

5 CATARRH

COLDS
COUGHS
SORE-THROAT

GRIPPE
CROUP
HOARSENESS



MRS. GEN. LONGSTREET
Says: "Besides being a good tonic Peruna is an effective cure for catarrh. I recommend your remedy, Peruna."

PERUNA

THE GREAT TONIC

HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

A French statistician has calculated that the human eye travels over 2,000 yards in reading an ordinary sized novel. He has also estimated that the average human being reads 2,500 miles of hand-writing and print in a lifetime.

DON'T GET FOOTSORE, GET FOOT-EASE.

A powder. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, Damp or Frosted Feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Don't get footsore get Foot-Ease. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The commonest of all trees is the fir tree, which flourishes in every part of the world.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

One wineglass of strong borax water in a pint of raw starch will make collars and cuffs stiff and glossy.

Wash all marble daily with ammonia and water in place of soapsuds.

Cancer

There are never any external signs of Cancer until the blood is polluted and the system thoroughly contaminated by this deadly virulent poison. Then a sore or ulcer appears on some part of the body; it may be small and harmless looking at first, but as the cancerous cells form and are deposited by the blood near the sore, it increases in size and severity, with sharp shooting pains. No matter how often the sore is removed by the surgeon's knife or flesh destroying plasters, another comes and is worse. The real disease is in the blood, and the treatment must begin there. The poisoned blood must be invigorated and purified, and when this is done cancerous cells can no longer form and the sore will heal naturally and permanently.

Mrs. Sarah M. Keeling, 44 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 41 years old, and for three years have suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again, when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, to the surprise of the physicians, and in a short time made a complete cure. I have gained in flesh, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, am enjoying perfect health."

SSS overcomes this destructive poison and removes every vestige of it from the system, makes new, rich blood, strengthens the body and builds up the general health.

If you have a suspicious sore, or have inherited any blood taint, send for our free book on Cancer, and write to our medical department for any information or advice wanted; we make no charge for this service. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be held in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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

LONG DRIVE ON AUTO.

TO CHICAGO FROM ST. LOUIS IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Roads Were Rough and Routes Were Strange—Mud, Sand, and Many Turns Retarded Speed of Horseless Carriage—One Tire Punctured.

John L. French, of St. Louis, is the first man to make a trip from St. Louis to Chicago on an automobile. He made the distance of 450 miles in thirty-six hours, notwithstanding the fact that he encountered bad roads and was frequently retarded by following wrong directions. He traveled without a chart and did not try to choose the most direct route. He made the journey to prove that the horseless carriage could be used satisfactorily on the dirt roads of the country, and that it could be depended on to climb hills and to wheel through deep mud.

The automobile in which the long drive was made is of phaeton pattern and weighs 1,000 pounds. It consumed eighteen gallons of gasoline at a cost of

cage was through mud, in some places six inches deep.

Mr. French believes that before many years the automobile will be as common as the bicycle, and that the summer trip on the horseless carriage will be a popular and fashionable recreation. Maps of the best routes will be indispensable, however, for the amount of misinformation that he gathered concerning routes, roads, distances, and towns was varied. He found sand more of an obstacle than mud, and encountered no difficulties in ascending steep hills. With the general use of the automobile will come an ideal condition for farmers, inasmuch as the popularity of the horseless carriage will compel more attention being paid to the smoothness of country roads.

FEATS IN STREET TRAFFIC.

