Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyclids and cars, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoe of the whole system.

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

Dangers in Paper.

It is not a pleasant thought that the brilliant white note paper which your hand rests upon may have in it the fiber from the flithy garment of some Egyptian fellah after it has passed through all the stages of decay until it is saved by the ragpicker from the gutter of an Egyptian town; and yet it is a fact that hundreds of tons of Egyptian rags are exported every year into America to supply our paper mIlls.

At Mannheim on the Rhine the American importers have their ragpicking houses, where the rags are collected from all over Europe, the disease infected Levant not excepted. Our best papers are made of these pulp.

Lesson for Women.

Jersey Shore, Pa., Sept. 26 (Special) -"Dodd's Kidney Fills have done worlds of good for me." That's what Mrs. C. B. Earnest of this place has to say of the Great American Kidney Remedy.

"I was laid up sick," Mrs. Earnest continues, "and had not been out of bed for five weeks. Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and now I am so I can work and go to town without suffering any. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have good season to praise them everywhere."

Women who suffer should learn a lesson from this, and that lesson is, "cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and your suffering will cease. Woman's health depends almost entirely on her kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Fills have never yet failed to make healthy kidneys.

As riches and favor foreake a man we discover him to be a fool, but nobody alled to thorium, from which the man-could find it out is his prosperity.-Bru- ties of Weisbach burners are derived. gure.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Boothing Fyrup the best remody to use for their children during the testhing period.

A Logical Inference.

Little Hess-Who is that strange lady. Die a reitrig a 7

Mamma-That is Miss Goodwin, the philanthropist, my dear. Little Bess-What is a philanthropist?

Mamma-It is a word derived from the Greek signifying "a lover of men." Little Bess-Then I guess all women

are philanthropists, aren't they, mamma?

FITS Permanently Cures. No file or nervousness Restorer, and for fast day's use of Dr. Mine's Great Nervo Restorer, and for Free B2 Irishtoffe and treation Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd. - 87 Arch 84. Philadelphia, Ph.

Knowledge and Experience. She-What is a silent partner? He-Did you ever dance with deat-and-dumb man?





Among the vegetable products pecullar to Madagascar is the fibrous substance known as rafia, which the natives weave on hand looms into a variety of fabrics, used for sacking, for Hood's Sarsaparilla riety of fabrics, used for sacking, for draperies, and occasionally for dress goods. Under the name "rabanas," a striped and colored variety of this material is sold for curtains in the American market. Recently a new use has been found for rafia fiber in the manufacture of cigarette paper, and our consul at Tamatave, Mr. Hunt, suggests it might prove valuable for making other kinds of paper. The rafia plant has long been grown for ornamental purposes in European gardens. Man has just learned how to flee from the majaria-bearing mosquito, and now, if he could, he would teach pear trees to avoid the blight-carrying honey bee. Experiments conducted in California, and recently reported to the Botanical Society of America, indicate that been are active agents in the spread of pear blight at the period when the trees are in bloom. Pear trees protected with coverings, after the analogy of mosquito nets, which rags, and our common ones of wood prevented bees from reaching their blossoms, were unaffected with blight. while other neighboring trees not thus protected were badly blighted. Other

honey-seeking insects besides bees also carry infection. Dr. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, has

photographed a remarkable nebula in the constellation Cyngus, which, on account of its shape, he calls the "America nebula." It is , the first time that such an object has been named for any of the natural divisions of the earth. Dr. Wolf's photograph shows a really striking likeness to an outline map of North America. The softly glowing nebula represents the form of the continent surrounded by the dark background of the heavens as by an ocean. The narrowing toward the south, the huge gap of the Gulf of Mexico, and the graceful curve of the coast of Central America and the isthmus are to be seen.

Prof. Charles Baskerville, of the University of North Carolina, has discovered two new chemioal elements, ties of Weisbach burners are derived. He has named one of them carolinium, in honor of his State, and the other berzellum, after the name of the great Swiss chemist, Berzelius. Both the new elements are radio-active, giving off rays that penetrate metals, wood and other substances, and that are capable of producing photographic and visible light effects. Like other radioactive elements, they are of high atomic weight. Prof. Baskerville has been on the track of these new elements for several years.

A German experimenter describes a singular electric phenomenon exhibited by a glass tubeful of radium bromide. The substance had been sealed up in the tube in December, 1902. Six months later the experimenter was about to open the tube with a file, but as soon as the metal touched the giass the tube was pierced by a brilliant electric spark, accompanied by a sharp sound. It is thought that the retention in the tube of the positively charged Alpha particles, which cannot penetrate glass. and the continual escape of the negatively charged Beta particles, which do penetrate glass, set up a difference in the electric potential inside and outside the tube so great that at last a spark was able to pass through the glass wall.

a native, with paddle in hand. From one side protrude pieces of bamboo, which support at their ends, eight or ten feet from the bellying side of the boat and parallel to it, an outrigger. Its pointed end, flying along just above the water, now and again tops the creats of the waves, throwing up little jets of spray as it does so. Skimming along with the lightness and speed of an ice yacht, the two curious natives are soon far ahead of the anchored steamer. Then something odd happens. The craft falls away from the wind slightly, the sail is swung haif way round, and this queer craft is coming back along its track. The bow has become stern, and he who sat there when the pros flew past is now the heimsman. With wind still abeam, the queer vessel scuds past again on the other side of the steamer, revealing another oddity. This side of the hull is perpendicular and as fint as a board. In Northern India, in the shadow of the unsurmountable Himalayas, a

craft quite the opposite to the flying proa in speed and airy gracefulness is used. It must be slower even than the ancient basketlike coracle of the Weishman. It is an inflated bullock skin. The natives do not look exactly like jolly Bacchuses as they paddle their way across the swift Sutie) river astride their uncouth craft. India has, perhaps, as great a variety of small craft as one could find in any country. Nearly every port has its peculiar type.

