CANARIES.

HOW THE LITTLE SONGSTERS ARE BRED AND TRAINED.

Pairing and Matching - Preparing the Breeding Cage-Suitable Food Teaching Them to Sing

and Perform Tricks.

In breeding canaries the male-distinguished from the female by its brightness of color, lively manner, somewhat larger and more symmetrical body, slenderer legs, brighter color around the eyes than the other parts of the body-should be younger than the female, and not exceeding five years old, this disparity in age insuring a majority of males in the offspring. Never permit two crested birds to pair, as their young are frequently bald or otherwise disfigured about the head.

The pair chosen, a suitable breeding cage, either single or double, should be selected. This, whether of metal or wood, should contain a sliding-draw at the bottom, so that the refuse may be removed without unnecessary disturbance to the bird, who at this time particularly requires quiet. The single cage generally in use is about eighteen inches in length, the width and depth each twelve inches; the double cage is half as large again, and is preferable on account of its containing a partition by which the birds may be parted at any time without greatly molesting them. Should an old breeding cage be brought into use again it should be thoroughly cleansed with scalding water for the purpose of removing all vermin.

Securely fasten two nets (first covering them with flannel) in the ends of the cage. These should be about four inches square and two deep, and may be made of willow, tin, wire or wood. A good home-made nest may be made from an old cigar box, but, whatever the material be, care must always be taken to leave ventilation opening in the bottom of the nests. Nesting fiber, consisting of cow or deer hairs, fine moss, cotton wadding, manilla cut in inch pieces, paper shavings, etc., should be strewed on the bottom of the cage. A piece of mortar from the wall of an old building should also be placed in the cage and the bottom drawer tricks apparently very difficult. A perselected to hang the cage should be where little noise or confusion will occur

and out of all drafts. During breeding, in addition to the regular food, the birds should be given hard-boiled egg chopped or grated, mixed with soft cracker dust. This egg food should be given fresh every morning, and if not eaten during the day should be removed at night, for if permitted to get sour it may cause the illness of the birds. This same diet should also be given a few days before mating.

The female is the nest-builder, the male contenting himself by transporting the material to her. During its construction she is incessantly in motion. and usually about eight days elapse after making before the first egg is laid. Then each succeeding day-generally at the same hour-an egg is laid until they number five or six. The laving concluded (occasionally this occurs when two eggs have been produced) the setting commences. The period of incubation is thirteen to fourteen days, when the first dedgling makes its appearance, to be followed (generally at twenty-four-hour intervals) by the remainder of the brood. If eggs should be taken out of the cage carefully and with as little handling as posvalueless and may be destra

blood vessels are pregnated and should be returned to The female is not without faults Some are bad nest-builders. Some insist on laying their eggs upon the bottom of the cage, while others maltreat and

should be dispensed with for breeding purposes after such conduct has once been displayed.

The young being hatched out the male generally spends most of his time feeding them. The egg and cracker food should now be made fresh at least twice a day, and a dish of soaker or boiled rape-seed placed in the cage for them. If it becomes necessary to feed the young by hand, it should be done with a quill cut to the shape of a blunt pen. Four quillfulls about ten or twelve times a day will satify the cravings of the

As a rule, they begin to see when they are nine days old, and after the thirteenth will feed themselves. When a month old they may be removed to another cage, but the same food must be continued until after the first moulting, which begins when they are six weeks old. This first moulting continues for two months, and is the most critical and dangerous period of a canary's existence, The cage should be hung in a warm nook, out of all chilly draughts, and egg food furnished in abundance. A small piece of refined licorice should be placed in the drinking water.

Young birds should invariably be placed within hearing of a good songster. The ear and memory of the canary are unsurpassed by any of the feathered species, and the youngsters will readily imitate the notes of other varieties. Those who can introduce as tutors such song birds as the nightingale, skylark, or woodlark, will find themselves repaid for their trouble with a rich melodious song otherwise unattainable.

