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WAYS OF FIRE MAKING

QUEER METHODS OF STRIKING A LIGHT IN PRIMITIVE TIMES.

The Friction of Sticks Gradually Gave Way to the Use of Flint and Steel.

Looking around upon the civilized of mankind to-day, one's imagina- scarcely taxed to picture a time the ready means of striking a was not available. Yet it is cer- such a time must have been— in the dim ages, when man the wilds and dwell in holes and of the earth, scarcely more ad- in his domestic arrangements beasts of the field, writes Percy the Scientific American. In the value of fire as a ser- dawned upon the mind of man mysterious, but at all must have been fires and conflagrations kindled by natural and entirely without the aid of the effect of the lightning friction caused by falling the chafing of limbs and stems forests, or the volcanic the smoldering furnaces gave would from time to the properties of fire before eyes of primitive man-

any man first feared fire, then be- up it as a god terrible and to destroy. Then, his fear from him, he began to en- to benefit himself and his tribe, cooking and warmth. No- he did not at first make fire from Nature's hand, so to as he gathered fruit from the There is direct evidence traditional history of many example, the Tlasnigit family in southeastern Alaska say

RAVEN GAVE THEM FIRE.

ancient folklore descrip- bird and its flight through the divine spark The fire was religiously pre- and members of the hearths similar fables of the prese- fire in a box, and its being tribe to tribe, or family to remainder of the unques- that man knew and en- he had discovered of making it for himself.

the first essays of man as was confined to the friction there are just three ways piece of wood may be rubbed remedy, by moving will "plowing"; by moving "sawing," and pointed stick within a wooden "drilling." All these methods used by early man. Neither nor the second method, how- to be a high state of per- to be more precise, they perfection or rudimentary. fire bow, which was wide- the Indo-Pacific races and in America, consists of two a short piece of thoroughly perhaps three feet long and in diameter, which forms the stationary part; second, stick of the same kind of wood long, cut wedge shape at the edge forming a very This constitutes the wo- or plough. It was rubbed backward and forward on piece, cutting a groove rub- the grain for a distance four inches. Minute shavings detached, and in the hands manipulator these were above the point of ignition.

FIRE MAKING BY SAWING

A Malay device, and has never been successfully employed saw- before the Jamieson Bourne Being Rai Jamieson is the only suitable wood. Two pieces with a sharp edge, the of notch cut in it nearly half sawing the substance. After saw- for a time the floor of the notch pierced and the heated Left's fall below and ignite.

But the most important method friction fire making is that of drilling its most simple form a stick of hard wood is twirled vertically between hands upon a very dry and partially decayed lower platform. It is extreme difficult to obtain fire in this way, modern experimenters may prove themselves. Yet there is a certain knack about the operation, and this once acquired smouldering wood dust may with comparatively little labor. It is clear, however, that the fire dri had made more effective and rapid progression in several ways. One such was for the co-operation of two indi- one of whom supports the vertical handle by means of a socketed rest the other wraps a cord about the and pulls it backward and for rapidly as possible.

Closer examination of the fire drill the application of the bowstring the drilling appliance used Alaska. The socketed rest for the shaft was then held by one the bow was alternately and socketed with the drill saving of labor was attained. Germanders of the comparative and had stood as a means of a tool were flint and pyrites. were struck together and the sparks generated were caught a little dry moss. The Esquimaux Smith Sound by fabricating this method is very complete the implements, including flint, pyrites, a dainty little bags and a leather around the fingers, comes from Sir J. Evans points also to and the European archæological the

ANTIQUITY OF THIS METHOD.

