**What is Tetterine?**

It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and all roughness of the skin. ...stops pain and itching at once and if properly ...will positively cure even the worst of chronic ...s. 50 cents at a drug store or by mail for 50 ...s in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The truest wisdom is a resolute determination.—Napoleon.

**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.

Whilst we are considering when to begin it is often too late to act.—Quintilian.


## Experience

**And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.**

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the vast number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They give the results of experience and prove that

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.


## HEROES OF THE BALL ROOM.

**Remarkable Instances of Bravery Displayed There by Dancing Men.**

The men who frequent dancing rooms are not by any means so effeminate as some scornful members of the stronger sex would have us believe. Scented dandies are capable of courage in emergencies, and brave deeds are occasionally performed even in the enervating atmosphere of the ball room.

While in the act of snatching a kiss from an attractive girl under the mistletoe a young masher felt a breath of hot air on his face, and, in glancing up, saw that the evergreens on the large chandelier had caught fire and were blazing away merrily. A quick look around the room told him that the other dancers were unaware of the catastrophe, so he drew back a pace, measured his distance, and with one gigantic spring managed to catch hold of th... handelier. Hanging on by one ..., he rapidly pulled down the burn... ...and cast them to the ... ...nis arms terribly in the pr... ...t never once flinching.

Not until he was satisfied that every bit of inflammable material was safely accounted for would he relinquish his ...old. Beyond a doubt his ready re...urce prevented a conflagration, but ...e suffered so much that one of his ...ands had to be amputated. His beau... mustache, of which he was inor...ately proud, was also frizzled up by ...e fire.

A somewhat similar feat was performed by a conceited but daring young coxcomb in a crowded ball room last winter. Several ladies had fainted for want of air, and as the ventilator in the roof would not answer to its pulley the young dandy volunteered to scramble up the fragile rope and see what was amiss. This was the only practicable method of obtaining relief, for some larking guest had locked the door of the room on the outside, and it was impossible to break it open.

The young fellow cut his hands almost to ribbons before he reached the ventilator, and even when he got up found it impossible to open it. Undeterred by this, though, he unhesitatingly banged his head through the thick glass, and then slid to the ground where he fainted from the loss of blood.

During a dance in a Spanish ball room a heavy plaster cast fell from a bracket, and would certainly have injured one of the host's daughters had not her partner warded it off with his arm. The accident frightened the girl a little, for she was extremely nervous, but the gallant who was dancing with her insisted on continuing the waltz, and assured her that he was not in the least hurt.

**Idea of Eternity.**

A Salvation Army preacher, in one of his talks, exclaimed to his hearers: "Eternity! why, don't you know the meaning of that word? Nor I, either, hardly. It is for ever and ever, and five or six everlastings a-top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast-time."

The counterfeit coin may be lead, but it's hard to push.


## OPEN LETTERS FROM

**Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.**

JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:

"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."



25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION


## DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

**An Appropriate Topic—The Great Need of Reform—Churches Must Change to Work For Good—Religion That Will Make a Revolution in the Family.**

TEXT: "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."—Acts xvii., 6.

There is a wild, bellowing mob around the house of Jason, in Thessalonica. What has the man done so greatly to offend the people? He has been entertaining Paul and his comrades. The mob surround the house and cry: "Bring out those turbulent preachers! They are interfering with our business! They are ruining our religion! They are actually turning the world upside down!"

The charge was true, for there is nothing that so interferes with sin, there is nothing so ruinous to every form of established iniquity, there is nothing that has such tendency to turn the world upside down as our glorious Christianity. The fact is, that the world now is wrong side up, and it needs to be turned upside down in order that it may be right side up. The time was when men wrote books entitling them "Apologies for Christianity." I hope that day has passed. We want no more apologies for Christianity. Let the apologies be on the part of those who do not believe in our religion. We do not mean to make any compromise in the matter. We do not wish to hide the fact that Christianity is revolutionary, and that its tendency is to turn the world upside down.

