Items of Interest.

Middleboro, Mass., was one of the earliest New England towns to engage in the experiment of municipal lighting, and it claims to have made the venture a success, but only after years of floundering and trouble. The town was forced into the purchase of a plant that was the consolidation of two private corporations, heavily capitalized. It was necessary to buy out this company to avoid litigation coming out of loose franchise granting, and to pay a large price. Starting with this handicap, says the New York Evening Post, and owing to experiemental managing, the balance sheet for years indicated that the attempt was a failure. Then came new and improved management, and now it is announced that the revenue from light sold to private consumers exceeds the appropriations by the town to cover the cost of street lighting. So large is the demand for commercial lighting that some of the streets lights have been shut off temporarily, it being considered wise to cater to the revenue-bearing side of the business.

Trade has received a rebuff in London society, says the Boston Herald; not because it is trade, but because silly women, who should be about better business than cutting under legitimate tradespeople, are selling their titles and positions by opening shops and tea places after this manner of Lady de Gray. It is anything rather than a praiseworthy step for the wife of a peer to take. Through her own extravagant follies, she or her creditors deem it justifiable, but her sovereign liege thinks otherwise of the matter, and will refuse to receive her ladyship at Court when she becomes a "shopkeeper." The royal rebuke is intended as much for the handsome countess's debts as to warn other spendthrifts to follow not her example of bartering rank. It is very uncertain, therefore, if Lady de Gray now believes she will make a fortune selling tea at a guinea the cup.

About three years ago the Christian Commonwealth Colony was founded in Muscogee County, Georgia, a few miles from Columbus, by forty men and women, with some children, from Ohio. They were an exceptionally intelligent and worthy body of people. Plain cottages were built and a common dining hall, which was also used for religious service, was established. The first year was a prosperous one. Four crops were raised and good prices secured for the products. A saw mill was built, a grist mill and a broom factory were profitably operated, and a dairy not only furnished the community with all the milk and butter needed, but afforded a surplus for the market. Then new members came and trouble began. Many shirked their work, gossip and scandal became rife, debts were incurred which there was no money to meet, and now it is announced that the colony has gone to pieces.

Well founded complaints are heard on all sides, says the New York Tribune, that the great Consolidated Gas Company, with its vast wealth and magnificent resources, is supplying a poor quality of gas. New Yorkers are paying $1.05 a thousand feet for gas which can be manufactured for 60 cents a thousand at a handsome profit, when the value of the by-products is considered. Even the ice monopoly is not now so exorbitante as the gas monopoly.

Where He Was Deficient.

"You can't deny that he is a broad-minded man."

"Possibly he is, but if his mind has breadth it certainly has no depth."—Chicago Post.

Good Position.

Trustworthy men wanted to travel. Expenses paid and salary advanced. For particulars address Foreman, 215 Wise, Richmond, City, Va.

It is now said that the Queen of Holland, in selecting a husband, was opposed strongly by her Cabinet. The fact that she had the strength of mind to go her own gait ought to make her the most popular of sovereigns.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

No man is great whose aims are small.

Your Storekeeper Can Sell You

Carter's Ink or he can get it for you. Ask him. Try it. Cost goes are sent annually to every state in the Union. Do you buy Carter's?

It isn't always the strongest man that supports the largest family.

Every Mother Should Have

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

It isn't always the forward child who comes out ahead.

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.

Lots of girls who do fancy work don't fancy work. S0 59.

The successful playwrighter soon discovers that actions speak louder than words.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. They will be all right in the morning.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure old coughs also; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats, and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and are frequently cured.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL.

What a Careless Man Can Do.

As an illustration of how careful farmers should be in selecting a man to run a creamery a dairy paper says that, in a creamery handling 10,000 pounds of milk per day, it is easy for a careless or poor manager to lose $1500 a year on the quality of the butter, $3000 a year on the quantity, $150 on the consumption of coal and $40 on that of oil. Creameries are a big thing for the farmer, and the selection of a man to run one is no trifling matter. The success of a creamery depends upon good management backed up by conscientious patrons.

