THE UNDER DOG.

I know that the world—the great big Has a different tale from the tale I tell
And a different song to sing.

But for me, and I care not a single fig If they say I was wrong or am right— I shall always go in for the weaker dog.

I know that the world-the great bis Will never a moment stop, To see which dog may be in the fault,

But will shout for the dog on top. But for me, I never shall pause to ask Which dog may be in the right, For my own heart will beat, while it beats at all.

For the under dog in the fight. GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

Wolland to Reclaim Many Square Miles

of the Zuyder Zee.

Helland has determined upon a gigantic engineering feat-the reclaiming of 787 square miles of land now lying under the Zuyder Zee. Eight hundred years ago all of Holland contained but cool-square miles of land, o. less than one-third of the State of D. laware. Gradually, by means of great dykes, land has been reclaimed until the present area is nearly 13,000 square miles. This is more than twenty times the original area. The new work involves the construction of a dam 27 miles in The line will run from a point near Helder, which is north of Amsterdam, to the island of Wi ringen. Then from the east end of the island, which is ten miles long, connecting at a point just south o Workum. The dyke will measure 35 feet at the base,

tapering to 8 at the top.

The first task is the driving of two rows of p les on e ther side of the proposed dyke, forming a passage 59 feet wide. Against these there will be packed bags of sand until two parallel embankments are raised above the sea level. The water will then be pumped out of this arena and a dry canal formed from shore to shore. Here on the bed of the sea the dyke will be built of solid masonry. Behind the wall will be a bank of earth bound with willow twings in a series of bas-ket-work. For the drainage of this great basin colossil windmills are to be constructed 200 feet in height, with arms 75 feet long. These will raise the water into the network of canals which will cover the reclaimed area. Nor is this the and of the task. The bottom of the area is sand of little fertility. Top soil and fertilizers will be brought from every Dutch colony, and in two or three generations the depressions will be brought sions will be brought to the level of the canals. Where once the sea flowed unrestricted there will be green gar-dens and farms, dotted with cottages and towns and canals covered with

heavily-laden barges. Holland will have spent \$50 000,000 in completing this enterprise, but she will have added \$600,000,000 to her national wealth, and will have demonstrated afresh the moral greatness of a people who, in the face of such tremendous natural disadvantages have the patience to compel earth to yield her treasures.—Literary Digest.

A Dancing Frock. A very effective dancing frock for the girl of limited means is made of pale pink crope, done over silk of a bit desper tone. The front of the skirt is circular, while the back is

gored. A heavy silk cond, in pink, goes around the hips, and the fulness should hang from there. The bodice of crepe is draped over a pink p realine lining, with the neck cut straight across and finished with

a narrow heading.
A ting bolero jacket is fashioned of the guipure lace. The sleeves are snugly fitted and reach to the elbow, where a gr celu frill is hed in place by a narrow band of guipure insertion, as is also the tiny puff at the A crepe sash tied in a loose knot at the lack adds a girlish touch, and carelessly a carged lines of the valley fall over each shoulder.

A frick in de after this fashion is remarkably beconing to a fair, slender girl and is re reshingly distinctive. The cor ec gioves to be worn with this dancing gown are of glace kid, the exac col r of the crepe and should reach to the elbow. Dither satin or kid slippers, so long as they harmonize with the frick are in perfect taste.

A pretty trick of fancy is to have a bud or a full-blown rose to nestle in the hair bewitch ngly above the left

The most favored fan of the season is the empire.

It us he d Talks.

A few leaves of green wormwood scattered where the black ants congregate will rid a house of them. A worden treadboard is a favorite resort for germ. It should be kept chemicaly clan or ess a board of marble or polished metal should be

Sweet oil to which has been added a few dr ps o' vre a is sad to be excellent for rubbing and polishing the leather seats and covers of chairs. Use bit of soft cet; and put on only a little at a time. Then rub with flanmel until the leather becomes bright. Boil sic enga f r ten minutes, then remove the hills and pour a cream gravy of milk flour and butter, well seasoned over the eggs, cutting them pouring the sauce over S th dish in the oven, brown lightly and s rve at once.