Our religion has often been misrepresented as a principle of tears, and mildness, and fastidiousness; afraid of crossing people's prejudices; afraid of making somebody mad; with silken gloves, lifting the people up from the church pew into glory, as though they were Bohemian glass, so very delicate that with one touch it may be demolished forever. Men speak of religion as though it were a refined imbecility; as though it were a spiritual chloroform, that the people were to take until the sharp cutting of life were over. The Bible, so far from this, represents the religion of Christ as robust and brawny—ransacking and upsetting ten thousand things that now seem to be settled on firm foundations. I hear some man in the house say, "I thought religion was peace." That is the final result. A man's arm is out of place. Two men come, and with great effort put it back to the socket. It goes back with great pain. Then it gets well. Our world is horribly distorted and out of joint. It must come under an omnipotent surgery, beneath which there will be pain and anguish before there can come perfect health and quiet. I proclaim, therefore, in the name of my Lord Jesus Christ—revolution!

The religion of the Bible will make a revolution in the family. Those things that are wrong in the family circle will be overthrown by it, while justice and harmony will take the place. The husband will be the head of the household only when he is fit to be. I know a man who spends all the money he makes in drink, as well as all the money that his wife makes, and sometimes sells the children's clothes for rum. Do you tell me that he is to be the head of that household? If the wife have more nobility, more courage, more consistency, more of all that is right, she shall have the supremacy. You say that the Bible says that the wife is to be subject to the husband. I know it. But that is a husband, not a masculine caricature. There is no human or divine law that makes a woman subordinate to a man unworthy of her. When Christianity comes into a domestic circle it will give the dominancy to that one who is the most worthy of it.

Again: Christianity will produce a revolution in commercial circles. Find me fifty merchants, and you find that they have fifty standards of what is right and wrong. You say to some one about a merchant, "Is he honest?" "Oh! yes," the man says, "he is honest; but he grinds the faces of his clerks. He is honest; but he exaggerates the value of his goods. He is honest; but he loans money on bond and mortgage, with the understanding that the mortgage can lie quiet for ten years, but as soon as he gets the mortgage, he records it and begins a foreclosure suit, and the Sheriff's writ comes down, and the day of sale arrives, and away goes the homestead, and the creditor buys it in at half price." Honest? When he loaned the money he knew that he would get the homestead at half price. Honest? But he goes to the insurance office to get a policy on his life, and tells the doctor that he is well, when he knows that for ten years he has had but one lung. Honest? Though he sells property by the map, forgetting to tell the purchaser that the ground is all under water; but it is generous in him to do that, for he throws the water into the bargain.

The fraudulent man piles up his gains, bond above bond, United States security above United States security, emolument above emolument, until his property has become a great pyramid; and, as he stands looking at it, he thinks it can never be destroyed; but the Lord God comes, and with His little finger pushes it all over.

You build a house and you put into it a rotten beam. A mechanic standing by says: "It will never do to put that beam in; it will ruin your whole building." But you put it in. The house is completed. Soon it begins to rock. You call in the mechanic and ask: "What is the matter with this door? What is the matter with this wall? Everything seems to be giving out." Says the mechanic: "You put a rotten beam into that structure, and the whole thing has got to come down." Here is an estate that seems to be all right now. It has been building a great many years. But fifteen years ago there was a dishonest transaction in that commercial house. That one dishonest transaction will keep on working ruin in the whole structure until down the estate will come in wreck and ruin about the possessor's ears—one dishonest dollar in the estate demolishing all his possession. I have seen it again and again; and so have you.

You have an old photograph of the signs on your street. Why have those signs nearly all changed within the last twenty years? Does the passing away of a generation account for it? Oh, no. Does the fact that there are hundreds of honest men who go down every year account for it? Oh, no. This is the secret: The Lord God has been walking through the commercial streets of our great cities; and he has been adjusting things according to the principles of eternal rectitude.

The time will come when, through the revolutionary power of the Gospel, a falsehood, instead of being called exaggeration, equivocation, or evasion, will be branded a lie! And stealings, that now sometimes go under the head of percentages and commissions, and bonuses, will be put into the catalogue of State-prison offenses. Society will be turned inside out and upside down, and ransacked of God's truth, until business dishonesties shall come to an end, and all double-dealing; and God will overturn, and overturn, and overturn; and commercial men in all cities will throw up their hands, crying out, "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither."