Shelter For Young Fowls.

The young fowls which have roosted in boxes since being hatched should be provided with protection from cold rains during the night. The boxes are no longer large enough to allow a brood of chicks to hover in them, and on that account most of them will sit on the ground outside, or perch themselves on top.

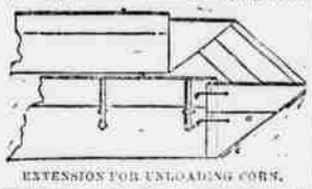
The exposure will, beyond doubt, give the chicks colds and from that roup will develop. Unless shelter can be placed over the boxes, the chicks should be taught to go to the poultry house and roost with the old fowls.

During mild weather the windows and even the doors should be left open so that the fowls may gradually become accustomed to the change.

A good way to persuade the chickens into the house is to throw a few handfuls of grain to them in the house, and when the greater portion have gone in close the door and keep them there. In a short time every one will have learned to go to the house at night.—Home and Farm.

Unloading Corn Made Easy.

A useful device can be made and attached to the back end of a wagon box so that shoveling out may be begun at once upon reaching the crib. It will also add several bushels capacity of the wagon box. Make a sloping door,



EXTENSION FOR UNLOADING CORN.

"a," a few feet long with crosspieces on the lower side at "b" and "c." Let this door be as wide as the outside of the wagon box. Then put on short sides nailed securely to this sloping door, and extending forward a few inches past the sides of the box and on the outside of it. Take on the end gate and gate rods, put on this attachment and bore holes to correspond with the holes in the box and with four bolts secure it in place. The lower crosspiece, "c," should extend out a little beyond the wagon bed on each side and come down against it, the sloping door resting on the bottom of the bed an inch or two from the back end. If desired this attachment can be fastened on with stout hooks and staples instead of with bolts.—A. Munger, in New England Homestead.

Whipping Balky Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continuancy admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it today, says the National Stockman. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continued barbarity, and brings out what original sin there is in a man. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to balk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which are here named:

Tie a handkerchief about his eyes, tie his tail to the belly-band or back-band; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg, clap his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else.

Skim Milk For Ducklings.

Some exhaustive experiments have recently been made by the Ontario Agricultural College on the feeding of young ducks. It was found that skim milk was a valuable and cheap auxiliary food for raising young ducks. Two lots of ducks were fed upon a mixture composed of equal parts of bran middlings and cornmeal. For Pen 1 the mixture was moistened with skim milk while for Pen 2 boiling water was used; Pen 2 also received a small amount of animal meat and cut green bone in their ration. At the end of six weeks all were weighted. The average weight of those in Pen 1 was over four pounds each, produced at a cost of 5.6 cents per pound. The average weight of Pen 2 was three pounds each, and the cost of production 3.8 cents per pound, the cost in both cases representing the feed only, without reckoning the eggs or attendance. During the next four weeks both lots were fed alike, and their respective gain was nearly equal. When the ducks were fifteen weeks old they were again weighed, showing a total average of eight pounds. Some chickens of the same age averaged three and three-quarter pounds each. Ducks have good appetites, and should be sold when at a weight of about five pounds each in order to secure the most profit.

The Winter Forcing of Vegetables.

The growing of vegetables under glass for the winter market has developed within the past ten years to large proportions. Entire ranges of modern houses are now devoted to it, in which are grown the entire list of tender vegetables. The special crops are usually confined to lettuce, radishes, tomatoes and cucumbers. The forcing of any winter crop is a matter of principle rather than practice, since local conditions have all to do with the methods of culture and the kinds of vegetables forced. Skill and management and close attention to details are the requirements necessary to success. Two fundamental elements, however, are essential, heat and light.