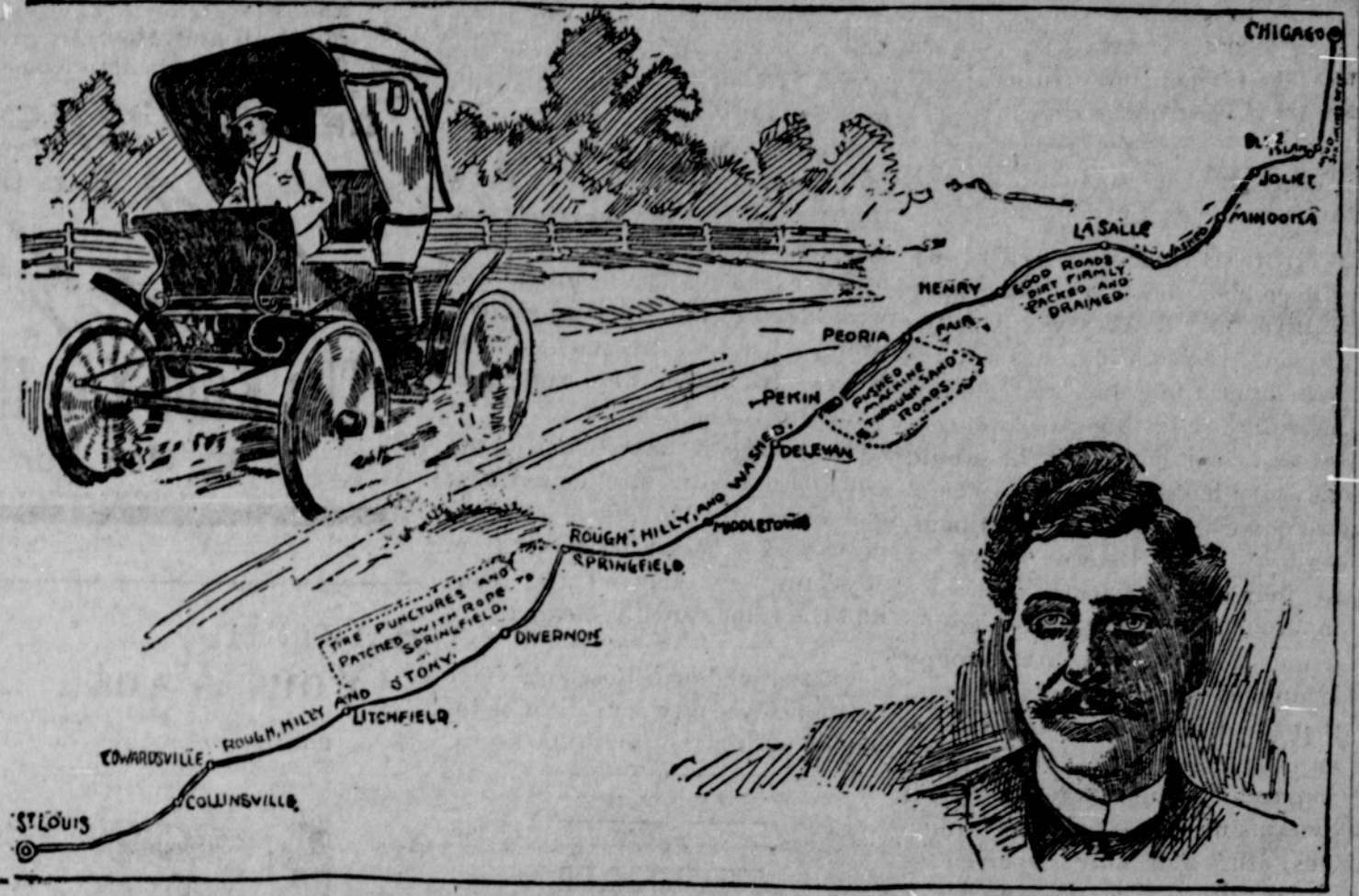
Hauling Pine Logs More than Fifty Feet Long Through Chicago. The greatest feat to be seen in street traffic in Chicago is the handling and transportation of the loads of Norway pine logs designed for use as piles in building foundations. The trunks of these pine trees are of such great length that the average passer-by on the street often wonders how in the

other. The load moves slowly enough at the best, but when it approaches a corner where a turn is to be made the driver pulls up a little and goes still slower. Several rods before he reaches the corner he begins drawing up as closely as possible to the curb opposite to the direction in which he is about to turn, in order that he may have as great a space as possible for making the turn to prevent running the sides of the long, straight poles into the buildings.

ELECTION DAY.

How It Came to Be Tuesday After First Monday in November.