The religion of Jesus Christ will produce a revolution in our churches. The non-committal, do-nothing policy of the Church of God will give way to a spirit of bravest conquest. Piety in this day seems to me to be salted down just so as to keep. It seems as if the church were chiefly anxious to take care of itself; and if we hear of want, and squalor, and heathenism outside we say: "What a pity!" and we put our hands in our pockets, and we feel around for a two-cent piece, and with a great flourish we put it upon the plate and are amazed that the world is not converted in six weeks. Suppose there were a great war and there were three hundred thousand soldiers, but all of those three hundred thousand soldiers, excepting ten men, were in their tents, or scouring their muskets, or cooking rations. You would say: "Of course, defeat must come in that case." Is is worse than that in the church. Millions of the professed soldiers of Jesus Christ are cooking rations, or asleep in their tents, while only one man here and there goes out to do battle for the Lord.

I saw in some paper an account of a church in Boston in which, it is said, there were a great many plain people. The next week the trustees of that church came out in the paper, and said it was not so at all; "they were elegant people and highly-conditioned people that went there." Then I laughed outright; and when I laugh, I laugh very loudly. "Those people," I said, "are afraid of the sickly sentimentality of the churches."

Revolution! The pride of the church must come down. The exclusiveness of the church must come down! The financial boastings of the church must come down! If monetary success were the chief idea in the church, then I say that the present mode of conducting finances is the best. If it is to see how many dollars you can gain, then the present mode is the best. But if it is the saving of souls from sin and death, and bringing the mighty population of our cities to the knowledge of God, then I cry, Revolution! It is coming fast. I feel it in the air. I hear the rumbling of an earthquake that shall shake down, in one terrific crash, the arrogance of our modern Christianity.

The talk is, whether Protestant churches or Roman Catholic churches are coming out ahead. I tell you, Protestants, this truth plainly: that until your churches are as free as are the Roman Catholic cathedrals they will beat you. In their cathedrals the millionaire and the beggar kneel side by side. And, until that time comes in our churches, we can not expect the favor of God or permanent spiritual prosperity.

Where and when will that Revolution begin? Here, and now. In your heart and mine. Sin must go down, our pride must go down; our worldliness must go down, that Christ may come up. Revolution! "Except a man be born again, he can not see the Kingdom of God." Why not now let the revolution begin? Not next Sabbath, but, now! Not to-morrow, when you go out into commercial circles, but now!

Archias, the magistrate of Thebes, was sitting with many mighty men, drinking wine. A messenger came in, bringing a letter informing him of a conspiracy to end his life, and warning him to flee. Archias took the letter, but, instead of opening it, put it into his pocket, and said to the messenger who brought it: "Business to-morrow!" The next day he read it. Before he opened the letter, the Government was captured. When he read the letter it was too late. To-day I put into the hands of every man and woman, who hears or reads these words, a message of life. It says: "To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your heart." Do not put away the message and say: "This business to-morrow." This night thy soul may be required of thee!

## BARONESS DE HIRSCH.

**How She Was Led to Study and Improve the Condition of the Poor.**

It may be of interest to many who have read of the charitable works carried on by the philanthropist Baroness de Hirsch to know how she received her first impetus in this direction.

It was while she was visiting in Constantinople, some years ago.

She had just lost her only son, and seeking distraction from her grief, her thoughts turned to others and their trials. She spent days and nights investigating the miseries of the poorer classes, "slumming," to use a popular expression. It was all a revelation to her, and she at once went to work with that energy which is one of her marked characteristics to organize committees to investigate and relieve distress.

The first De Hirsch home for girls who need a temporary refuge was founded in Constantinople. Since then other homes have been established by the Baroness in Belgium, Austria, her native country; Paris, where she resides, and within the last few months she has founded a home for Hebrew emigrant girls in New York. She is spending a quarter of a million dollars in building and equipping this home, and will then provide an annual income ample for its maintenance in the most generous manner.

"The Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls" is to be its official title. Baroness Clara de Hirsch de Gereuth is her full name, Gereuth being the name of the family place in Austria. Baron de Hirsch's name before he was knighted.

The Baroness was Clara Bischofheim before her marriage; she was the daughter of a prosperous banker, who was also a scholar, and a statesman. She was her father's private secretary for a number of years and speaks and writes several languages. When about 20 years of age she married Baron de Hirsch. Since his death she has personally managed her vast fortune.

She would be very glad to follow the Bible injunction as to the left hand's knowledge of the right hand's work, for two reasons; for one, she is a modest woman and unostentatious; for the other, whenever her charities are described at length her mail doubles for weeks after. With its usual thirty or forty letters daily—many of them begging letters—the year round, she feels that she has quite enough to do to keep several secretaries busy, to say nothing of herself.