The former is needed with all crops, the latter is imperative where fruit is wanted. With such crops as radishes, rhubarb, lettuce and asparagus, where the vegetative part only of the plant is wanted, bright sunlight is not absolutely necessary, but with such crops as tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and beans, where the fruit is the aim, no amount of heat will prove a substitute for sunlight in ripening the pollen, which is the most important factor in the result. Therefore a situation where the maximum of sunshine can be had should be selected where such crops are to be grown. The best paying crops for winter forcing are probably cucumbers and tomatoes, the most exacting, melons. The demand for melons is limited, and the cost of producing good-flavored, well-ripened fruit is high.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Points on Hog Cholera.

Dr. D. F. Luckey, State Veterinarian, of Missouri, has issued a report on hog cholera. He sums up the result of his investigation as follows:

"At present all the advice that can be given is to burn the bodies of the cholera hogs. Use a little common sense about bringing the cholera on your place. If you really think you need the cholera among your hogs, take a little time some day to go over to your neighbors who have it, walk around among the sick hogs for awhile; go back home and tramp around your own hogs, and you can go to bed that night feeling reasonably sure that in a few days you hogs will have the cholera. If this should fail—and it seldom does—wait till you hear of a neighbor who lives up the creek from you losing some hogs with cholera and throwing their carcasses in or near the creek. Then, as soon as the germs have time to wash down by your place, get all your hogs together and drive them to the creek for a drink. If the weather is warm the hogs will generally go to the creek without being driven, thereby saving their owners a great deal of worry and exertion.

"If this fails, try keeping a no-account dog that runs all over the country at night. If you will let him alone long enough he is sure to find somewhere a piece of hog that had died about a year before with the hog cholera. Your neighbor had buried it about six inches deep, and the dog, for a mere lack of any other pastime scratches it up. However, feeling a delicacy about the propriety of depositing his bone upon the front porch, he generally goes out to the hog pen to find a place to get some dirt to cover it up about one inch deep. The hogs, of course, do not bother the dog's meat. Anyway, from now on when your hogs die of cholera, burn them."

In conclusion, Dr. Luckey says that some very encouraging results have been obtained by recent experiments in Missouri in vaccinating hogs against cholera. The results will be published in a bulletin soon to be issued.

Facility in Hanging Hogs.

The hardest work about butchering is hanging the hogs unless one has something that will lighten the labor. The device shown in the illustration is very satisfactory, and can be made at very little expense. It would require about seventy feet of scantling three and a half by two inches, two good pulleys and a strong piece of rope. The legs are seven feet three inches long. At the top are two frames. The side pieces of the upper one is eight feet long and the lower ten feet. At the joinings the legs and side pieces should be mortised one-

THE HANGER READY FOR USE.

inch each and firmly bolted with good strong bolts. The two cross boards at the top are each five by one and a half inches and two and a half feet long. They should be of some hard wood, as they hold the pulleys and consequently bear the weight of the hogs. Braces can be put in if the frame does not seem strong enough. The sides should lean toward each other some, the legs being two and a half feet apart at the top, and four and a half feet at the bottom.

The roller is about two and a half feet from the ground. The one in the illustration was taken from an old binder, the iron rod in the centre being squared at one end for the crank. Any blacksmith can make a crank for it. It should be long enough to give good leverage in lifting the hogs. The pulleys are fastened to the boards at the top by means of eyebolts. The rope is fastened to the roller, passes through both pulleys, and has the gambrel tied to the other end. It should be long enough that no lifting be required.

When the hog is ready to be hung, lift it until the gambrel comes above the ten foot side piece; turn the hog until the gambrel rests on these pieces at both sides, when the rope is untied and the hog is slipped to the end near the roller. Care should be taken that the gambrels are long and strong enough to bear the weight. Several hogs can be hung at one time in this way.

