

Pocket Typewritors.

The pocket typewriter is the very latest device to lessen the task of newspaper men, detectives, and any and all persons who need to take notes on any subject when the use of pencil and paper would be an inconvenience. The invention makes it possible for one to take down a conver sation, a speech, or any remarks that he may choose to record, without even removing his hands from his pockets. The feature of this unique little

word-recorder is its simplicity. Its of aluminum. The dimensions of the In the casing are two little spools, that hold rolls of tape quite similar to the white paper in the ordinary

ticker. By merely pressing four keys on one side of the casing, and by the manipulation of a space key and a number-indicator, anything that the human tongue can utter can be put down in symbols. The inventor asserts that anyone

can master the manipulation of the machine within two hours' time, and can within a week become an expert in taking down anything, from speeches to market reports.-Tit-Bits.

GoGod Idea. Here is an idea for the farmers of this state: Out in the state of Washington the farmers of Walla Walla county are paving the roads with straw. When the fall rains came in that county the roads were impassable, and something had to be done about it, or the farmers must stay at home and wait for dry weather to get to town. Finally a bright fellow thought of covering the roads with straw. It was done last year and proved a success. This year it was tried on a more extensive scale. The farmers of the coun ty all turned out and the roads were covered with straw to the depth of a foot or more. Three hundred miles were covered and the farmers on the line of the straw-paved roads will have easy traveling, while their less fortunate neighbors are going hub deep in

NO AGENCY IN IT. Hicks-I didn't know you had gone in for literary work.

Gussie-Me? How? Hicks-Jokely told me you collaborated with him on that character sketch of his about the chappie who continually says, "Bah, Jove." Gussie-Oh, come now, bah Jove!

assuah you I had nothing to do with it. Stwange of him to tell you that, bah Jove!-Catholic Standard and Times

A WEAK UNDERSTANDING. "I don't understand," remarked Miss Prettygirl, "how you men can go around in the woods and fields shooting down poor little innocent birds and

"Weally, weally," replied Mr. Willoboy, earnestly, "I don't either; but I have a fellah who has pwomised to show me how to do it this week, don't you know!"-Cincinnati Commercial-

HUMAN NATURE? "I wonder if Miggles is making any money writing books?" "You can find out easily enough. Ask

him if he would advise any of his friends to go to writing books for a living." "And if he is successful himself he will say yes. I see."

"Not at all. If he is succeeding he will say no."-Chicago Herald.

"I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git GRIPPE, and all knocked out of one plan, you want to git yerself another right quick, before yer sperrits has a chance to fall."-From "Lovey Mary," The Century, February, 1903.

A movement has been started in England, under the lead of Lord Radstock, to place a copy of the Scrigares in the hands of every child in the schools of India who is able to read a Cospel in his or her own tongue.

# Yours for a Clear Head

Color in the Arctics. My first experience of color in the

Arctics, says Frank Wilbert Stokes, whose story and pictures of "The Auruary Century, led me to believe that, and crimsons of sunlight to the blackpurples, grays, and gray-greens of storms, there existed no intermediate effects. But a sojourn of a year in the northland proved that great Nature's palette was here set with more varied riches than elsewhere. Especially was this true of the color-effects of the long twilight of approaching winter, the returning light of day, and even in the heart of the polar night.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OFT OLEDO, | ss. LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY, make 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 pay the sum of one nundred dol-lars for each and every case of catarenthat cannot be cured by the use of Hall's

CATARBH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December,

SEAL. A. D., 1886. A. W. GLESON,

Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous sur-faces of the system. Eend for testimonials, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists,75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. Several counterfeiters of paintings by famous masters have lately been arrested

Mrs. Winslow's ScothingSyrup for children cething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Cats and other beasts of prey reflect times as much light from their eyes as human beings.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottleand treatise free Dr. B.H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Half a dozen Peruvian mummies were recently auctioned off in London at less than \$10 apiece.

If you want creamery prices do as the creameries do, use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR. Some men take things so easily that it is

wonder they don't get all the contagious

lam sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago. - Mrs. Thomas Ronbins, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1993. A pearl fisher of western Australia named Broome has found a pearl whose value is estimated at \$75,000.



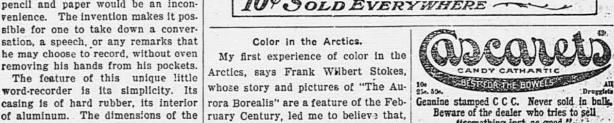
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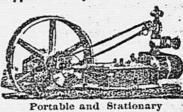


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