**Managing the Woman with a Whip.**

It has always been a question with the country newspaper man what he would do if an indignant woman set out to horsewhip him. Some years ago W. W. Wick of Topeka was running a country paper and a woman assailed him on the main street of the town He gathered her up under his arm and paraded around the square. She kicked and squirmed, but he marched laughingly along, displaying her to the crowd that had gathered. It mortified the woman so much that she left town on the first train and never bothered the editor afterward.

## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE. 17

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAIN ETC.** | | | |
| FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. $ | | @ | 5 65 |
| High Grade Extra | | | 5 15 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 101½ | | 104 |
| CORN—No. 2 White | 37½ | | 38 |
| Oats—Southern & Penn | 33½ | | 34 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 59¾ | | 60 |
| HAY—Choice Timothy | 12 50 | | 13 00 |
| Good to Prime | 12 00 | | 12 50 |
| STRAW—Rye in car lds | 7 50 | | 8 00 |
| Wheat Blocks | 5 50 | | 6 00 |
| Oat Blocks | 6 50 | | 7 00 |
| **CANNED GOODS.** | | | |
| TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3. $ | | @ | 95 |
| No. 2 | | | 65 |
| PEAS—Standards | 1 25 | | 2 00 |
| Seconds | | | 70 |
| CORN—Dry Pack | | | 80 |
| Moist | | | 65 |
| **HIDES.** | | | |
| CITY STEERS $ | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| City Cows | 8¾ | | 9 |
| **POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| POTATOES—Burbanks $ | 70 | @ | 80 |
| Yams | 2 00 | | 2 25 |
| ONIONS | 60 | | 65 |
| **PROVISIONS.** | | | |
| HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. $ | 6 | @ | 6½ |
| Clear ribsides | 7 | | 7¼ |
| Hams | 9½ | | 10 |
| Mess Pork, per bar | | | 11 25 |
| LARD—Crude | | | 4 |
| Best refined | | | 6 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| BUTTER—Fine Crmy $ | 21 | @ | 22 |
| Under Fine | 20 | | 21 |
| Creamery Rolls | 21 | | 22 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy $ | 9 | @ | 9¼ |
| N. Y. Flats | 9¾ | | 10 |
| Skim Cheese | 5¼ | | 7¼ |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| EGGS—State $ | 10 | @ | 10½ |
| North Carolina | 9½ | | 10 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| CHICKENS—Hens $ | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Ducks, per lb | 10 | | 11 |
| **TOBACCO.** | | | |
| TOBACCO—Md. Infer's $ | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Sound common | 3 00 | | 4 00 |
| Middling | 6 00 | | 7 00 |
| Fancy | 10 00 | | 12 00 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| BEEF—Best Beeves $ | 4 10 | @ | 4 40 |
| SHEEP | 3 00 | | 4 75 |
| Hogs | 4 00 | | 4 15 |
| **FURS AND SKINS.** | | | |
| MUSKRAT $ | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Raccoon | 40 | | 45 |
| Red Fox | — | | 1 00 |
| Skunk Black | — | | 80 |
| Opossum | 22 | | 23 |
| Mink | — | | 80 |
| Otter | — | | 6 00 |

NEW YORK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Southern $ | 3 60 | @ | 4 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 100¼ | | 110¼ |
| RYE—Western | 56 | | 58½ |
| CORN—No. 2 | 38 | | 38¾ |
| OATS—No. 3 | 31 | | 31¼ |
| BUTTER—State | 15 | | 17 |
| EGGS—State | 10½ | | 10¾ |
| CHEESE—State | 7½ | | 8 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Southern $ | 3 60 | @ | 4 25 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 104 | | 104½ |
| CORN—No. 3 | 37¼ | | 37½ |
| OATS—No. 2 | 33½ | | 34 |
| BUTTER—State | 18½ | | 20 |
| EGGS—Penna ft | 10½ | | 11½ |

## GOOD ROADS NOTES.

**How to Prepare Road-Beds.**

In a recent article on "Things to Be Remembered in Building Good Roads," W. E. Barnes pertinently says that "too many people seem to think that anything that is to be covered up does not need attention—that is, done simply because some engineer has said that it should be so. The authorities seem to doubt whether it pays to put so much money out of sight. What they want is to spread out the money so it will all be in sight of their constituents, so that when the day of re-election comes they can point to a great deal apparently done with little money." This is doubtless one reason why it is so difficult to get roads properly drained.