forms of the flint and steel are known to most people from exam- in museums. There is a wooden box, per- strike-a-light set made mankind. With this are cer- tinder, namely, pieces of stout paper which are dipped in sulphur the most primitive kind of matches. They were used for gen- flame by application to the tinder. Genuine specimens matches are now extremely though "faked" ones are often for sale by dishonest dealers in

and more compact type of box is of metal. In the bottom the old dry rag used as tinder, and this the flint and steel reposed the box was not in use. Still more striking is the ingenious strike-a-light in the form of a pistol. The flint by the trigger and strikes an upright plate of steel, throw- the sparks through an opening upon tinder contained in a narrow box which takes the place of what would be the barrel in the case of a pistol. This contrivance is a relic of the old stage coach days. By means of it a light could be struck in a high wind. The matches which were then used were strips of thin pine wood, the ends being dipped in sulphur. One other tinder box may be mentioned, namely, the "chamak"—still in use among the Himalayan tribes. It is a little leathern pouch containing flint and tinder, while the steel is a strip of steel riveted along one side of the pouch. It is of small size, suitable to be carried about the person.

In conclusion we may dwell briefly upon the developments of the match proper as perfected by civilized man. Phosphorus was discovered by Brandt in the seventeenth century, and was used as means of obtaining fire shortly afterward. But its costliness, together with the danger attending its use, militated against its popularity. But in the year 1805 the Parisian Chancel introduced the so-called

OXYMURIATE MATCH.

It was a slip of wood tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash, sugar and gum. To ignite it the match was thrust into a bottle containing a piece of asbestos saturated with sulphuric acid—an awkward arrangement, especially in the dark.

Then came the "Promethean" matches, whose career was short lived. They were a kind of paper, cigarette, dipped in a mixture of sugar and chlorate of potash. Rolled within the paper was a tiny glass bulb filled with sulphuric acid. To strike these matches the tip was compressed between the teeth or pliers. By this means the bulb was broken, the acid liberated and subsequent chemical action caused ignition of the paper.

The first really practical lucifer-match, however, was invented by John Walker of Stockton-on-Tees in 1827, and by him named after Sir William Congreve of rocket fame. It consisted of a splint of wood, first tipped with sulphur and then with a chlorate mixture. These matches were drawn rapidly through a piece of folded sandpaper to ignite them. It is curious to note that a tin box containing seven dozen of them, together with the necessary bit of sandpaper, cost one shilling.

Finally, after endless experimenting, inspired by handsome prizes offered by America, England and other enlightened countries, the non-phosphorus safety match was brought into being, putting the top stone as it were, upon man's monumental struggle with the problem of striking a light.

It is a curious commentary on the old world's slowness of inventive genius that the first practical match should have been made less than a century ago.

THE STOMACH ON STRIKE.

The Tonic Treatment for Indigestion is the Most Successful.

Loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, heavy, dull headache and a dull sluggish feeling—these are the symptoms of stomach trouble. They indicate that the stomach is on strike, that it is no longer furnishing the blood, the full quota of nourishment that the body demands, hence every organ suffers. There are two methods of treatment, the old one by which the stomach is humored by the use of predigested foods and artificial ferments, and the new one—The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills method—by which the stomach is forced to do the work nature intended of it. A recent cure by the tonic treatment is that of Mrs. Jas. W. Haskell, Port Maitland, N. S. She says: "For years I enjoyed perfect health, but suddenly headaches seized me. I had a bad taste in my mouth, my tongue was coated; I grew tired and oppressed; my appetite left me and such food as I did eat only caused distress. I had severe pains in my chest. I lost all strength and was often seized with vomiting. At different times I was treated by some of our best doctors, but although I followed their treatment carefully I did not get any better. One day while reading a paper I came across a case similar to mine which had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately purchased a supply and it was not long before they began to help me. I grew stronger day by day, till now I am as healthy as I ever was. I have a good appetite, am strong and active and can attend to my household duties without fatigue. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all sufferers from indigestion."

Rheumatism, kidney trouble, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, headache and backache, palpitation, general weakness, and a host of other troubles, find their root in bad blood just as in the case of stomach trouble. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills treatment is always a success—they are a powerful blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all druggists or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

A strong breath comes out of a weak head.

The hypocrite is the devil's best argument.