Somewhere in Washington, just where is not necessary to the main point at issue in this short article on the development and undevelopment of art in the national capital, is a mansion presided over by a woman of wealth and refinement. She is a most artistic woman, too, and in her house are some unusually fine icees of painting and statuary. There is also a Milesian of fishes. These flar-line are not obmaid, by name Mr ggie, who knows a serveble under a glace of 700 power deal more about is use-cleaning than posts they have been etained she does about scripture, and Maggie has bee trying for a long time to as the painted and net, says The Washingcomes ..

ton Star. Not many days ago the mistress and meid wer loing over the h.m. w.t. and garm repen's itself in twenty brush and Locm, putting it in especial order for a musicale that was to be given to s. few art.sts and fasutonables, and the mistress observed that the maid on three several occasions passed by with cold ne .ect of cicth and brush a beautiful figure of the Venus 6 in on acove just out

the hall, "Here, 'led, " why don't you brush the ' off this nigne, mom?" inqui: al Maggie, dold"?" with gru.

"The Venus ... course. See," and the la? with her finger, "you have

over it." "Tis, To "feesed Maggie, "tut I on ral." do be i. that there airs to be something perhaps, it the ledv c.u. scarcely accept it, and Ma brush removed even the dusty drapery she wished to To get a quarter-d the three leave.

## THE FOE OF TYPHOID

RECENT GERM DISCOVERIES OF PRO-FESSORS PFEIFER AND WIDAL

alue of the Discovery-Germicide in the Blood -Bescription of the Method Employed to Detect the Disease-Every experiment in New York Successful,

To the names of Pasteur and Koen must now be added Pfeifer of Berlin, and Widal of Paris, for those emment bacterrologists have jointly perieeted a discovery that promises to kill the fear of typnoid fever in human

The value of the discovery is in finding out before the patient has taken to his bed and the malady is on him with its full force and varulence, the true nature of the trouble. For the first week or ten days in typhola fever the diagnostic symptoms do not appear, and the symptoms that do appear are common to a great many diseases and not peculiar to any of them. If the disease can be recognized during its earlier stages the dangerous symptoms can be aborted by resorting to the regular treatment. The patient will thus be spared much suffering and will be able to be about in a very

few days. The method employed in detecting the disease is as follows: A culture of typheid fever germs is prepared for the microscope. Then a few drops of blood are drawn from the veins of the patient suspected of having typhoid fever. A drop of this fresh blood is mixed with the fever germs, and the result is watched. If there is no typhoid in the blood the fever germs will be seen scampering over the microscopic field, showing the usual energy. If there is typhoid in the blood the germs show it at once by their aprerent desire to escape from it. They fly in all directions, or, as the scientists describe it, they stand on their heads. Then they rush together and form into groups, as if for mutual protection, like cattle or sheep herding at a time of danger.

It is soon noticed that the vitality of the germs is abating, and their amount administered, and also the diseased condition of the blood. If the roison in it is weak the germs may simply be paralyzed or stunefied, and But, where the blood is heavily charged, and the poison is strong, the bacilli

Dr. Pfeifer, bacteriologist to the Health Department of the city of Berlin, and first assistant to Dr. Koch. made the first discovery of the fatal affinity the blood of the typhoid fever patient has for the typhoid germ. He on animals, and found their blood con-

and quickly killed the fever germs Dr. Widal of Paris, took this valuable theory and turned it about. He reasoned that to kill the fever germ was to discover its presence in the blood with certainty as it saved harmless all other germs, with the exception of that of cancer of the stomach. He began the experiments that have now been brought to the attention of the bacteriologists of two continents, and have established a theory that

has yet to be found to fail. It is no now theory that the white corpuscies are the soldiers of the blood. They are the only atoms that have the power of moving about, hugging the walls of the veins and arteries and refusing to travel as fast as the current caused by the heart beats would take them. All germs of disease sooner or later come in contact with and have to fight these warlike corpuscles, and in a healthful state of blood are overcome by them. It is only when the soldiers are wasted by disease and fatigue that they are vanquished and overcome, and that poisoners march over them to herald the death of their victim.

The method of the white corpuscles is to eat their victims, at the same time discharging a germicidal substance, which, forced into the blood, kills the intruders and restores the blood to health.

