**Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.**
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Freely Sip is a lifelong resident of Paterson, N. J.

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

In Vienna organ grinders are allowed to play only between midday and sunset.

**Disgusting!**
Skin eruptions, which keep you scratching, and look raw and sore. It is unrefined in either sex; and gives the impression of uncleanness. Don't you want to get rid of it? Get a 50c. box of Tetterine from your druggist, or send stamps to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. It cures, without fail, all skin diseases. Give it a trial.

Mormon missions have been established in the Philippines.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

An artesian well in Missouri has been sunk to a depth of 1,100 feet.

*"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."*

*Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because*

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**
Never Disappoints.

## "DID" THE OTHER REPORTER.

**After Getting a Capital Interview with the Governor.**

A reporter named Jones on a daily in St. Louis was detailed to interview the governor of another state, who had slipped into the city on a secret political mission, says the Argonaut. He learned to his disgust that Jackson, the star reporter of a rival sheet, also proposed to call in an hour. Acting on inspiration, he sent up a card bearing Jackson's name and was promptly admitted. When he had learned all he wanted he asked, with gross intentional impudence, whether the information was really true. The governor turned purple. "D'y' question my word?" he said. "Oh, don't get gay!" replied Jones airily. "Common governors cut no ice with my office." The old man foamed at the mouth. "You insolent scoundrel," he roared, "get out of my rooms!" That was exactly what Jones wanted, and he went. President Jackson showed up. "Here, boy," he said pompously, "take my card to the governor. When the old man looked at the pasteboard he nearly expired. "The blankety-blanked infamous villain!" he spluttered. "I never heard of such blankety-blanked effrontery in my life. Tell that miscreant that if he or anybody else from his infernal paper comes up here I'll kill 'em!" The word was carried to Jackson, who went away raving. Next day the paper intimated the governor was in town on a bender. Jones' paper had a capital interview and a big "scoop."

**Jeweled Portieres.**

For those who have ugly views from their back windows or corridors leading to back stairs, etc., it is quite a serious matter as to how best to hide them. Draperies are expensive when the material is good, and inexpensive material gets easily tossed. Bead blinds, which may be made with very little trouble at home, are clean and tidy, besides being pretty, and have the further advantage of admitting the light while preventing people from looking into the room. Measure the width of the window or doorway you wish to hide and get a carpenter to make a narrow lath to fit it, with small grooves all the way along at equal distances and rather close together. The only thing you will then require is a ball or two of macreme cord and plenty of large glass beads in pretty colors, to mix too many colors is a mistake. Thread the string with a bead and knot to prevent its slipping; do this at intervals all the way down the string until it is the length required. It is advisable to tie each string securely on the groove in the wooden lath as you go along, as they are apt to tangle if loose. Try to have the strings as close together as possible; the effect is quite spoiled if they are straggly or far apart. By the exercise of a little patience and ingenuity a pretty pattern of flowers or birds may be introduced. Beads suitable for this purpose may be purchased at a very low price.

**Miss Lockheart's**
**LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.**

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, Box 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

**Farmers Growing Sweet Potatoes.**

It is always a surprise to us why more farmers do not grow sweet potatoes, at least enough for home use. The difficulty of keeping the seed potatoes through the winter need not stand in the way. Almost every large seedsman propagates sweet potato sets, and for a very small sum of money he will furnish enough sets so that a farmer can grow several bushels of sweet potatoes in the fall. It is worth trying. The farmer's table does not have as great a variety of vegetables as it should, and the sweet potato is so universally liked that it makes an extremely desirable addition during the season it can be easily kept.