No man ever created anything greater than himself.

Sermons prepared for the ears never get beyond them.

One day's charity is a poor balance for six days' robbery.

The Lord will not lift the man who does not try to rise.

There is no solution of any social problem without sympathy.

Look not what is in your heart, more than what is in your hand.

Use the knowledge you have and you will have all you can use.

The influence of your life depends on the affluence of your heart.

The poorest man of all is the one who stands to despise the poor.

It's nothing but a cackling kind of piety that can be made with a baker's goose.

Some folks think they have lots of religion because they know how to grind their neighbors.

The fallow dip man always has illuminating ideas on the responsibilities of an axe light.

There's a lot of difference between the works of friendship and working your friends.

We never think much of the work of the man who is liberal with samples of his service.

It will keep the world wonderfully busy when we can make virtue as interesting as vice already is.

When you base your honesty wholly on policy the tempter always can show you better premiums.

When faith sees the glory of character at the end of the way it does not need a fence to keep it in the road.

Some don't know the difference between heaping coals of fire on the head and throwing cinders in the eyes.

The men are few and wise who do not think they can prescribe for this poor old world without studying social medicine.

Pater—"Well, my boy, so you have interviewed your girl's father, eh? Did you make the old codger toe the mark?" Son—"Yes, dad, I was the mark."

COMPLETELY MONEY MAD

WAY COUSIN JONATHAN SPENDS HIS MILLIONS.

Some Methods of United States Millionaires to Make Themselves Famous.

Recently President Roosevelt has been waging unrelenting war on the Trust magnates of his country. To gain money has become the overpowering passion of the American; but it will be interesting to observe how he spends it when he has got it, says London Answers.

To sober Englishmen the follies of the millionaires are almost beyond belief. He slaves like a nigger to make his pile. Having made it, he cannot rest until he has advertised the fact to all the world, and in this process he becomes a fit subject for Bedlam. We got news some time ago of a dinner at which each guest sat on horseback, and of another gathering where every guest found a present under his plate worth $1,000 or more. These are really mild exhibitions of idiocy compared with what is happening in every great city of the United States.

The latest freak is a millionaire from Nevada, whose method of making himself famous is to distribute immense tips among all who do him any service. On arrival at a New York hotel, he gave $5 to the man who opened the door of his carriage, $10 to the servant who conducted him to his rooms, $5 to a boy who handed him a newspaper.

BOTTLE OF SCENT $12,000.

There is a lady in Chicago whose pride it is to be seen with perfume distilled from flowers which yield such a microscopic quantity that it takes one hundred tons to produce one bottle containing only one ounce, costs $12,000, or $25 drop.

The wife of the fabulously rich Mr. Vanderbilt some time ago entertained her friends at the seaside by bringing a theatrical company from a New York theatre, with the orchestra and all the scenery used in the play. The theatre had to be closed during the players' absence, and the loss of the freak could not have been less than $25,000—the wages of fifty well-paid days!

A well-known rich man in New York who maintains two teams of first-rate baseball players for his personal amusement. He could see the game as well from any part of the country for the price, but this idiotic caprice he indulges at a cost of $1,665 PER HEAD!

One of the most sensible of the breed, who is now settled in England, has not been able to escape infection by the extravagance when he goes to America. Some time ago he gave a dinner in New York, at which the decorations represented the processes of steel manufacture. The centre of the table was a blast-furnace, which poured out hot punch. Around this table a miniature railway, fifty feet long, on which ran wagons that carried the punch to the guests. The bread was shaped like railway engines, and the pies were of the pattern of sleepers; while a Bessemer furnace supplied pastry in the form of armor plates.

A dinner in Philadelphia, at which there were only fairly guests, cost the giver in food, decorations, and valuable presents—$1,665 "per head."

Young men are as silly as their fathers in this contest of extravagance. The latest craze is to wear gold waistcoat buttons with hand-painted miniatures of their sweethearts. These buttons often cost $100 to $125 each—$500 or more per waistcoat.