The Pfeifer test is not of equal importance in all cases, owing to constitutional differences in patients. Some persons have typhold fever withcut knowing it, or walking typheid. They feel badly, but before the diamestic stace is reached they are removed from the peril and never go hed at all. In such patients the blood does not, till late, show the poison that is destructive to the fever But in most instances the blood is roison laden after the second

or third day The typhoid fever germ is a queer shape to a policeman's club. Under a among the army. microscope marnifying seven hundred times he is out ined as a tiny rod an eighth of an inch lorg. A man under such a microsome would be about the size of Mount Was' in "on. This cheerful, active fellow is known as a motile bacillus, from the fact that he is able to move about at will. At either end of his elongated body he has non-

to the point of the ped here in the in two Which carried beauty with which sae daily of on Each part mover about with all The or one to the'r normal gire in & ""TV fav minted so that every cond".

> naturale nead, Got, Bland form hat onts and him a , th and a cepen by eache made antimes aufforing from Lyphoid favor -. hat care the Alerant Was so for

> method on the me of the promiting --- mis to the continuing to the think the Maner to and to America early to My Tork

> Margain " She tore a forty dollar.

KENNAN VS. DE WINDT.

Why Their Stories in Regard to Siberia

Harry de Windt, professional globe trotter and staff corespondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, is at the Auditorium trying to forget the miseries of a two months' captivity among the Theuktchis of Eastern Siberia. He calls the Theuktchis the most depraved savages on earth, says The Chicago

Mr. De Windt is known as a traveler and as a student of the Russian prison system. In 1890 the Czar gave him a special permit to investigate the penal settlements of Siberia, and on his return Mr. De Windt published a volume, "Siberia as It Is," in which he denounced as exaggerated all that George Kennan had written about the mines and prisons. Special interest is attached to Mr. De Windt's opinions just now because Mr. Kennan, at the Leland Hotel last night declared what he thought were the reasons for their difference. "Mr. De Windt must have seen the

conditions," said Mr. Kennan. "It has always been something of a mystery to me how two men could view the same things in such different lights, and the only solution I have for the problem is that we didn't see the same thing. Take the forwarding prison at Tomsk, for instance. It has accommodations for 1300, but when I was there in August, the stockade contained thrice that number, and the wards were in an unspeakable condition. It was positively the most horrille place I have ever seen. In May, now, when the first convoy from Russia arrives, the prison is a little heaven, by comparison. Every week a band comes by water and another band is sent by land. The convoys from the west contain an average of 800 men, so the prison is soon full to overflowing. That process goes on until November. It may be that Mr. De Windt visited Tomsk in the spring. In that case, of course, my descriptions of the prison in August would seem to him like an absolute untruth."

Mr. De Windt started last April to travel overland from New York to Paris. He found the going easy until he reached Alaska. It was his intention energy finally ceases altogether, and to cross Bering straight on the ice, but they lie like little rods, inactive and the ice failed to bridge the strait, and dead. This often depends on the after waiting seven weeks for a ship, he took passage on the United States revenue cutter Bear, which landed him at Oumwaidilk, a Theuktchis village on the Siberian coast, 700 miles from the when put in culture again they revive. nearest white settlement. Chief Koari premised to send him on in a month's time, as soon as the "tundra," or Si-

erian bog, had frozen firm. The cutter was hardly hull-down in the horizon before Koari changed his mind. "You no go in month," he said; "go mebbe in eight."

De Windt and his companion had provisions enough to last for thirty days found there was a substance in the but as the Eskimo bill of fare included blood that had all the effect of a only whale blubber and walrus meat, germicide, but what this substance is they hoisted a signal of distress at is not known. It is known not to be once. It was two months and a day an antitoxine in the usual meaning of before it was answered by the Bedford the word. Pfeifer made experiments whaler Belvidere, which hove to in a taining this bacteriocidal substance raging gale and waited while De Windt edge of the shore ice, where a boat took known of the feather hunters in the them off.

Mr. De Windt says that their stay among the Thouktchis was one long tion includes most of the land on horror.