**Enriching Poor, Sandy Soil.**

When a sandy soil becomes impoverished it means that continued cultivation has exhausted the small amount of vegetable matter it contains, and that such soil is the most difficult of all to restore to fertility. Clover will not grow on it, because there is not humus, and without this the application of the mineral fertilizers, lime and potash, which clover needs does no good. There must be first an increase of vegetable mould in the soil, and this must be accomplished by sowing some large seed of plants that grow quickly, and which do not need mineral fertilizers which the soil in this condition cannot furnish. Some of the grains are usually sown for this purpose, though most of the grains have narrow leaves and derive too little of their growth from the air. We have known buckwheat to be sown repeatedly on such land, plowing it under when in blossom and resowing while the green stalk was rotting beneath the furrow. In this way enough vegetable matter may be produced in a single season to warrant seeding the land with rye in the fall, sowing also timothy grass to make a sod when the rye is cut. In the spring sow clover seed, and by this time a dressing of wood ashes or potash in other form will find enough humus in the soil to make its lime and potash available. If the muriate or sulphate of potash is sown instead of wood ashes, give the land also a dressing of lime. In this way a single year may be time enough in which to get a good seeding of clover, and when clover can be grown it depends on the farmer not to allow the land to get in such run-down condition again.—American Cultivator.

**A Wagon Loader.**

Getting heavy boxes and other heavy aricles into wagons and carts is a matter that often requires great effort. Needless lifting should be avoided, as this is the sort of work that makes men on the farm old before their time. The cut shows a simple device for raising heavy articles into the bodies of carts and wagons. Two side pieces are held by two cross braces. Small rollers are set in every

ROLLER FOR LOADING THE WAGON.

ten or twelve inches, a twenty-penny wire nail through holes in the side pieces serving as bearings. A lip of iron, twisted as shown, is fastened to the side at the upper end of each end piece to rest upon the floor of the cart or wagon. The nails should "play" loosely in the side pieces, but so solidly into the rollers. Let the latter project above the side pieces, when the box or other article can easily be rolled up from the ground to the wagon or cart.—New York Tribune.

**Secure a Thin Stand of Corn.**

The most frequent error made by Western farmers in planting corn is that they plant it too thick. The seed corn should be tested and ninety per cent. of it ought to grow. With such seed not more than two or three kernels should be dropped into each hill, and it must also be understood that if sixty per cent. of the corn planted in this manner makes a growth that a perfect stand has been secured, provided that the distribution is fairly even. Remember that thirty bushels is an average crop in Nebraska and also that a field averaging one and a half plants per hill will yield sixty-five bushels per acre if the weather conditions and the cultivation have been perfect. It is true that in the ideal year a three and four stand will return seventy-five bushels, but such a year occurs only once in ten or twelve. Upon the other hand, a three and four-stalk per hill yield will be almost worthless in drouthy seasons, and will return a smaller yield five out of six than the one and two piece. And besides this the corn will not be of so good a quality and the ears smaller and harder to husk. By all means use small plates in your planter which will not drop more than two or three to the hill. In listing corn we are accustomed to drop it eighteen to twenty-two inches apart, and I think that that is the reason why listed corn so often returns a larger yield than does the planted. This would equal only a trifle over two to the hill in planting. Plant your corn thinner and you will get to like your planter again.

If you plant corn, harrow or disk and harrow immediately after plowing and before planting. In this way you not only retain the moisture, but also will secure a more perfectly even stand, especially in somewhat dry seasons. If you list corn, harrow at once after it is in the ground. By doing this you will not need to subsoil so deep and so will get the young plant nearer mellow soil and warmth, thus giving it a quicker start.

All corn should be harrowed or cultivated before the young plant comes up. It should be harrowed a second time just after coming through, and as soon as possible should be cultivated. I would advise deep cultivation the first time. After this, deep cultivation is necessary only when the soil shows indications of becoming hard or packed, and then it is absolutely necessary.—T. C. Baynhoffer, in New England Homestead.

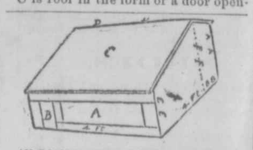
**A Home-Made Brooder.**

The brooder here illustrated is cheap, easily made and successful in every way. I have two, and have never lost a chick in them. It is double throughout. The lining is ship lap put on crossways. The outside is fine flooring put on up and down. The framework is two by four ripped in two. The floors are four inches apart. The lower one is nailed to the bottom of the brooder. The upper one can be put on slats so as to be easily removed and cleaned.