He then goes on to consider what preparations are necessary for permanent country roads before they receive the stone or other material, and offers the following suggestions:

"The first thing to be done is to employ some competent man to run levels over the entire length of the road intended for improvement, and taking levels at the sides frequently enough to find drainage at every available place along the line of the proposed road. Then a carefully-drawn profile should be made, after which the grade line of the road should be carefully studied and drawn on the profile. If the ground will admit of it without too much expense, long stretches of the same rate of grade should be avoided, as it is too hard on the muscles of the draft animals when hauling a heavy load, as it admits of a constant and severe strain on them, as can be easily seen by the trembling of the muscles after a pull over these grades. A frequent change in the grades allows some rest on the various parts of the muscles.

"Complete specifications should be written, telling in a general, as well as a special, way what is to be done and how to do it. These specifications should be accompanied by any detailed drawing that may be necessary, such as a plan and cross section, etc., of the proposed road. It will be money in the taxpayers' pockets to have all preliminaries and the general supervision of the work done by a competent, experienced and practical civil engineer, and not by some pretender, or some politician whose only ability lies in his 'pull' with 'the powers that be,' and 'be' for a short time only.

"In excavating for the road-bed care should be exercised not to plough too deep or to one side of the outer lines of the proposed roadway; if there are depressions in the sub-grade, there will be a tendency to make chuck holes in the road after a little time, owing to the water settling in the places where the dirt has been cut too deep. If the bed is cut too wide and filled back, the road after a little will spread and become weak on the sides. Farmers' drain tile should be placed under the sub-grade of the roadway at any point where the earth seems to be springy, and the water led to one side of the road, even if a fill has to be made to get the desired drainage.

"The whole road-bed should be rolled with a heavy roller until it is thoroughly compacted. The amount of rolling and the size of the roller must depend upon local circumstances. The average soil when moist should compact about two inches, which, of course, needs to be taken into consideration when doing the grading. The depth and kind of material used for the roadway must depend in a great measure upon the locality, the traffic conditions and the material at hand,—whether the road shall be constructed of trap, granite, quartzite, pebbles, cobbles, slag, lava, shells of various kinds, gravel, cinders, burnt clay-ballast, wood, brick or asphalt. Also, keep in mind the ability of the people to pay the taxed cost; and, further, take into consideration that long-time bonds demand the payment of large amounts of interest."

**Lessons From Experience.**

In a recent article Professor W. R. Hoag makes a comparison of the needs of railways and highways. The points which they have in common are discussed, and the fact is brought out that "each has, or should have, a roadway which will contribute most to the safety and economy of its business." He sums up the matter in six points, showing what system the railways employ, as follows:

First. A railway has continued repair,—small, but when needed.

Second. From the first the section foreman studies the question of drainage,—how he can get the water most quickly away from the road-bed, and then keep it away.

Third. A railroad company employs a man to do this work who has become skilled at such work,—one who knows just what remedy is needed for each defect as it appears.

Fourth. The railroad company retains in its employ the same man, and keeps him as far as possible at work on the same piece of road. This is done that the company may study the efficiency of his services as compared with others in its employ.

Fifth. The railroad company so distributes the loads on the wheels that, considering their bearing surface, there shall be no undue destruction to the road surface.

Sixth. The railroad owns its tools and machinery, specially adapted to the work it has to do.

These methods are dictated by experience, and serve to secure the maximum efficiency of service with minimum outlay. Similar—almost identical—needs exist in the care of highways, and counties and towns should profit by the example of the railways and "do likewise."

**Not Anxious For Good Roads.**

The State of Missouri is now wrestling with the highway problem. A Good Roads and Public Improvements Association has been formed. It will hold county conventions and effect local organizations in order to be ready for concerted action at the annual State convention to be held in St. Louis next fall. At that convention a plan will be perfected by which it is hoped systematic legislation can be secured from the next State Assembly.

Missouri certainly needs good roads. It has very few and trade is suspended for nearly five months every year on account of the mud. It is estimated that if 50,000 miles of turnpikes could be constructed the value of the 44,000,000 acres of farm lands now under cultivation would at once advance $200,000,000 to $400,000,000. The people are now spending about $3,000,000 annually on their roads, but the results are so unsatisfactory that the reformers wish to put the matter under State supervision, and for that reason will demand a State aid law such as that which has proved so popular in New Jersey.