Sharp Legal Practice. A country guest of a certain London hotel, having a dread of pickpockets, week or so ago with several bags of went to the clerk and handed him a £20 note to put in the safe. Asking for weighed less than four pounds, but it it next day, he was thunderstruck netted Mr. Smith \$1575. Even the herwhen the functionary to whom he had on's feathers come high. They fetch given the money coolly denied any rec- at wholesale from \$8 to \$10 an ounceollection of the matter. Whereupon the One heron, Mr. Smith says, will yield

countryman went to a lawyer. "Get often feathers worth \$150. If herons and go, accompanied by a friend, defective memory; attribute it to ab- Oregonian. sent mindedness; deposit the second £20 note in the presence of your friend and come back to me." The mystified ruralist observed the instructions to the very letter. "Now," said the lawyer, "go back alone to the clerk and ask him for your £20 note. Knowing that your friend saw him receive it, he will give you back the second one. Then take your friend with you next day, approach the clerk, ask him boldly for that £20 note, and, as there was no witness to your receipt of the second note, he will be forced to return that also." The ruse proved completely successful, much to the gratification of the

Suicides in the German Army. The German Minister of War has issuid a general order to the effect that minitary honors are no longer to be rendered at the funerals of officers who have committed suicide, whose names are likewise henceforth to be made public instead of being kept secret. Emperor William has been led to take this step by the extraordinary increase looking little beast, being likened in of late in the number of suicides

countryman.-Comic Cuts.

Seasonable Poultry Directions. and see that no crevice allows the cold lowed to gluttonize themselves and lose Close the openings in the hen house wind to blow across the fowls on the their appetite. The ration may have roost, says the American Agriculturist. been deficient, the feed may have been Clean and disinfect with lime and car- ground too coarse and then not thorbolic acid. Put in a load of fresh dirt, oughly cooked, the feed may have been making the floor higher than the outside, to prevent against dampness. Clean up the nests. If the nesting places are in the same house as the regular, and if fed to young pigs it roosts, move then out leaving only may have been allowed to sour, and enough for laying purposes. The win- then failure would of course felow, ter winds and snow will destroy any and the short-sighted feeder would atvermin that might be harboring there, tribute it to cooking the feed rather vermin that might be harboring there, than to his own carel sans.—Farmhefore the nests are again needed for

hatching purposes. Bring the fowls in from their summer coosting places and coops and confine them a few days in the hen house. If the scratching shed, that should be at- but one of the latest is attracting a tached to every hen house, is lathed up on the south side, the chickens can be confined until they are used to their new roosts. Remove the old ones. Do not put old hens and immature chicks in the same house. The chicks will be ve'ocity, and, by a turn-table crowded, are liable to get roup and swinging arrangement like a crane, is may infect the flock. Fatter and sell evenly distributed on the stack.—San may infect the flock. Fatten and sell every surplus cockerel and every cull. If any are late molting, fatten them, as they will not lay and are liable to become diseased. Mix coal oil and lard and grease any, scabby egs, as the trouble is caused by mites of some kind, which will be destroyed by the application. If the roof is high and cold nail poles or scantling about 6 1-3 feet from the floor. Lay boards or poles, anything that will hold up straw, across these supports and pack straw in above. Tar paper is the best lining for a hen house, as it is healthful, cheap and mites never go near it. Keep with the roost greased if you still fear

SHOULDERING A PICK.

What Would Happen if the Threat Were Carried Out as Often as Made.

Whenever a discussion as to the failure of some unfortunate to make a decent living is in progress, there is usually heard the remark: "I would rather take a pick (or shovel) on my shoulder and go out to work." There is a lofty and independent flavor about this sentiment that causes it to be received with approval. Without stopping to consider whether or not such a proceeding is practicable, the audience absorbs the idea as something eminently correct and worthy of ad-

One thing in this connection is overlooked, and that is that neither the person who formulates the scheme nor the persons who have heard it uttered have ever tr'ed the thing itself. A pick is not an article of scientific appearance, but should any inexperienced irdividual undertake the manipulation of one, he will make a number of dis. coveries. Five minutes of swinging pick will make a pair of 20-pound durbbells appear irsi-nificant and the handling of them child's play.