A is a three glass window, which we purchased, and secured one that would just fit the space.

B is an egress door, hinged and opening down, for chicks to pass in or out.

C is roof in the form of a door opening upward, allowing inside to be easily cleaned. D D hinges on roof doors. E E one and one-half feet high; F F is two feet high; A A is one foot ten inches high. B B is the distance from A A to F F, one foot. This we heated with a common side lamp. Midway between the ends, and against the back wall, cut a circle hole in the upper floor large enough to admit the bowl of the lamp which rests on the bottom floor. Have the tinner make a chimney similar to those used on incubator lamps. Now when lamp is in position place a gallon tin can, with top and bottom removed, over it so as to keep the chick from lamp. A piece of stove pipe will do. Do not have it higher than the lamp. In top of brooder, close to the roof, hang a piece of tin or sheet iron to throw the heat back to the floor. I used a washboiler cover which just fitted the small space in roof. This gives top heat and prevents leg weakness.



AN EASILY CONSTRUCTED BROODER.

In the back of brooder, at the bottom, bore holes through the two walls, between the two floors, and on each side of the lamp, to give the lamp air, or it will not burn. I left no place in mine for ventilation. The chicks did not need it. I have never had more than 100 in at a time, and now that the weather is warmer I leave a space of about one inch under the roof door at night.—Mrs. Mabel Trelear, in Agricultural Epitomist.

**Renovating the Orchard.**

There are many orchards which are giving almost no returns for the land they occupy, but which might, by a little well directed effort, be entirely renovated and made to yield as large a profit as any portion of the farm. The chief cause of the unfruitfulness of many orchards is that they would have been cropped year after year, without anything having been returned to the land in the shape of plant food; and the trees have become almost starved to death. To renovate such an orchard, first apply a good coating of stable manure. It should not simply be piled about the trunks of the trees, but should be spread evenly over the whole surface of the ground. It should then be plowed under as soon as the land can be worked, and the soil then harrowed. It may then be left for several weeks, when a liberal top dressing of wood ashes should be applied to furnish potash, for potash constitutes a large portion of the wood and fruit of the orchard. Some such crop as peas or buckwheat should then be sown, into which, later on, the hogs may profitably be turned. If the bark of the trees has become rough and moss-grown, the trunks should be scraped with a dull hoe, and then washed with a solution of ashes, lime, whale-oil, soap and soda. This will destroy all insects which may have found harbor beneath the bark.

Liberal pruning should also be done. But if this has been neglected for years back, too many limbs should not be removed in one season, as it will cause a severe shock to the tree, and may do more injury than good. It is best to distribute the pruning over two or three years. Large limbs should be cut out only when absolutely necessary, and the wound should be treated to a coat of thick paint. In pruning an old tree, endeavor to leave as much new growth as possible. The tops should be well thinned out to permit light and air to penetrate to the centre of the tree. This colors the fruit and largely prevents blight.

Spraying with insecticides and fungicides should be thoroughly performed. When an orchard is not too old, but produces inferior fruit, top-graft with scions of some good marketable sorts. This work should be done as soon as the buds begin to swell. Notwithstanding much that has been written to the contrary, we do not think it advisable to graft old decaying trees. It is much better to cut them down, make firewood of them, and set out a profitable young orchard in a new location. There are some shy bearing varieties of apples, such as King of Tompkins County, which may be made much more prolific by top-working them upon some other thrifty stock. In grafting, as in pruning, the work should be distributed over several years.

Grafting is a science which every farmer should understand. It is quite simple if a few leading points are carefully observed. The buds upon the stock to be grafted should be swelling, as this indicates a free flow of sap. The scions should be entirely dormant, but if they have become shriveled they are worthless. The limbs to be grafted should be sawed off without injuring the bark, and the wedge-shaped scion should fit evenly in the cleft, so that the bark of stock and scion comes fully in contact. The wound should be thinly covered with good grafting wax. We place two scions in each large limb, and leave two or three buds on each. If both scions grow, the weaker one is removed the following spring.—Ellis F. Augustine, in the Epitomist.