Even the babies in the nursery are being reared to ideas of wanton money waste. One hundred dollars is no unusual price to pay for a doll's dressing-table with appointments, and $6,000 was recently paid for a doll's house.

But these, after all, are only occasional outbursts of money-spending mania. It is in women's dress the greatest extravagance is displayed, for this goes on every day of the year. An American paper quotes the effect that an English periodical says a London lady will spend $10,000 a year on her dress, exclusive of jewellery and costly ornaments; but an American millionaire's wife could not be satisfied with anything like that paltry sum.

A modest lingerie dress costs her $60; a tailor-made, $250; an evening-dress, $1,750; and a wonderful garment of this kind, $10,000. This is exclusive of ornaments. Fifteen thousand dollars, $20,000, $25,000 is no unusual sum to pay for sables and other dress ornaments, and in some cases the cost runs up to $150,000.

But there are also the lady's cloaks and jackets. These range from $60 up to $375, and in a season she will want 150 of them. Then she must have twenty-six hats, at prices varying from $12.50 to $50; half a dozen fans, at an average of $25 each; and twenty-six veils, costing a total of $70.

Her gloves, boas, sunshades, and umbrellas cost as much as would keep two families in comparative comfort. She wears fifteen dozen, or 180 pairs, of gloves in a year, which alone cost her $75. She uses up eight boas, eight sunshades and umbrellas, the price of the last being $3.00, while her eleven bells cost $75.

IS HE A BLESSING?

There are also the corsets to be paid for—four of them, at $75 the pair; silk and lace petticoats, at $250 to $350; ten dressing-gowns, dressing-jackets, and bath-wraps, at prices ranging from $100 to $250 each; several tea-gowns, costing from $75 to $350; and a host of collars, cuffs, and other wear.

Her yearly bill for handkerchiefs is $175; but when she buys them at the rate of $100 a dozen the total cost is much greater.

Then she needs sixty pairs of stockings, which run her into an expenditure of $250. Also twenty-one pairs of boots, and three pairs of slippers, at prices from $5.25 to $25, the whole bill for footwear being $280.

Besides these, there is the riding outfit, and also the motor outfit, with gloves, boots, veils, cloaks, coats, skirts, etc., all over again.

This is how the American millionaire spends his money. Is he a blessing or a curse to his country? He is scarcely a citizen to be proud of.

PEACE IN THE MENAGERIE

THE BEAR AND THE LION IN A FOND EMBRACE.

And The Peace of Asia Secured by the Treaty Recently Signed in St. Petersburg.

The peace of Asia is the correct description of the momentous agreement which was signed at St. Petersburg last week between Great Britain and Russia. It is a genuinely self-denying ordinance on both sides, and it removes at least for a considerable time to come one of the oldest and not always dormant dangers to the peace of the world. It is worth more in practical statesmanship than the debates and quibblings and hypocrisies of a dozen peace conferences, and it has far-reaching effects beyond the situation with which it specifically deals.

One of these effects is of great interest to America at the present moment—namely, that it renders the Anglo-Japanese alliance almost superfluous from the British point of view. The great value to Britain of that instrument was the co-operation it secured for her in the defence of India in case of an Anglo-Russian war. This new agreement with Russia removes the danger of such a conflict from the field of practical politics.

The only serious contingency which England now has need to provide for is war with Germany. Even this peril is remote in the present aspect of international affairs, but should it arise Japanese assistance would be trifling. Her alliance with Japan served English purposes well up to a certain point. Its existence indeed made this new agreement with Russia possible on the present terms.

But when a contract between nations, like a partnership between individuals, becomes awkward and unprofitable to one of the parties its practical value diminishes. However binding in its technical obligations it may be, the alliance between England and Japan is still of importance to Japan, but its terms have become highly embarrassing to Great Britain. England will not break her compact except in some conceivable emergency which will involve the world's peace. She would, of course, deny any intention of doing so even then, but England would veto by every influence in her power any belligerent policy of her ally toward America or even towards Russia.