prisons under remarkably favorable Acide from the actual inability of one naccustomed to handling the instrument to do any serious amount of wor! with it, there are after effects corr ands, stiff joints, disabled muscles, and an unconquerable desire the next day to refrain from exertion The first burst of enthusiasm it can be on erated somewhat longer, perhaps, without panting and getting short-winde but the next day there is the same feeling of forlornness, the same dis abled hands, the same stiff joints, the same rigid muscles, and in addition a back which cannot be made to assume the perpendicular without great effort and some pain. The theory of going out to work with

pick or shovel is beautiful and highsounding, but the practical application is another affair altogether. Besides there is an additional item which has eluded the observation of the would-be shovel or pick bearer. Work, even for experienced hands, is not always to be found. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of men expert in the use of the shovel or pick, seeking work unavailingly. What chance would on who knows nothing about such work have to display his ignorance and incapacity? A manly and proper inde pendence is a fine thing, but the shovel business should not be entered into lightly. It should be approached wit caution and examined with intelligence, Only strong and able-bodied mer should prank with the pick or shovel Unless you are fit for hard work, shy at these implements. Picking and shoveling are honorable and necessary vocations, but as a means of demonstrating independence, unless accompanied by physical ability, they should be avoided. Make due study of the proposition, weigh the chances of succes, and having fully mastered the situationunless you are strong and healthy-

While there are probably hundreds of men who make a business of killing birds for their feathers, the best west is Hamlin Smith the white chief of the Cocopah Indians. Their reserva-Madeline bay. In the marshes of this broad sheet of water are found the egret, heron and crane in large numbers. Smith reached San Francisco a feathers, chiefly egret. The load

another £20 note," said the lawyer, are more plentiful than egret they are more profitable hunting, because there back to the hotel. Apologize to the is only a small tuft of covering on the clerk for your mistake; say it was a egret that is marketable.-Portland Dumping Car For the Barn. One of the greatest contrivances I have yet seen for cleaning out a barn is found in the barn of a neighbor who does not believe in piling manure up against the side of the building, as is has a track similar to the one on

which the hay carrier runs, and it extends the entire length of the barn in the rear of the stalls and some distance outside of the building. A dumping car is swung on this track which will hold almost a wagon load of manure. It is wheeled along behind the stalls where needed and when filled is pushed out on the track to the manure pen and dumped. This contrivance has not cost a great deal, and it is a very great convenience.-Rural World. A Dull Evening,

Nell-"Did you enjoy the performance last night?" Belle-"No, it was stupid. Nearly every woman in the ouse took her hai off, and there was nothing to look at

but the play."-Philadelphia Record.

Failures in Cooking Feed. The failures consequent upon feeding cooked feed to hogs have resulted from bad management. Through caremade too sloppy, it may have been too dry, it may have been fed too hot or cold, it may have been fel 11 filth and dirt, it may have been fed too ir-

Tube For Stacking straw. Preumatic tubes have many uses great deal of attention from its no-

Not a Desirable Relative, am serry for you," she said softly He took hope. "Pity," he faltered,
"is akin to love."
"Perhaps it is," she said; "but if so,
in my case it is a stepmother."

A Box Couch Preferance. Utilitarians will find a box couch much nicer than a folding bed, ed clothing can be kept inside in daytime, and, with some down ons a cozy corner, considered so desirable now, can be formed. Besides a folding bed never deceives anyone.-Philadelphia Record.

and the surface of th

WOMAN'S PROGRESSIVENESS. Her Advancement in the World of In-

dustry. Miss Frances Willard has recently been compiling facts as to the progress of women in the world of industry. At the meeting of the Purity conic ence of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in St. Louis this compilation was made public. It includes the work of women in religious, phila thropic, educational, political, medical, legal, literary and artistic circles. The facts are most interesting. The women in the Methodist Episcopal Church have in the last four years collected for missionary purposes almost two millions of dollars, over one million for foreign missions, and over seven hundred thousand for home missions. The women of this church maintain fifty. one deaconesses' homes, fifteen of which are in foreign lands. The deaconesses for work without salaries. In the Congregational Church there are thirty-one regularly ordained Congregational ministers and pastors who are women. Miss Willard speaks in this compilation of the sc. ola ship maintained by women within the last few years, especially in the universities of Germany. She state that of the four hundred and fifty-one colleges universities in the United States only forty-one are closed to women.
One-fourth of the fellowsnips of the
University of Chicago are held by women. These scholars ips represent eleven States and fourteen colleges and universities. Twenty-five States have given the educational balot to women, one the municipal, and three-Wyoming, Colorado and Utah-have given them full franchise. There are 37,910 women physicians and nurses in England. The most interesting part of Miss Willard's compilation shows unusual employments of women. For