A dealer in artificial limbs estimates that 30,000 Britons have lost one or both legs.

## HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

**Ice Cream Cake.**

To the whites of five eggs, lightly beaten, add two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in layers, and use as a cream two cups of sugar and one-quarter cup of water, the whites of two eggs, beaten lightly. When the syrup strings pour on the whites and beat as fast as possible. Flavor with vanilla and spread between the layers and on top.

**Spinach Soup.**

To make an appetizing soup, pick over and wash thoroughly one-half peck of spinach. Put it into a large kettle, three-quarters full of boiling, salted water, and allow it to boil briskly for about twelve minutes, leaving the kittle uncovered. Drain and put into a pan of cold water; when cool rub through a sieve. Put two tablespoonfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, melt over the fire and add gradually one quart of scalded milk; when smooth and thick, stir into this a cupful of the spinach pulp and return all to the saucepan. Season with salt and pepper, simmer for three minutes, then move to the back of the range and add a half-cupful of cream. Dish and serve with salted crackers or bread.

**Cool-Looking and Appetizing.**

Egg salid is a cool-looking, appetizing addition to the summer table, when hot foods seem more or less distasteful. It is especially effective when the color-scheme of yellow is to be carried out. Boil six eggs for fifteen minutes, then put into cold water. When thoroughly chilled, remove the shells and cut the eggs into slices. Arrange these, overlapping each other, in a salad dish lined with crisp lettuce leaves. Cover with a French dressing consisting of four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, a tablespoonful each of vinegar and lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne and a half teaspoonful of mustard. A few teaspoonfuls of mayonnaise and a little finely chopped parsley sprinkled over the top add to its appearance as well as toothsomeness.

**Summer Sandwiches For Picnics.**

For nut sandwiches almonds, peanuts, English walnuts or the prepared peanut butter may be used. If the nuts, chop rather fine and stir into mayonnaise dressing or mix with cream cheese.

OLIVE SANDWICHES.

Stone and chop olives—the large Queen olives are best. Stir into mayonnaise dressing, and spread on thin slices of graham bread.

COLD MUTTON SANDWICHES.

Chop cold cooked mutton fine, and to each pint add a teaspoonful salt, a tablespoonful of capers, a teaspoonful of mint, a dash of pepper and a little lemon juice. Spread quickly on slices of buttered whole white bread.

LEBERWURST SANDWICHES.

Leberwurst is a great German delicacy—a sausage made out of goose liver, truffles, etc. This is scooped out of the sausage skin and spread between slices of rye bread. No butter is used.

TOMATO SANDWICHES.

Cut thin slices of whole wheat bread and butter and with a cooky cutter stamped them round. Put on one-half of the sandwich a slice of tomato with salt and pepper and on the other a a layer of grated cheese. Press together.

NASTURTIUM SANDWICHES.

Wash the leaves carefully, spread with a thin layer of mayonnaise and put between thin slices of white bread.

EGG SANDWICHES.

Remove the yolks of a half-dozen hardboiled eggs and rub smooth. Add a teaspoonful of mustard, a half-teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and enough vinegar to make the mixture stiff. Add if desired the whites finely chopped, and spread between the slices of bread.

FISH SANDWICHES.

Any cooked fish well seasoned with salt and pepper and mixed with a little chopped pickle and mayonnaise makes an excellent sandwich.

**Household Hints.**

Glass door-knobs are handsome and more easily keep in condition than those of bronze or brass.

Mildew on leather may be removed by gently rubbing with petroleum. Afterwards polish with a soft cloth.

Paper comforters are light and warm. They have the appearance of basket cloth, and are of a pale ecru color.

Kneading cabbage for making cold slaw will make it very tender, and it then does not require chopping. Be sure and knead all the water out.