If an air is to be taught the bird should be taken as soon as it commences to warble to a separate room, out of the sight or hearing of other birds. The desired air should be played several times a day on a bird organ or flute; while thus being instructed the room should be darkened, or the case covered, in order that the attention of the bird should not be diverted from its lesson.

Birds, from their delicate structure, are unable to endure any but the most gentle handling, thus their training requires great patience and extreme gentleness. The utmost pains should be observed not to frighten the bird, as a slight fright may render him so shy as to defeat all your efforts to obtain his confidence or affection.

The following plan is the simplest and most generally successful The trainer opens the door of the cage and teases the bird gently with a soft feather. This he does until the bird pecks at the feather, then at his finger, and at last comes out of the cage and perches upon his hand. He should then softly stroke its feathers, caress it, and offer it some favorite article of food, which the bird soon learns to take from his hand. He then begins to accustom the bird to a peculiar call or

whistle, carries it upon his hand or shoulder from room to room in which all the windows are carefully closed, let it fly and calls it back. As soon as the bird becomes obedient to the call in the presence of other persons or animals, the experiment should be cautiously repeated in the open air until at least it is rewarded with perfect success. It is, however, very hazardous to take the birds into the open air, as they are liable

to be enticed by the cries of wild birds. The tamed bird may then be taught a number of amusing feats, though, perhaps, this requires more time, labor and skill than most amateurs will care to expend. Some simple tricks may, however, be taught with a reasonable amount of pains and patience. A very neat arrangement consists of an inclined plane outside the cage, upon which a little wagon may be run or a little tray slide containing bird seed. To this vessel is attached one end of a string, the other end heading up the plane and being secured inside the cage. This is arranged so that when the bird pulls the vessel up it is drawn to an opening sufficiently large for the bird to secure the seed, but not large enough to permit its escape. To teach the bird to draw this vessel up he must be kept without food until he becomes quite hungry,

The string should be so arranged that he can seize it without trouble, and the apparatus should work smoothly and require little strength. The seed vessel should be in full sight so that the bird may be tempted by the seed. At first he will peck at the string as he would at anything else, and will naturally pull it up without any idea of the result. The result once achieved, he may be relied upon to repeat the performance, and also instinct will teach him to prevent the vessel sliding back by placing his foot on the

and then he will peck at anything in the

string while he cats. Canaries may easily be taught to wear little bells, of which they become inordinately proud. Such tricks as jumping over the trainer's finger, taking articles, such as a miniature basket, gun, etc., may also be taught with comparative ease when once properly tamed. When a bird has learned to pull a string or seize with his beak what is presented to his notice, son with a faculty for invention can arrange many little contrivances, more or less elaborate, which will be a constant source of pleasure to the proud trainer and his friends .- Chicago Tribune.

How the Woodcock Feed.

A writer in Forest and Stream gives

the following account of the way he saw

woodcock "boring" for worms one moon-

light night: "The birds would rest their

bills upon the mud and stand in this po-

sition for several seconds, as if listening.

Then, with a sudden, swift movement,

they would drive the bill its entire length

in the soil, hold it so for a second, and then as swiftly withdraw it. Though 1 watched the birds carefully with the glass, I could not detect the presence of a worm in their bills when they were withdrawn. But a subsequent process gave me the clew to their method of feeding. After having bored over a considerable piece of ground-a foot square or more—they proceeded to execute what looked comicallylike a war dance upon the perforated territory. They also occasionally tapped the ground with the ow the wines. My intense curiosity of the wines tole utility of this procrawl, half-length, from one of the sible and examined before a strong light pounced upon and devoured by one of the word are clear and transparent are the woodcock. Presently another worm made its appearance, and so on until the two woodcock had devoured as many as a dozen of them. Then the 'vein' scemed exhausted, and the birds took their leave. I have subsequently studied the philosophy of this method of digging bait, and have come to the conclusion that certain birds are a great deal wiser than certain will not feed their young. Such birds bipeds without feathers. If you will take a sharpened stick and drive it into the ground a number of times, in a spot which is prolific with worms, and then tap on the ground with the stick for a few minutes, you will find that the worms will come to the surface, and that they will come up through the holes which you have made. I account for it by the supposition that the tapping of the stick somehow affects the worms the same as the patter of rain, and it is a well-known fact that worms come to the surface of the ground when it rains. The antics of the woodcocks after they had made their borings, then, were simply mimetic, and intended to delude the worms into the belief that it was raining in the upper world. The worms, being deceived, came up and were devoured. All this may seem ridiculous, but, if it is not true, will some naturalist please state how a woodcock can grasp and devour a worm when its bill is confined in a solid, tightfitting tunnel of soil, and also how it is enabled to know the exact spot where it may sink its bill and strike a worm? And further, of all those who have seen a woodcock feeding, how many ever saw it withdraw a worm from the ground with