instance, three young women are pro

Chamber of Commerce building in Cin-

vices \$10,000 a year. A woman has just

opened a bakery at Circ e City on the Yukon River Alaska, There are twen-

They pay for rent an! ser

prietors of a large re tarrant i

ty women lighthouse keepers. u h Li a Bea s. Our experience with the bush limas shows once more that it takes years in order to discover all the good and poor points about any new thing. At first the bush limas were "just the thing," and "filled a long-felt want." We thought we could make them take the place of the pole limas altogether, but now find that they will not do it If we had to dispense with either kind, it would be with the bush limas, which are not nearly so productive as the pole limas. Cne fault of Burpee's big bush lima is that they revert to the running type, and we have not been able to stop them even by the most careful removal of all plants showing this tendency. The advantage of any lima bean however, is that the time of gathering and marketing extends over a long period. The crop is not a perishable one. We can gather them as fast as we have a chance to sell them, or time to gather and dispose of them. They hang on the vines, and even if we let them get ripe, we can still make use of them and get a good price for them. The bush don't try it. Let it alone.-Washington limas, even if not exactly what want on our sell, may do first-rate for gardeners having rich, light, warm loam.—T. Greiner, in Practical Farmer.

Journal sm in Portugal. There are fewer than fifty newspapers published in the entire kinddom of Portugal, the population of which is nearly 5 000,000, or about the same as that of Pennsylvania, in which the total number of newsp. pers pub lished is 1433. Journalism in Portugal is conducted on a somewhat primitive plan, and the newspapers of Portugal have not only a primitive aspect, but somewhat primitive titles as well. The weekly newspape, having the larg st circulation in the kingdom is the "Pontos Nos II,' which means lit rally in English "The Doc on the Eye." theory upon which Portuguese pape s are conducted appears to be that they should be above all things else, vivacious, and it is for this realon, perhaps, that weekly papers are at a discount in Portugal, the favorite plan being to divide what would be in the United States the contents of a weekly paper into sevenths, and publishing it on the instalment plan, so to speak, every day, and excluding from its coiumns, so far as posible, an thing so sensational as what is called "the un-

corroborated news." Big words a Little Mixed. A little girl, four years old, happenso often observe on some tarms. He ed to be siding up a the toe during recent frost, when she suddenly fell heavily, and was evidently badly hunt. At the sound of her sobs a friend rushed to her assistance and caught her in her arms.
"You poor little thing! how did you

all?" she asked sympathetically. The mite raised her head and replied, between her sobs. "Vertically. So much for kindergarten training Another little girl who was very fond of using big words she scarcely understood, one day declared that she had quarre'ed with a school-fellow, and would never fergive her. Upon being asked the reason she replied: "Oh, because she was very wicked, and hurled epitaphs-no, I mean epilogues-no, no, I mean ep grams-at

Perhaps epithets might have been nearer the mark .- Gontleweman.

A Sunday shool superintendent at the close of an address on the creation, which he was sure he had kept within the comprehension of the least intelligent of the scholars, smilingly invited questions. A tiny boy, with a white, eager face and large brow, at once held up his

"Please, sir, why was Adam never a The superintendent coughed in some doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl of nine, the e'dest of several brothers and sisters, came prompt-"Please, sir," she said smertly, "there was nobody to number him!"—

Civiliz ti mand Good Reads There is civilization, enlightenment and economy in good roads. Good roads lead to prompt and steady attendance upon church services, school room duties, neighborly intercourse and social advancement. Bad roads lead to profanity, worry, trials and tribulations and loss of time.—Galveston (Tex.) Tribune.

Mrs. M'Cauber—"Here's & rotice say-ing that if the bill is not paid the gas will be cut off." vill be cut off."
Mr. M'Cauber—"Let 'em cut it off! Who cares?" "But what will we do?"
"Put in electric lights."

"But in time the bills for them will "Oh, well! perhaps something else will be invented by that time."—Tit-

Willie-Does a man ever take a woman's name when he marries her?
Papa (glancing at "Mommer")—No;
but he sometimes does so shortly Willie-How does he take it? Papa-In vain.

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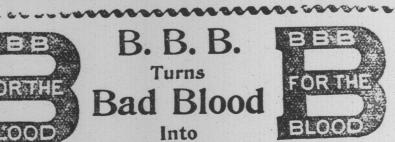
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