If ink has been spilled over rosewood or mahogany furniture half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol in a tablespoonful of water applied with a feather will remove it.

To wash a glass which has held milk, plunge it first into cold water before putting it into warm. The same rule holds good for egg-cups, or spoons from which eggs have been eaten.

Hard-boiled eggs, chopped, and covered with a not too rich white sauce that is seasoned with curry, the eggs and dressing served in a ring of boiled rice, is an excellent entree or luncheon dish.

The real old Southern bandanna handkerchiefs are in great demand now for a variety of uses, such as shirt waists, sofa and hammock pillows, window hangings and covers for tables and cushions.

The skirt of an old gingham gown makes one of the best kitchen aprons. It covers the dress skirt and is just the right length, an important desideratum where the one place that is sure to get spotted on a gown worn in the kitchen is on the lower edge.

Stockings darned before they are washed last longer. As soon as a broken stitch appears in any woven garment it should be mended. Some persons cut down stockings, but this does no good to those who are hard on hose and wear them out soon. They will not last at all after being cut down.

**The Vicissitudes of an Emperor.**

The vicissitudes which Louis Napoleon experienced almost from the cradle to the grave were probably all but unexampled. He was a fugitive before he could speak articulately. In the interval between his 20th and his 46th year he was a prisoner in Strasburg, Lorient, Ham and the Conciergerie. He was an outlaw for more than half his life. There were incidents, at Strasburg, and later at Boulogne, which brought upon him the mock and jeer of Europe. He carried a baton as a special constable in Park Lane on Chartists' Day. Then, by a sudden turn of fortune, he became President of the French Republic. The Coup d'Etat made him Emperor of the French; and thenceforth for fifteen years he was, perhaps, the most-considered man of Europe. It was said of him that on being asked whether he should not find it difficult to rule the French nation he replied, "Oh, no! nothing is more easy. Il leur faut une guerre tous les quartre ans." (They just need a war every four years.) This policy held good in a modified degree. The Crimean war was for him a success, although not precisely a triumph; the Italian campaign, in spite of its hard-fought victories, ended abruptly in approximation to a failure. The Mexican expedition was an utter fiasco. Yet Napoleon might have gone on with his program of a war every four years but for the circumstances that there happened to be in Europe in the middle 'Sixties an infinitely stronger, more masterful and more ruse man than the dreamy and decaying Napoleon. When he and Bismarck walked along the Biarritz beach in October, 1865, Bismarck expounding his political speculations as they strolled—"Is he mad?" the Emperor whispered to Prosper Merimee, on whose arm he leaned. Napoleon had very soon to recognize that madness had no part in the character of Otto von Bismarck. The Prussian Premier was his superior in energy, in determination, and in finesse; and he foiled the French Emperor at every turn.—Archibald Forbes ("Life of Napoleon III.")

New tailor-made costumes of all silk are being introduced by Paris dressmakers.

The telegraphic and telephone lines of the world aggregate 2,0.9,835 miles. The miles of wire 8,254,084.

**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The new suspension bridge over the Niagara River at Lewiston is about completed, and soon the electric cars will be crossing it.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

An analyst has made the discovery that California roses contain 10 per cent. more perfume than those grown elsewhere.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

If all the hay now in sight in Texas could be saved, there would be plenty to supply the state for five years.

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

Salt herring is Paul Kruezer's favorite delicacy. He eats it at least once each day.

**To Cure Constipation Forever.**
Take Cascarets, Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

James M. Barrie announces his intention of visiting this country in the fall.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

A Russian remedy for insomnia is to have a dog sleep in the room.

**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

**She Was Fortunate.**

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

Hostess (wearily)—"N-no. I wonder how she manages it."—New York Weekly.

**Only Thirty and Gray**

How is this?
Perhaps sleepless nights caused it, or grief, or sickness, or perhaps it was care.
No matter what the cause, you cannot wish to look old at thirty.
Gray hair is starved hair.
The hair bulbs have been deprived of proper food or proper nerve force.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

Increases the circulation in the scalp, gives more power to the nerves, supplies missing elements to the hair bulbs.
Used according to directions, gray hair begins to show color in a few days. Soon it has all the softness and richness of youth and the color of early life returns.
Would you like our book on the Hair? We will gladly send it to you.