The designation of the day for holding the presidential election is left to Congress. The first act passed by it relating to that subject was in 1792. It provided that presidential electors should be appointed "within thirty-four days before the first Wednesday in December." This left each State free to select a day to suit itself within those limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on the last Friday in October. Other States elected theirs on different days between the beginning and middle of November. When Harrison was elected in 1840



FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

\$2 for the trip. The average speed was twelve and a half miles an hour, and the only accident was the puncturing of a tire. It was Mr. French's first intention to go only as far as Springfield, but when he heard of the international race meet in Chicago he went on to that city, where he took medals in the three classes in which he competed.

"When I left St. Louis I decided to take the roads as they came," said Mr. French, when seen after his arrival in Chicago. "The highways and byways of Illinois I found a perfect labyrinth. The persons whom I met on the journey, and from which I humbly inquired the best route to Chicago, so often misdirected me that I lost much time. Owing to the section divisions, the roads are short and I found that I had to turn a corner every ten minutes. As the speed of the automobile had to be decreased in order to make each turn, I could not cover as great a distance as if I had been on a straight road. I am sure that I could make a trip in much better time if I were to repeat it, as I know the route now. And, by the way, I think I happened on the best roads, and I shall take the same route when I next make the journey."

Fifty Miles on Wrong Roads.

"Leaving St. Louis at 8 o'clock in the morning, I spent the night at Divernon, eighty-five miles away. I ran 125 miles during the day, but lost fifty miles by going out of my way—according to directions given me by persons of whom I asked information. I took luncheon at Staunton. Near Litchfield one of the tires was punctured, and I had a bad time until I reached Divernon. The people had never seen an automobile, and my machine created a great deal of excitement. Men, women and children rushed out of the houses to look at the horseless carriage. I was surprised when I saw the astonishment with which the automobile was examined. Even the horses were amazed, and many times I was compelled to stop my vehicle in order to prevent run-aways. The dogs barked at me, but they fled in terror when the machine whizzed by them."

"At Divernon I patched the punctured tire with rope and went on to Springfield. After leaving Divernon the roads were much improved for a long distance. In Springfield I had the tire mended, and then I decided to go on to Chicago. From Middleton to San Jose the roads were good. At Pekin I wheeled into deep sand as far as Chillicothe. Near Peoria I was compelled to get out and push my machine. From Chillicothe to Henry the roads were fine. The next morning I had a splendid drive to Seneca. I ran into a heavy storm at Minooka, and the trip for the remainder of the way into Chi-

world the load of piles ever turns a corner.

It is not an uncommon sight to see a knot of people collected at a street corner watching the approach and skillful turning of the long wagon with its load of three or four piles. Turning the corner and entering another street at right angles is such a difficult feat that as a rule the piles are taken through the streets at night when there is no traffic to interfere. Recently, however, loads of them have been driven through the heart of the city in the daytime. Naturally during business hours taking them through the streets is attended with far greater difficulties than at night. When corners are turned the long poles, as they are transported in an angling direction from one street to another, practically blockade traffic. Often when going straight across a

the Democrats asserted that his success was due partly to fraudulent voting, which was made possible by the lack of a definite election day. It was alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs had voted in both States, the election being held on different days. So in 1845 the Democrats passed the law now on the statute books making the first Tuesday after the first Monday election day.

At that time but five of the twenty-six States had their State elections in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday. New York had three election days—the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose State officers on the second Monday in November, and



PILOTING LONG POLES THROUGH THE STREETS.

street a small blockade is caused, for the poles are so long and are carted so slowly that when they cut a thoroughfare all of the cross current of cars, wagons and carriages is held at a standstill for as much as a minute, sometimes more, and a minute is a much longer period of time in such a case than it seems in print.

All of the poles are fifty or more feet in length, and the largest ones are in the neighborhood of a foot in thickness at the largest end and a few inches smaller at the tip end. The wagons are about forty feet in length. They are very simply constructed and are of great strength. The wheels are over five feet in diameter, and the two sets are placed the full length of the wagon, or about forty feet away from each

Delaware on the second Tuesday. So Congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to consult the convenience of three States out of five, one of the three being the important State of New York.—Chicago Tribune.