PAINLESS TEETHING.

There is no period in baby's life that mothers dread more than teething time. The little gums are tender and inflamed; the child suffers and is sleepless and cross, and the mother is usually worn out caring for the child. The use of Baby's Own Tablets allays the inflammation, softens the tender swollen gums, and brings the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. N. Sauve, St. Rose de Lima, Que., says: "When my baby was cutting his teeth he was feverish, cross and did not take nourishment. After giving him Baby's Own Tablets he cut six teeth without the least trouble. I have never used any medicine for children I prize so highly as the Tablets." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IRON-RUST.

It is estimated that the rails of a single railway system in England, the London & Northwestern, lose 18 tons in weight every day, and the larger part of this loss is ascribed to the effects of rust. The problem of rust is of great economical importance, not only because of such losses as that just described, but also because of the great expense involved in repainting iron and steel structures in order to preserve them. Thus $10,000 a year are spent in painting the great Scotch bridge over the Forth. Late experiments indicate that pure iron in the presence of pure oxygen does not rust. It appears to be necessary for the production of rust some acid, notably carbonic acid, shall be present. When iron is subjected to the action of water containing traces of acid, and in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, it always rusts. The rapid rusting of iron in railroad-stations is ascribed to the presence of sulphuric acid derived from the smoke of locomotives.

ORGANIST'S TRIBUTE TO ZAM-BUK.

R. E. Jenner, organist of Carman, (Man.), writes:—"Some little time ago I burned my thumb severely. I had some Zam-Buk handy and applied it. The Zam-Buk took the fire out of the wound almost instantly and eased the pain. It penetrated to the very seat of the injury and gave quick relief. I was very glad of this, because I had an engagement to play at an organ recital a few days later. Thanks to Zam-Buk I was able to keep the appointment.

Zam-Buk heals quickly all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for $1.25.

TOO LAZY TO WORK.

Little Willie—"Say, pa, what's ennui?" Pa—"Ennui, my son, is the feeling that comes over a man when he gets too lazy to work."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

GOING AWAY.

Crabbe—"To-day, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going."

Friend—"Something worth listening to, I suppose?"

Crabbe—"I should say so. I heard the hire-purchase men taking it away."

ROBBERY.

When a thief has an opportunity to steal he always steals something besides the opportunity.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

A SHORT HISTORY

A Serious Case of Chronic Catarrh Gradually Overcome By Pe-ru-na.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Mr. Arthur Tremblay

MR. ARTHUR TREMBLAY, 8 St. James street, Mont Pleasant, Que., Can., writes:

"About three years ago, **catarrh in its most serious form** assailed me.

"I consulted a specialist who prescribed medicines as constitutional treatment and a liquid to use locally.

"This gave me relief for a time, but soon afterwards the disease returned.

"I was then **suffering very much, my appetite had left me** and I was growing weaker.

"I had frequently **read pamphlets regarding the cures made by Peruna**, and although some what doubtful as to its doing me any good, **I decided to try a few bottles.**

"I had not taken Peruna for more than two weeks before a marked improvement was perceptible.

"As I continued taking the remedy, the disease gradually disappeared and in a few months I was **entirely rid of the nauseous malady.**"

FORCE OF HABIT.

Why do you always walk on the same side of the street? Why do you always put on the same boot first? Just force of habit. Habit is a splendid time and energy saver. If we had to think before we did each of the little things that now we do automatically our minds would be freed which we brought them to tackle more important matters. Habit makes things easy, too, call it by what name you like. Sometimes it is known as system, and in this form it is habit that rules the world. On the other hand, don't get habit get hold of you if it is not helping you. As an instance, there is no advantage in going to the same place every day for lunch. Try another occasionally, and see new faces. You may get new ideas from them.