Another arrangement good for rainy days is made by securing the roller at the side of a shed, and chaining the pulley to the rafters. A long rope is required and the hogs are raised up and then lowered into a hogshead of hot water. After they are scalded and cleaned, the carcasses are raised and hung on two heavy scantlings which are fastened in the shed and used just as in case of the other device. This permits all work to be done under shelter, and does away with the heavy lifting on butchering day.—C. A. Shull, in American Agriculturist.

Industry and Happiness.

The happiest people in the world are the ones who haven't got any time to go around thinking how miserable they are.—New York Press.

Good Roads Notes

A Canadian's Views.

In view of the experience of the past wet year in the matter of roads, or rather the want of them, I venture to suggest that this is an opportune time to discuss matters concerning the failure of the old system and the substitution for it of some more efficient method, writes E. J. Pedlyer, in the Farmer's Advocate of Canada. For those living from fifteen to twenty miles from the railway, as some of us do, there is no other question concerning our business of such moment.

The statute labor system, copied, I believe, largely from that in force in Ontario, while it may have afforded, in the old days, the only practicable method of filling a mud hole or bridging a creek, has, for reasons well known to your readers, certainly passed its days of usefulness.

The Territorial Government, failing to profit by our experience, a few years ago instituted a statute labor system there, which, while superior to ours in several particulars, has already been found wanting, as may be seen from comments in the local papers, and provision has even been made for the substitution of a cash system which the majority of ratepayers in a district (usually a township, I believe) so desire it.

Most of our progressive municipalities have, I understand, abandoned the old system and now collect varying amounts of cash in lieu thereof, and the results of the change, in some of them at least, have been most gratifying. For instance, the Clerk of Birtle Municipality informs me that in the two years during which they have collected $2 per quarter-section they have done more work than they did in the previous fourteen under the old regime, and I may state that in our own Municipality (Archer) the admitted value of the improvements done under the old system only reaches six per cent. of the nominal cost.

As to the expenditure of the cash when it is collected, there is a diference of opinion as to the merits of the "day labor" and "contract" systems. Some uphold the "contract" system, considering that it is not safe and I am sorry to say the fear is sometimes justified—to allow novices and councillors to have their relatives; but I have heard of dishonest practices in awarding contracts, through only satisfying favored parties. As for my experience goes and I must admit it is not great, the "contract" system has not proved a success. Owing to the moving of hauling scrapers, etc., and the frequent incompetence of the teamsters, who, naturally, do not wish to lose money on the job, the prices paid are frequently very high, $5, $6 and even $8 per day for a man and team being not uncommon rates of pay. On the other hand, day labor for short terms is frequently unsatisfactory, as neither men nor teams are of much use until they become acquainted with the work, which was a frequent cause of failure under the old system even when the men were willing to work, and the tool and inspection troubles were ever present. As a solution of the problem, I would suggest the following plan, which, as far as I am aware, is untried, but would, I think, overcome the difficulty without any great outlay in initial cost. Select a well-principled, hard-working man as working foreman, with or without a team as the number of men to work under his direction would be small or great. He should, preferably, have a prior knowledge of the work, which should be previously laid out by a surveyor if the municipal authorities are incapable of doing it, and he should be paid a good salary, placed under bonds, and hired for as long a season as is considered advisable. Then all residents desiring to work on the roads should be required to give notice, by a given date, of the length of time they wish to work on the roads and the date and locality in which they would prefer to put in the time; those selected would work under the direction of the foreman, who in turn would be under the general supervision of the reeve and councillor of the ward. This plan would necessitate but little loss of time through moving, as the townships could be taken in rotation and the outfit would only need to be moved when the money allotted had been expended. It would probably effect a saving in wages, as cost of living would be less if a caboose was provided, which, besides affording accommodation for the men, would also contain small tools, horse feed, etc. As regards stonework for culverts, etc., it would perhaps be advisable to have that done by a qualified stone mason, as the dry stone walls and poplar stringers so frequently built last but a short time, and frequently fall shortly after erection, through unskilled workmanship. As cement is now procurable at $3 per barrel, and even less in quantities, it would, I think, be advisable to have all walls over two feet in height laid in cement mortar, with flanking walls, at least on the upper side, to prevent the earth being washed out behind the stonework.