*Write us!*

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the Vigor, write the doctor about it. He may be able to suggest something of value to you. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

**TRICKS THAT ARE LIGHT.**

**And Cause Objects to Shine Forth When All About Is Dark.**

Many seemingly wonderful tricks can be performed with the use of a few simple chemicals. One of them is the ball of fire. Take for this barium sulphate (CP), one part; magnesium carbonate (CP), one part; gum tragacanth q. s. This should be mixed and rolled into marbles and kept at a red heat for about an hour, then allowed to cool slowly and placed in a glass-stoppered bottle. A few hours before using place in the sun, and the marbles at once become luminous. At the entertainment ordinary marbles are passed among the audience, one or more of the luminous marbles being concealed in the hand. The exhibitor then takes a marble from some one in the audience, holds it between his thumb and forefinger, blows upon it, and asks to have the lights turned down. As this is done he substitutes the luminous marble, and the mysterious light is seen. This is handed around, and changes again as the light is turned on, when the magician presents to the audience several of the ordinary marbles as souvenirs. Another trick is very effective. Take two similar bunches of artificial flowers; brush one over with glue or mucilage and powder it with the dust from one of the marbles described; then place in the sun. When taken into a darkened room luminous flowers are seen. The magician exhibits the flowers that have not been prepared and shows that there is nothing peculiar about them; then, as the light is turned down, he substitutes the concealed bunch, blows upon the flowers, and, presto! displays to the astonished observers a luminous bunch, each flower of which stands out as if at white heat. Luminous letters can be written and exhibited in the dark to the wonder of the audience. Luminous ink is made by placing a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea in a test tube with a little olive oil. Place the tube in a water bath until the oil becomes heated and the phosphorus liquid. Shake well and pour into a bottle with a glass stopper. Admit air just previous to using it, and the liquid will become luminous tracery in the dark. Water can be rendered luminous in a very simple manner. Dissolve a small piece of phosphorus in ether for several days in a glass-stoppered bottle. In this place a lump of sugar, then drop the sugar in water, which will at once become luminous. Luminous paints can be made any color—green, yellow, violet or blue—and if applied to various objects make a wonderful display at night.

**Prolific Family.**

Jason Webb of Cumberland, Ky., can probably boast the largest family in the world. He has 19 children, 175 grandchildren and 100 great-grandchildren. His brother, Miles Webb, who died at 78 (Jason is still flourishing at 80), has had more than 400 descendants, of whom 255 were either grandchildren or great-grandchildren. Other members of the family have been almost equally prolific, and adding to direct descendants other relations, the Webbs in the District of Cumberland number altogether about 12,000 persons.

**Excepted.**

"What do you consider the greatest object of interest in America?" asked Miss Cayenne. "Well," answered the lecturer, "I arrived here day before yesterday and ——" "Of course," she exclaimed, apologetically, "I meant the greatest object of interest next to yourself."—Washington Star.

To get the best results you must use the best materials.

You need expect only poor laundering with poor soap, but you will find dainty articles that have been washed with Ivory Soap restored to their original freshness with unchanged colors.

Nothing that will stand the application of plain water will be injured by Ivory Soap.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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**WINCHESTER**

**Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells.**

"LEADER" loaded with Smokeless powder and "NEW RIVAL" loaded with Black powder. Superior to all other brands for

UNIFORMITY, RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING QUALITIES.

Winchester Shells are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon having them when you buy and you will get the best.

**An Evasion.**

Mrs. Teller—"She told me the whole story, word for word, just as I have repeated it to you, and she made me promise not to whisper a word of it to anybody." Mr. Teller—"But you told em, my dear." Mrs. Teller—"Yes, of course; but I didn't whisper, did I?"

**INSOMNIA**

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

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