One dram of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Jones—"That was a scathing sermon on mean men the parson gave us last Sunday. Wonder what Smith thought about it?" Brown—"Singular! I met Smith yesterday, and he said he'd like to know your opinion on it."

After Wasting Fevers hasten recovery to health by the use of "Ferrovin." It is the *best tonic*. It builds, strengthens and gives new vitality. Try it, it will make you feel strong.

Jackson—"Heaven bless him! He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening." Wilson—"In what way?" Jackson—"He lent me an umbrella."

"Man is Filled With Misery."—This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, clerk and taxpayer with health, are not miserable, whatever be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthy state. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will help all to do this.

The parson's wife had sent an order for a leg of mutton, and received in reply the following note: "Dear Madam,—I have not killed myself this week, but can get a leg off my brother, if that will do.—Your affectionate butcher, John Sirloin."

Tiny tubercles on the skin of scrofulous people produce the hideous disease called lupus. Weaver's Cerate, used in time, will save the skin from destruction. Apply to all affected parts. Cleanse the blood with Weaver's Syrup.

"Waiter," called the customer in the restaurant where an orchestra was playing, "Yes, sir." "Kindly tell the leader of the orchestra to play something sad and low while I dine. I want to see if it won't have a softening influence on this steak."

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

WHY TRAINS ARE SLOW.

Most railway travellers, if asked why trains cannot travel at a speed of seventy or eighty miles an hour, would answer, "Because of the danger." This is not the real cause. It is a question of boilers. The track and the cars will stand the strain, and the engines can safely make the required number of revolutions, but more steam is needed. The present make of boiler cannot supply more steam, and until some genius invents a new type, it seems impossible to increase the boiler capacity. Our hope of very swift travel, however, rests on the use of electrical power. In 1903, on a special track near Berlin, a speed of 127 miles was attained, and later on a speed of 130 miles an hour. The car travelled quite smoothly, and carried a number of people safely from end to end.

She—"You said you were going to marry an artist, and now you're engaged to a dentist." Flo—"Well, isn't he an artist? He draws from real life."

AT A CHARITY FAIR.

How a Dutch Farmer Contributed to the Funds.

Among her memories of colonial life, Lady Broonie tells in her recent book a funny scene which she witnessed at a charity fair in Natal. It was before the South African War, and the Boers and the English settlers were on friendly terms. The fair was arranged as such enterprises are here, and Lady Broonie, being one of the patronesses of the charity, was herself acting as saleswoman at a stall in the bazaar.

I never heard how or why he got there; I only know that a stout, comfortable, well-to-do Dutch farmer suddenly appeared at the door of the bazaar. He was at once assailed by pretty flower-girls and lucky-bag sellers, and all sorts of things were forcibly pressed upon him.

But the old gentleman had a mind and a method of his own on the subject. He proceeded to act upon it. He had not a single word of English, so it was by deeds, not words. He began at the very first stall and worked his way all round. At each stall he pointed to the biggest thing in it, and handed a handful of coins in payment. Laden with purchases as he deposited each gift to the lady selling, and taking the biggest object, he went on to the next stall, where he had the same principle.

When it came to my turn, he pointed to me the largest wax doll he beheld, and carried off a large doll's house, which entirely filled even his hurly figure. My stall, or rather stall with my neighbor had a few glass and china, and she could only view the approach of the old bazaar comer with natural misgivings but as a generous ideal customer, he bought her of a very large breakfast cup, she managed to make room for the miniature house, until she could get rid of it, by a raffle, and so of that Boer. The last I saw of him, he was the only "object" at the whole bazaar, could possibly have contributed largely to our funds, but the cheerful, kind-hearted, and stalwart purchaser was a very small and comic.

THIS IS SAID TO HELP MANY.

Get from any prescription druggist the following: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one dram; Compound Extract Cascara Sagrada, one dram; Syrup Sarsaparilla, half a pint. Take a teaspoonful after each meal.