A Very Good Reason.

One reason why the boards of trade and the commercial bodies in the United States are getting interested in good roads is the fact that the whole business of the country is suffering for the want of them.

Take the State of New York, where agriculture ought to be more prosperous than in any other State of the Union. The great cities and towns of the State would make a home market for more than its farms can produce, but for the want of good roads, reliable all the year round, the New York farmers have no command of their own markets, and the produce dealers, even in the interior cities and towns, have no certainty of a regular supply from the surrounding farms, and are therefore obliged to have recourse to other States and Canada for their supplies.

Horses, when asleep, always have one ear pointed forward. The object evidently is to hear sounds indicating danger, whether they come from the front or from the rear.

CURES BLOOD POISON.

Trial Treatment Free

Permanent cure guaranteed by using 4 to 10 bottles of B. B. B. Have you Aches and Pains in the Bones and Joints, Ulcers, Offensive Eruptions, Boils, Scrofula, Sore Mouth, Gums or Throat, Falling Hair, Swellings, Cancer, Itching Skin, Copper Colored Sores, Catarrh, Rheumatism? Then B. B. B. heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich and stops every ache and pain. Cures when all else fails. B. B. B. tested 30 years. Druggists, $1. Trial treatment free, by writing Blood Balm Co., 3 Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and medical advice free.

Muggins—"I hear you have a burglar alarm in your house." Biggins—"I did have one, but some rascally burglar broke in and stole it."

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Ho—"Why do you suppose all the joke writers rail at matrimony?" She—"I supose because it's a luxury they can't afford."

Every Mother Should Have

bottle of Goose Grease Liniment. It cures Croup and Colds like magic and all Pains and Cuts.

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

Wanted—Sufferers From Stomach,

Liver, kidney and intestinal disorders to write Prof. Alfred's Winter, Tryon, N. C., to learn about remedy that cures. Enclose stamp.

Every Mother Should Have

bottle of Goose Grease Liniment. It cures Croup and Colds like magic and all Pains and Cuts.

The girl who sells her kisses must purse her lips.

The Best Prescription For Chills

and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simple iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The debts we always pay are those we owe to ourselves.

If you want good digestion to wait upon your appetite you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The salaried football player is usually pocketed for money.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with Diamond Dyes. Sold by all druggists.

Defeated.

He—Sorry to hear your engagement with young De Rocks is off.

She—Yes; he ran away and enlisted to fight in China, the coward.—Chicago News.

The comprehensive grasp of the British death duties is further illustrated by the latest decision of British Courts levying these duties on the estate of the late William L. Winans, of the Baltimore family of that name, who has now been held to have been an expatriated American for taxation purposes. As he left over $12,000,000, and as the taxes under the graduated rate aggregate about 10 per cent. the British treasury reaps over a million dollars under this decision.

Wanted.

A traveling salesman in each southern state; $75 a month and traveling expenses, expenses advanced monthly if necessary. Address Peninsula Tobacco Works Co., Portsmouth, Va.

The Late Senator Davis.

The late Senator Cushman K. Davis was not only a fine lawyer, but a deep student of literature as well. He spoke, read and wrote French and Italian fluently, and nothing delighted him more than the Greek and Latin poets in their originals. He was known as one of the foremost students of Shakespeare of the present day, and in his home he had a magnificent library. A remarkable thing about this library was that there was not a single law book in the collection, for during the last twenty years of his life he made it a rule never to bring his business cares to his fireside.

The Resemblance.

Jackson—The baby's getting more like its mother every day.

Johnson—That so?

Jackson—Yes; it's learning to talk.—Indianapolis Sun.

Every Mother Should Have

bottle of Goose Grease Liniment. It cures Croup and Colds like magic and all Pains and Cuts.