Some of the Indian boats have no masts at all. Such are the river houseboats in Northern India, which one may charter for \$20 or \$30 a month for a season, this sum paying for the services of a family of servants to do all the work, including moving the boat as often as desired. The servants live in the rear of the boat, while the remainder is occupied by those who are seeking relief from the fervid heat of the sun in this way. Many of the Malayan boats have overhanging galleries at both bow and stern for convenience of operation. Some have sails of matting, suggesting oriental banners as they hang from the masts.

The Asiatic watermen and their boats are inseparable, and in India, Siam and China thousands are born. live and die on them. In Hongkong harbor 20,000 live in boats, and in Canton the number has been estimated at 200,000. Their boats are arranged in blocks and lanes by the authorities. Sometimes one sees in a Chinese port a boat which is peculiar, not because of its appearance, but because of its use. This is the floating warehouse for the storage of the curse of the Chinese, oplum,

Among the skillful watermen are the Hawallane, who, like many of the other Polynesians, have a boat with an outrigger. The play of the Polynesian centers about his cance, and there is said to be no sport in any country which surpasses the surf riding of the Hawallans. In the Philippine islands may be seen a narrow boat with two outriggers, one on each side of the narrow hull

TOOTHPICK HABIT.

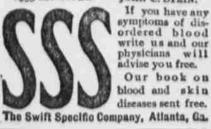
So Prevalent in Chicago that It Affords a Clus to Character. We have the drink habit, the cardplaying habit, the tobacco habit-in fact, habits innumerable, but there is one habit of which little has been said. although it is present among us. It is the toothnick habit, and it is as firmly rooted in those who have it as any of the more objectionable ones. Observe a man coming down State street early in the morning. He has one of the little bits of wood in his mouth. Now, here is where a little character reading comes in. If he be of a quick, high-strung, nervous temperament, in a few minutes' time he will have chewed up one end of it and turned the other end in his mouth te masticate. This end is also soon reduced to pulp and a fresh toothpick takes its place. He reaches his place of business or employment, but the toothpick still sticks there, nor does he have his mouth free of one until his stock is entirely exhausted or he is tired out. In the former case a match is resorted to or a few toothpicks borrowed from a neighbor, which he will repay when he obtains a fresh stock at the rescaurant where he cats his luncheon. Cool, phlegmatic persons will keep a toothpick in their mouths for several hours. A man of moody or troubled mind will let his toothpick drop listicasly downward; a man with his mind intent on one thing will close his teeth on it and it will stick out straight, while a happy-go-lucky person, or one with mind free from care. will have his toothpick at an upward angle, or constantly shifting about in the mouth. I tell you, that habit is a great index to a man's thoughts and characteristics. The cashier of a leading cafe, whose desk is right where the box of toothpicks is, says the habit is growing to such an extent as to keep them busy filling the box anew. "And worst of all," she remarked, "they seem unable to break themselves of the habit. After gazing furtively around, a man will grab up a handful of toothpicks and hastily thrust them in his vest pocket



Columbus, Ohio, May 19, 1903. Some four years ago I was suffering from impure blood and a general rundown condition of the system. I had no appetite, was losing flesh, and had an all-gone tired feeling that made me misera-ble. I began the use of S. S. S., and after taking seven or eight bottles my skin was cleared of all eruptions and took on a ruddy, healthy glow that assured me that my blood had been restored to its nor-mal, healthy condition. My appetite was restored, as I could eat anything put before me, and as I regained my appetite I increased in weight, and that "tired feeling" which worried me so much disap-peared, and I was once again my old self. I heartily recommend S. S. S. as the

best blood purifier and tonic made, and strongly advise its use to all those in need of such medicine. VICTOR STUBBINS. Cor. Barthman and Washington Aves.

Wheeling, W. V., May 28, 1903. My system was run down and my joints ached and pained me considerably. I had used S. S. S. before and knew what it was, so I purchased a botyle of it and have was, so I purchased a bottle of it and have taken several bottles and the aches and pains are gone, my blood has been cleas-ed and my general health built up. I can testify to it as a blood purifier and tonic. I533 Market St. JOHN C. STRIN.





QUEER BOATS OF THE ORIENT.

Picturesque Craft Used by Natives in the Far East.

To the eyes of the Westerner, unaccustomed to the wild, viking nature of the ocean that, ley cold, gnaws away at his coast, now and again toasing upon the beaches to bones of another of its victims, the gingerbread boats of the Far East seem queer indeed. One wonders how the dugouts, the shallow boats with their sails of matting, the unsymmetrical craft with low bows and grotesque overhanging aterns, can weather storms, says the Montreal Family Herald. And most wonderful of all is that wizard of the sea, the flying pros of Guam, which "lilts over the swelling tide" with the speed of the flying Deutschland, and on which, it has been assorted, one may travel to an island ninety miles away, transact one's business and return while the hour hand circles once around the dial. An acquaintance with these boats convinces one that the law of the survival of the fittest holds true In this respect as in others.

The flying proa is aptly named. one leans indolently over the rall of the steamer, dropping anchor in the Lablood and skin drone islands, glad once more to see land, one observes in the distance a triangular sail. It seems to be flying over the water. It quickly draws near, and is seen to be attached to a queerlooking craft about thirty feet long. The mast is set in the middle of the narrow hull, hardly more than two feet wide, and at each end is seated with a guilty look."---Chicago Journal,



UNION

W.L. DOUGLAS

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