The above is recommended by an authority, who writes New York daily paper, as the best medicine ever written for relieving Weak Kidneys, Weak Bladder and kindred troubles. Apply on the Kidneys, one from the lumbar region, and the other from the bladder, and the pain will soon disappear. Some persons who suffer from Rheumatism, find that this mixture has given them a surprising relief, and in many cases it has proved a complete cure. Some people who have tried it say it is surprising how quickly it acts on the stomach or other organs, and give it a high recommendation. The ingredients are well known to druggists, and are also recommended by car readers, harmless.

MIRRORS AS DETECTIVES.

Shoplifters Are Often Caught by Aid.

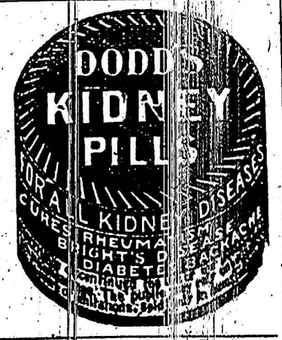
"It is not generally known," said an article-hunting shopper, "that mirrors serve another purpose. They are placed so that the saleslady can see what you should be in the employ of the big department store would be surprised at the number of times the patrons' reflections in their watching are received. The shoplifter, seeing the watcher, sees herself in the mirror, and that her back, she secretes a pair of silk stockings or a shirt waist. The next moment, an unfriendly hand is on her shoulder, and, looking up, she caught her in the act of the mirrors, sternly to accompany him.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"What," cried the very young man, "is the secret of happiness?" "The secret of happiness," said the sage of Sagaville, "is to have your troubles less than they bother your neighbors."

Cholera morbus, cramps, and complaints usually made their appearance at the same time as the weather, green fruit, cholera morbus, etc., and many persons suffer from eating these fruits. They need not be alarmed if they have at hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. A few drops in water will relieve the cramps and cholera morbus in the most disturbance and is sure to relieve the bowels.

The country grocer was giving instructions to his new assistant. "It's only by looking closely," said the proprietor, "that profits can be made in these days of keen competition." "Yes, sir," came from the boy. "For example," continued the grocer, "when you pick the flies out of the sugar don't throw them away. Put them among the currants."



Stops Colic —and all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes puny babies plump and rosy. Proved by 50 years' successful use. Ask your druggist for it—

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How long the day seems when you are short of money!

Though marriage is a tie, it is seldom tongue-tied.

Many a man who looks wise can't make a living at it.

One method of dodging popularity is to give your neighbor advice.

When a woman marries a man to reform him she learns what it is to lead a strenuous life.

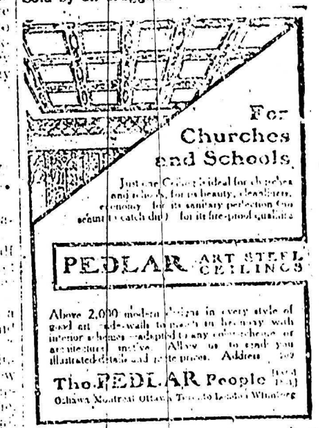
It's astonishing what comfort some people get worrying over their neighbors who live beyond their incomes.

The Flagging Energies Revived. Constant application to business is a tax upon the nervous system, and if there be not relaxation, irritable and depressed states are sure to follow. These come from stomach troubles. The want of exercise brings on torpid livers, and the stomach refuses to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a reanimator. Their tonic power invigorates the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and renewing the flagging energies.

WELL EQUIPPED.

Mrs. Naggs—"Mr. Naggs has certainly a good voice for singing." Naggs—"Yes, and a good mouth for putting it in evidence."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.



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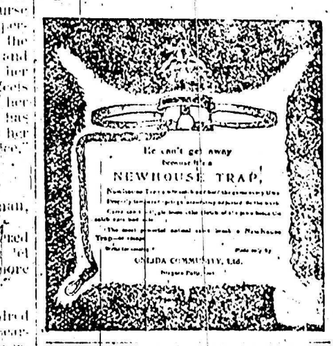

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