its bill?"

Taken at Her Word. "I was settling down to work," said book agent pestered man, "when a pretty woman entered my office. "No one would suspect that she was a book agent. She placed a volume in front of me and began to talk. I told her I would not buy the book if I really wanted it. 'Never mind,' said she, gayly. 'It won't cost you anything to look at it.'

As she desired, I looked at it. I read the introduction and then Chaper I. It was 10 o'clock when I opened the book. At 11 o'clock the pretty book agent had become uneasy. I never raised my eyes Another hour, and she was pacing up and down the floor. At 1 o'clock, when she had nearly worn herself out, I laid the book down, and, putting on my hat and coat, said to the exasperated woman

"That's a clever book. I regret that I cannot read more of it, but I must away to dinner.' "She was mad, but she didn't say a

word. Grabbing the book, she shoved it into her satched and made for the street."-Boston Globe.

A Midnight Tragedy. Two lovers lean on the garden gate; The hour is late.

At a chamber window her father stands, And rubs his hands. For a while he watches them unawares,

Then goes downstairs. He looses the dog from his iron chain-

The rest is plain.

The moonlight silvers the garden gate; The hour is late. -Somerville Journal.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Be useful to yourself first, your friends next and the world afterward.

The greatest man living may stand in need of the meanest as much as the meanest does of him.

Some men are so unselfish as to b willing to live in luxury, and abstain from work for fear they will rob the poor laborer of his means to obtain a living.

The progressive man depends upon what he learns, but the man who proud of what was taught to him will exhibit his ability to follow the usual

Men and women, to lead worthy lives, must have a just respect for themselves and a just respect for others. Whatever land. tends to realize and to strengthen these promises human welfare.

The worst things are the perversions of good things. Abused intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain; abused sensibilities make the accomplished tempter; abused affections engender the keenest of all misery.

Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows. Of these obscure heroes, philosophers and martyrs, the great part will never be known till that hour when many that were great shall be small, and the small great.

Many persons think that there cannot be too much of 'what is so good a thing in itself as sympathy. The duty of its cultivation is clear; but it is not yet so clear that a wise cultivation includes pruning as well as nourishing. So long as it is abundant it is not expected to be discriminative, and thus sometimes, run ning to seed unchecked, it develops into rank injustice.

The People of New Guinea.

But little knowledge of the interior of New Guinea, the second largest island in the world, can be obtained from its peoples, which consist of a great number of isolated tribes, differing much in appearance and language. These communities live at constant feud with one another, and can give little information of tribes beyond the limits of their respective domains. There are a variety of types among the people, the prevail ing characteristics of race being those known as the Papuan, which are found especially in the southeast of the island In this type is found long frizzy hair. which is dressed by its owners into the form of a mop; a skin removed just shade from black; a prominent aquiline nose, depressed at the point; and protruding lips, which cause the chin to appear to retreat. Leprosy, elephantiasis. itch, and ophthalmia are frequent among the New Guinea natives, and fully third of them are afflicted with a malignant ringworm caused by a microscopic insect. Among certain coast tribes of the island the intermixture of Arab and Malay blood has produced a fairer type of people, superior to the Papuans; other New Guinea tribes resemble the Polynesians. In the mountainous northern part of New Guinea, at Andsi, are the Arfaks, which are described by D'Albertis as fine, tall, strong people, superior to natives of the coast. The type of the mountain tribes is generally Papuan, and the expression of their countenance is melancholy. Among them, according to this explorer, are pinos; and some tribes have the woolle hair of the genuine negro. Among the but it seldom reaches even the avera single name for New Guiena, nor any ide of its extent, only using terms signifying "great land" to distinguish it from the adjacent islands. -Harper's Weekly.