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

There is no real catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and up to the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. G. H. Chappell.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

FREE COURSE GIVEN. POSITIONS GUARANTEED. $5,000 deposit. H. H. Tank Paid. Write quick. Georgia Ala. Bus. College, Macon, Georgia.

To produce the best results in **fruit, vegetable** or **grain,** the fertilizer used must contain enough **Potash.** For particulars see our pamphlets. We send them free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

"TAKE THIS! My Bilious Friend,"

said the doctor, "it is the best laxative mineral water known to medical science."

A glass of **Hunyadi János** will do more for a disordered stomach or a torpid liver than all the pills in the world.

IT CURES CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.

Average Dose: One-half glassful on getting up in morning.

Your druggist or grocer will get it for you.

Ask for the full name, "Hunyadi János." Blue label, red centre panel.

Imported by Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

WINCHESTER "NEW RIVAL" FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

The National Magazine for a Christmas Present.

This is a special and limited offer to the readers of this paper

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, *Edited by Joe Mitchell Chapple.*

To¢ a year if—

your 50c. reaches us on or before January 1, 1901. Think what this means! It places the cleverest, brightest and most up-to-date magazine in your hands every month for a year for

half the regular price!

—much less than it costs to publish it. The "NATIONAL" is thoroughly American, now in its 18th volume, full of just the reading you want from cover to cover.

Timely Topics, Washington Affairs, Bright Stories, Clever Illustrations.

Over 100 pages each month. President McKinley has subscribed for and read the "NATIONAL" for years. Send your 50c. to-day—while you think of it. Subscription price $1.00 a year after Jan. 1. Address The National Magazine, 91 Bedford St., Boston.

HICKS' CAPUDINE CURES HEADACHE AND LaGRIPPE.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, the American lady to whom Sir Arthur Sullivan has bequeathed a legacy of $250,000, has been a resident of London for thirty years and was one of the great composer's dearest friends. It was Mrs. Ronalds who brought about a reconciliation between Sir Arthur and his reconciliator, W. S. Gilbert. The two geniuses had quarreled and the whole world was in grief. Mrs. Ronalds soundly lectured both men separately and then brought them together at her dinner table. They shook hands, became reconciled and at once began work on a new comic opera. It was this act of kindness which induced the musician to make such generous provision for the brilliant American in his will. Mrs. Reynolds has not lived with her husband, Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, for thirty-one years. She is now 69 and her spouse nearly 80. He has lived alone in his mansion at Newton, Conn., and only recently filed a suit for divorce to prevent Mrs. Ronalds inheriting her share of his estate. It was her prospect of a penniless old age that induced Sullivan to aid her. Mrs. Ronalds was formerly Mary Francis Carter, of Boston.

A young woman of Saco, Me., recently purchased a pretty bit of bric-a-brac at a great bargain. Soon after, the whist club of which she is a member met at her home, and her chagrin could hardly be imagined when she discovered that the fortunate winner of the article was the very clerk who sold it.

It is said that during the fourteen years which President McKinley spent in Congress he purchased and smoked 37,000 cigars. While this is a very large number, it represents but an average of seven a day, which is no more than a great many men smoke. During his service in Congress the President always bought his cigars by the box at the stand where his purchases were made, and called for them as he needed them.

A resolution was adopted recently by the Indiana Federation of Labor asking that a law be passed prohibiting the employment by street railway companies of conductors and motormen who are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

A new educational plan is being tried in Copenhagen. No books are used, but the boys are instructed orally when they perform at the same time some light manual work.

USE CERTAIN CROUP CURE. 25 cts

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION is facilitated if you mention this paper when writing advertisers. 80.50

DR. W. W. PUGH, FEMALE SPECIALIST and Chronic Sore Eyes. Address him at present at JASPER, TEXAS.

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES:

A big lot taken in exchange for the "Oliver" which we are selling out cheap.

Ask for special terms on the "OLIVER." We want good representative in your section and your success is assured.

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