**Greatly to Her Credit.**

A Western paper, in explaining why the Massachusetts roads have heretofore been so expensive, says that the sandy stretches across which many miles have been built have necessitated very expensive underpinning with cobbles; that marshy tracts have largely increased the cost of construction; that the reduction of grades has been another heavy item, and that climatic conditions required unusual care and, finally, that it is "the especial ambition of Massachusetts to construct the best roads in the world, regardless of expense; for the Old Bay State is determined to be full of attractions, since in productions she is thrown into such violent competition with more fertile regions."

**Good Roads Sentiment Growing.**

The campaign of education is progressing rapidly, and it will not be many years before public sentiment in most of the States will make the appropriation for good roads as much a regular feature of every legislative session as that for public schools is now.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Items.**

Good streets advertise a town, as nothing else can do.

Good roads are a duty which every State owes to its people.

Agitation becomes effective only when it arouses a working interest in those agitated.

One of the first essentials to solid municipal growth is good roads, says H. W. DeLong.

Along poor roads land sells slowly. There is a demand for farming land and rural homes along good highways.

Hereafter, every town in Maine will elect a road commissioner, who will have charge of all the highways and bridges, and the highway tax will be paid in cash.

Where the road is easy, there the farmer wends his way to trade, there settles the retired merchant and the worn-out city man who wishes to end his days in peace and comfort.

With a four-inch tire 500 more pounds can be hauled over a sandy road, with the same power exerted, than with 1½-inch tires, and the gain on gravel roads is almost as much.

A horse cannot carry four persons on his back, but he can easily draw them in a carriage; a man cannot walk ten miles without tiring, but he can ride fifty on a bicycle without any great difficulty.

A progressive Baptist minister on Long Island read a notice lately from his pulpit, announcing a good roads meeting to be held that week, and that good singing would be a feature of it. He expressed the belief that better roads would make better Christians.

A road supervisor in Northern New York says that it costs the farmers in his section one-half as much to haul their produce three miles to the railway station as it costs to send it 500 miles by rail after it is placed on the cars. This bad road tax could easily be reduced by one-half.

The abundance of large stones and boulders in many localities can be taken advantage of to reduce the expense of building stone roads; when properly broken they can often be used for foundation purposes. They are not so likely to be suitable for the wearing surface of the road.

**Bacterial Attractions.**

Professor Ray Lankester, in a recent lecture in England, gave a clear and easily understood explanation of how inoculation of mild disease will cure or prevent the severer kinds. Protoplasm, he said, had the capacity of being taught to tolerate a chemical action from which it naturally shrank. A mass of protoplasm attracted in the direction of a solution of sulphate of iron would first draw down to the edge of it and then draw back, but in a little time would plunge bodily through and across it, and this protoplasm thenceforth would have no fear of sulphate of iron. The amoeboid corpuscles of the blood are attracted by what is called "chemotaxis" to the germs of disease entering the body and swallow them up; but these bacteria in their turn produce a poison which repels the corpuscles. The latter, however, can be taught by gradually increasing doses to tolerate the poison, and in this way the body can acquire an immunity against even the full strength of the disease.

**Number of Telephone Subscribers.**

A fight for lower telephone rates is not only being carried on in London, but in Paris and Vienna as well. According to recent statistics there are 1,450,000 subscribers to the telephone service in the world. The United States leads the list with 900,000; then come Germany with 140,000 and Great Britain with 75,000; Switzerland, 50,000; France, 35,000; Austria, 20,000; Russia, 18,000; Sweden and Norway, 16,000; Bavaria, 15,000; Denmark, 15,000; Italy, 14,000; Holland, 12,000; Spain, 12,000; Belgium, 11,000; Hungary, 10,000; Wurtemberg, 7000; Finland, 6000; Japan, 3500; Cuba, 2500; Luxembourg, 2000; Portugal, 2000; Australia, 2000. The balance is divided among the smaller or newly settled countries, from Roumania with 400 down to Senegambia with 100.

**Profit in Whiskers.**

A peculiar but profitable industry among the natives of Alaska is the preparation and sale of walrus whiskers for toothpicks.

Nature has armed the animal with whiskers that extend three or four inches from its snout, and the apparent use of which is to enable it to detect an iceberg before actual contact has taken place.

These whiskers are quite stiff, and this quality increases with age. After a walrus has been killed the natives, with the aid of rude pincers, proceed to pull out each separate hair.