A Centre of Bygone Greatness.

When the train, after traversing the oasis of Bokhara, Central Asia, for ten miles from the modern town, pulls up at the station of Bairam Ali, in the midst of an absolute wilderness of crumbling brick and clay, the spectacle of walls, towers, ramparts and domes, stretching in bewildering confusion to the horizon, reminds us that we are in the centre of bygone greatness. Here, within a short distance of each other, and covering an area of several square miles, in which there is scarcely a yard without some remains of the past, or with a single perfect relic, are to be seen the ruins of at least three cities that have been born and flourished and have died.

In these solitudes, moreover, the traveler may realize in all its sweep the mingled gloom and grandeur of Central Asian scenery. Throughout the still night the fire-horse, as the natives have sometimes christened it, races onward, panting audibly, gutturally, and shaking a mane of sparks and smoke. Itself and its riders are all alone. No token or sound of life greets eve or ear, no outline redeems the level sameness of the dim horizon; no shadows fall upon the staring plain. The moon shines with dreary coldness from the hollow dome, and a profound and tearful solitude seems to brood over the desert. The returning sunlight scarcely dissipates the impression of sadness, of desolate and hopeless decay, of a continent and life sunk in a mortal swoon. The traveler feels like a wanderer at night in some desecrated graveyard, amid crumbling tombstones and half-obliterated mounds. A cemetery, not of hundreds of years, but of thousands, not of families or tribes, but of nations and empires, lies outspread around him, and ever and anon, in falling tower and shattered arch, he stumbles upon some poor unearthed skeleton of the past. - Curzon.

ALONG about this time of the year the railroad resignations are numerous and frequent. There is some particularly pleasant unwritten rule in every railroad office which enables a man to "resign" whether he wants to or not. No railroad man is ever vulgarly "fired" from a railroad position. It is always politely given out that he has "resigned." Said the smiling young man who is the architect of the Chicago Herald's railroad column: "I could 'a tale unfold, but it would hardly do. I diligently and dutifully record these alleged railroad 'resignations,' day by day, and I know, away down deer in my own heart, that I am assisting the various roads in letting the victims down easily in the face of what is really a peremptory 'notice to quit.' I believe, though," he added, "that it is right to spare the boys the ignominy of a discharge, and I do my part in the matter." In any other line of business a man would get a plain discharge, but railroads are so addicted to red tape that they cannot resist the opportunity offered to receive and | take the trouble to find it is not to be accept a resignation.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The tooth extracted from a thirteenyear-old horse at Towsontown, Penn., weighed a quarter of a pound.

A Kalamazoo (Mich.) groceryman gives away a copy of "Stanley's Travels" with every pound of cheese purchased. On the West Spanish Peak, Col., R. I.

Smith trapped a handsome golden eagle that measured 7 feet 4 inches from tip to A meteor that cast a shadow and ap-

peared as large as the full moon was recently seen by the people of Noblesville, Some unknown person has been send-

ing one-thousand-pound notes in anony-

mous letters to various charities in Eng-

J. Hayes, of Birmingham Township, Penn., planted a patch of potatoes on February 5, and he expects a crop of new

potatoes by April 1. Edward D. O. Moore, of Brooklyn, claims to have solved the problem of squaring the circle and has written a

pamphlet to prove it. Sheep are now sheared by electricity in Australia, Frederick Wolseley, a brother of Lord Wolseley, having invented a machine for the purpose.

One orange grower of San Diego, Cal. keeps trees from being plucked of ripe fruit by putting up placards: "These oranges have been poisoned."

A Santa Rosa (Cal.) furniture man recently filled an order for a mattress. It was seven feet six inches long and will be used by a newcomer from Missouri. Twenty-one tramps met in Decatur, Neb., and ordered meals at a restaurant.