Remarkable Knife.

The most remarkable knife in the world is that in the curiosity room of a firm of cutlery in Sheffield. It has 1,800 blades, and ten blades are added every ten years. Another curiosity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered with a thimble.

Adam must have been swift-footed, inasmuch as he was first in the human race. Live not to eat, but rather eat to live.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

ARMY LIFE CAUSES PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISABILITY FOR MANY YEARS.

Rescued From Death by Reading an Advertisement—A Journalist of Note Advises His Readers and Friends.

From Farmer & Dairyman, North Yakima, Wash.

In 1883, I entered the regular U. S. Army and was assigned to Co. "E," Sixth Infantry, then stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah. My boyhood days had been spent on a farm in Kentucky, but I had not been accustomed to manual labor for several years previous to entering upon active military duties. The constant and excessive daily drills, sleeping in tents and general exposure of a severe winter, brought on a peculiar nervous trouble, which soon incapacitated me for all garrison work.

The post surgeon ordered me to the hospital and diagnosed my case as muscular rheumatism. My lower limbs seemed to be dying—losing all sense of outward feeling. The most excruciating pains made me almost wild with misery, and I could not stand alone. My appetite was ravenous, digestion perfect, lungs strong and general health good except for this distressing disability.

After several days' treatment with no change, the surgeon concluded I had heart failure. He prescribed tincture of digitalis, and gave me several ounces of this without any effect, except that I kept getting worse. In the fall of 1884, I was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, and began the difficult task of existing and trying to regain my health in a strange land, surrounded by unsympathetic people.

My condition continued to grow more alarming. I was compelled to use a heavy staff to prevent falling. All attempts at manual and mental labor were made under exasperating difficulties. I seemed about one-half dead. My weight was less than 140 pounds, though I was over six feet in height. I tried electricity with no avail. Several local physicians gave me treatment which was not effective. Many well advertised remedies for nervous debility were taken with no satisfactory results.

I read all the medical authorities obtainable, and finally found my symptoms under the head of Locomotor Ataxia. The author said there was no cure for the disease, and I believed him. He recommended a mixture of iodide of potassium and sarsaparilla, as a possible aid to existence. I took several bottles of this formula and double the strength. This failing, I made up my mind to die as soon as possible. There was no comfort, pleasure or happiness in life which knew nothing but pain.

One day I read the experience of a man who had been afflicted with Locomotor Ataxia, and cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought one box and tried the remedy, following the directions very closely. This had a little effect, and I procured a half dozen boxes, and took them before I was convinced that a cure was possible. I began with one pill after each meal, in a few days I took two, and finally used one box a week. My pains gradually disappeared, color came to my flesh, I could walk, run and jump, and actually dispensed with a cane.

Words cannot portray my feelings. Today I weigh 200 pounds, am perfectly healthy and feel 20 years younger than I did 10 years ago. Journalists and all brain workers are liable to afflictions such as I suffered. To all such I would advise the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in connection with cold water bathing, morning and evening. I will cheerfully answer any and all questions asked by those afflicted.

JOEL SHOMAKER,

Editor Farmer and Dairyman, North Yakima, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of January, 1899.

JAS. R. COE, County Clerk.

A specific for all forms of weakness is obtained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The blood is vitalized and becomes pregnant with the elements of life. The nervous system is reorganized, all irregularities are corrected, strength returns and disease disappears. So remarkable have been the cures performed by these pills that their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization. Wherever you go you will find the most important article in every drug store to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A company in New Haven, Conn., undertakes to serve hot meals to all within a radius of seventy miles from its headquarters. These meals are sent out in wagons with compartments for each article; the meals are placed in the different compartments smoking hot and are kept at a high temperature until placed on the purchaser's table.

Giraffe skins have become extremely valuable because of their scarcity. Ten or 15 years ago it was common enough for a hunter in South Africa to kill 40 or 50 of the animals in a day. At this rate they were rapidly being exterminated, and now a giraffe skin is worth anywhere from \$20 to \$50.