After a thorough drying these hairs are arranged in neat packages and exported to China, where Chinamen of the upper class use them in their toilet.

**A London Idea of American Manners.**

In an article describing the ladies' billiard saloon of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York, the London Globe enlightens its readers with the following veracious observation: "If a man should be so bold as to remove his coat, an attendant instantly hands him a lounge jacket. All present shut their eyes, and do not open them again until the ringing of a bell announces that the shirt sleeves have been covered."

**A Jap Custom.**

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives the tree is cut down, and a skilful cabinet-maker, transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young couple as the most beautiful of all ornaments of the house.


**A Cheerful Woman.**

*From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.*

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.



*A Priceless Boon.*

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.


## VICTIM OF POLITICS.

**General Mahone of Virginia Saw Wealth Vanish with Fame.**

More fortunes are lost than made in politics. Some old friends of the late Senator Mahone have united in obtaining for his son, Butler Mahone, a consulship in Mexico. It is not generally known that young Mahone found it necessary to appeal to some of his father's former associates in public life to get something to do. He first tried railroad employment. He was willing to take a place as brakeman, for he is not troubled with false pride. Like his father, the son is of delicate physique, and it was evident that he was not equal to the work. When the late General Mahone entered political life in Virginia he was probably the richest man in Petersburg. If not a millionaire, he was well on the way to a fortune represented by seven figures. With great energy he had taken hold of the material restoration of the South, and had identified himself with railroad construction, becoming president of one of the principal routes to tidewater. After he left the Democratic party of his State on the debt issue and took the leadership of an element which for some years was dominant in Virginia, his fortune began to shrink.

For a time General Mahone was a wonderfully successful man in politics. But at the close of his service in the Senate his State had become Democratic, and he took up his residence in Washington. His estate melted until it was reduced to one large holding in this city. General Mahone tried to sell this large block to the government for the site of a new public printing-house, and several times almost succeeded. The Senate repeatedly passed a bill to buy the property, but the House rejected it. Mahone died without realizing on this property, and leaving it so heavily incumbered that it went under the hammer. The purchase price was about $150,000, a fraction of what the government would have paid if the Senate bill had passed. When he died General Mahone owed an account of some thousands of dollars at the hotel where he had lived for several years. His son was left to start in life with nothing more than pluck. Had the elder Mahone eschewed politics and devoted his splendid executive talents to railroad building he would have been one of the foremost men of the South.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**A Cemetery's Best Part.**

Probably few people know that there is a choice side to every cemetery. Thus, in some parts of the world, the eastern portion, without regard to its situation, is always deemed the most desirable. This preference arises from the old tradition that our Lord will appear from the east. It is also believed that the dead in the eastern portion will be the first to rise; then those in the southern, western and northern, in order. In England it was once the custom of laying felons and other bad characters on the north side of the church. The custom of laying the dead in a certain direction is responsible for the Welsh designation for the east wind: "The wind of the dead men's feet."

We have found out that some sort of bust head follows every kind of fun.


## Strawberries

carry better, and larger berries and larger crops are raised when liberally treated with

## Potash.

Heavy applications of the complete fertilizers, containing not less than 10% actual Potash, should be used.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

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## BAD BREATH

**"I have been using CASCARETS** and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
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**Cascarets**
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

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


A man may be fast asleep but rather slow when awake.

**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.

People do not lack strength; they lack will.—Victor Hugo.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him.—Lowell.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Things don't turn up in this world till somebody turns them up.—Garfield.

**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Naples is to be connected with Mount Vesuvius by a direct railroad line, which will connect with the cable line running to the top of the volcano.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An historic landmark of the town of Hadley, Mass., the old Hooker house, which stood for almost two centuries, was burned recently. It was in this house that General Joe Hooker was born in 1814.

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

In Egypt fans are used in religious ceremonies, made of parchment or feathers.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Every man stamps his own value upon himself, and we are great or little according to our own will.—Samuel Smiles.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

The Russian Pood, a measure of capacity in handling grain, is equal to 36.1 pounds.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Franklin.

**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists

It is asserted that plate glass will make a more durable monument than the hardest granite.


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celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, has our well-known **Yellow Label** on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

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**ONE ENJOYS**

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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**OPIUM** and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

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**Columbia Chain Wheels $75, Hartfords $50, Vedettes $40, $35**

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