After they had eaten they compelled the

proprietor to accept ten cents as payment A quantity of fish shipped to Reading, Penn., from Maryland were found to be alive when unpacked, and when thrown into a tank of water darted around at

lively as ever. A London confectionery store gives to every purchaser of a shilling's worth a ticket entitling the purchaser to have one photograph of herself taken at an estab-

lishment up-stairs. A colored man who attempted to rob a store at Palmetto, Ga., thought he would enter by way of the chimney. About half way down he stuck fast and yelled for some one to help him out.

A dudish bird that lines its nest with the down of certain flowers is the lanceolate honey-eater. The nest is shaped like a hammock suspended from twigs, and is very deep. The ground work is of grass and wool.

William Lauderdale, who lives near Rowland's Mills, N. J., recently killed sixteen crows and lamed two with one shot, so that he got the whole eighteen. The crows were gathering on the carcass of a dead sheep, and he fired from behind a bush house. A peculiar accident happened to Mrs.

laughing heartily at some joke she opened her mouth and was unable to shut it again. Medical aid was called, and the jawbone had to be broken before the mouth could be closed. There is talk in France of utilizing water courses as a railway motive power,

Marshall, of Dubuque, Iowa. While

It is proposed that the track chall be laid on an embankment in the middle of the current, and that the locomotives shall have paddle-wheels dipping into the water and revolved by it. Mrs. W. C. Goodwin, of Sanford, Fla.,

has lost a pet canary. The bird had been in Mrs. Goodwin's possession for fourteen years, but for the past year has not warbled a note until recently, when, to the surprise of all, it sang for a few moments and was quite lively, then fell from its perch and died in a moment.

Where Wild Fowl Go.

Until the acquisition of Alaska by the United States it was a matter of wonder where certain wild fowl went when they migrated from temperate climes on the approach of summer, as well as snow birds and other small species of the feathered tribe. It was afterward tound that their habitat in summer was the waters of Alaska, the Yukon River and the lakes of that hyperborean region. A reporter recently interviewed C. J. Green, of Norton Sound, Western Alaska, and he confirms the statement of Dall and others. "People wonder where the wild fowl come from," said he. "They see the sand-hill crane, wild goose, heron and other fowl every spring and fall pursue their unwearied way, but, like the wind, they do not know whence they come or whither they go. Up on Golovin Bay, on the north shore of Norton Sound, is the breeding place of these fowl. All the birds in creation, seemingly, go to that country to breed. Geese, ducks, swans and thousands upon thousands of sand-hill cranes are swarming there all the time. They lay their eggs in the blue-stem grass in the lowlands, and if you go up the river a little way from the bay the noise of the wild fowl is almost deafening. Myriads of swallows and Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. robins are there, as well as millions of magnificent grouse wearing red combs and feathered moccasins. This grouse turns white as snow in winter. You can kill dozens of juicy teal ducks or grouse as fat as butter balls in a few moments. The wild fowl and bears live on salmon berries, with which all the hills are literilly covered."-Sitka Alaskan. A Millionaire's Philosophy.

The following story illustrating the Astor philosophy in money matters is told of the late John Jacob Astor by the man who was the other actor in the scene. "I went to Mr. Astor," he said, "with a business proposition which demanded an investment of \$100,000 on his part. While listening to the plan he kept groping and feeling about on the floor for something he seemed to have dropped. When I had finished he said readily: 'All right; go on with the affair; I'll furnished the money.' At that instant a man entered to tell him that one of his buildings had just burned

"That happens nearly every day,' he said, with the utmost concern, and went on feeling about with great care for that something on the carpet. " 'I finally asked him what he had

"Why,' he said, raising his head and looking as weebegone as a small boy, 'I dropped ten cents here a few moments ago and I can't find it. If a man's buildings burn down, they are gone and he can't help it, and he is bound to let them go. But a man who deliberately throws away ten cents because he won't forgiven."-New York Sun.

Mashed Potato Salad

Boil and mash one quart of potatoes Make a dressing of two ounces of fresh butter, one teacup of milk, two tablespoonfuls each of mustard and sugar. Season with salt and pepper. Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs to a powder, and add vinegar to moisten. Chop

the whites of the eggs very fine and mix in. Put a layer of the mashed potatoes in a salad bowl with a spoonful of dressing dropped over it in spots, then another layer, then the dressing, until the bowl is filled. Put the dressing on top. Garnish with parsley and sliced lemon.

Thinkers Will Heed This.

Not one physician in a thousand has ever succeeded in relieving a perso suffering from weak and wasting or consumptive kidneys, yet they continue to experiment, and after the death of their patient ask for their-fee. The kidney is a delicate organ, and yet good health in a large measure depends upon its proper ac-tion. Let the kidneys become sore or mactive, and uric acid is eliminated from the effets matter that passes too slowly out of the sys-tem. From this cause arises many mysterious pains in the back, side, shoulder, joints and limbs. A feeling of ennui comes over the victim. The world seems dark and gloomy. The nerves become shattered; suicide is contemplated, and one's condition is most pitiable. Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla contains such herbal juices as weak kidneys demand. It has relieved and cured many cases that doctors gave up as hopeless. It checks decay and aids the kidneys in a performance of their natural function.

The ebb and flow of matrimonial felicity i lependent upon the tied.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual

Say nothing good of yourself, you will be distrusted, say nothing bad of yourself, you will be taken at your word.

in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer is wonderfully efficacious. I prescribed it in several instances and it never failed in a single case to have the desired effect. I know of no other worm remedy so certain and speedy in its effect.—J. P. Clement, M. D., Villanow, Ga.

On a teacher's asking where the Spanish Armada was first seen, a boy promptly replied: "On the horizon."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CAL that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CA-FRANK J. CHENEY. ranne Cure. FRANK J. Chenner.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.
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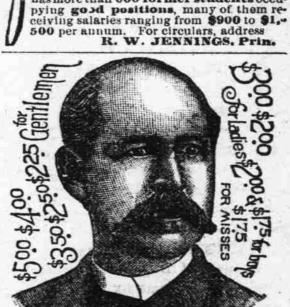


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Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

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PENSIONS SURE FOR ALL OF NO PAY,



MABEL'S GRANDMA

The world is even as we take it, And life, dear child, is what we

This is sense, even if it is not Shakespearean. Indeed, it is the opening stanza
of an anonymous poem. It was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild
Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it

imparts strength to the whole system
and to the womb and its appendages in
particular. For overworked, "worn-out,"
"run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," to be true, and she has made her life a very happy one because she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case. it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee

has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to dial results as in its composition. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it

ers, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop girls, housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeb

housekeepers, mursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorits Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope,

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Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

The Severest Sterm.

The "great gale" of 1703, which raged over England and other portions of Europe for an entire week, reaching its greatest height on the night of Saturday, the 27th of November, was the greatest gale ever recorded, and in its results as disastrous as those of any of the hurricanes, cyclones or blizzards of America or the tropics. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at £2,000,-000, and the streets were strewn with the ruins of fallen houses; the number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland or in ships blown from their moorings and never afterwards heard of, was estimate at 8,000. This was exclusive of the men on board the twelve men-of-war, with 1,800 men and 524 guns, were lost within sight of shore. Seventeen thousand trees in Kent were torn up by the roots, and on an estate in Gloucestershire 600 trees, all about eighty feet in height, were thrown down within a compass of five acres. The Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed, multitudes of cattle were lost, and in one level 15,000

No Wonder

sheep were drowned.

A play written by an armless man has just proved a dead failure at a London theater. In the language of one of the newspaper reports, "it failed to catch hold of the public." This is not to be wondered at in view of the circumstances of its origin.

A witty French general who had lost both his lower limbs in battle and retired to live in poverty on a pension, was wont to remark jocosely that his campaigns had left him literally without a leg to stand on. Accident or affliction had in this case left the armless dramatist without a grip upon his public, that was all.

So completely does the success of a man's work depend upon the success of his life that it is worse than useless for him to attempt to secure the former at the expense of the latter.

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