

Feed Food's Sarsaparilla

True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.
Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

...of the world's supply of camphor from Formosa and Japan. ...the demand has begun to ...the supply, says the Youth's ...and the question has arisen ...the latter can be maintained. One ...regarding why camphor is becoming ...dearer is said to be that ...increasingly used in the manufac- ...of celluloid. At present camphor ...produced from the so-called ...tree, which attains a gigantic ...Japan, one specimen recently ...weighed 115 feet tall and hav- ...trunk over 14 1/2 feet in diameter. ...is common in China, but as ...production of camphor in that ...is very limited. The camphor ...a member of the laurel family, ...is related in genus to the cinnam- ...It is said that camphor can ...be obtained from other species of ...in Borneo a very aromatic ...is obtained from the natural ...of gum on the trunks of a spe- ...indigenous to that island ...Borneo camphor is rare ...of frog in Borneo has very ...and these are webbed to the ...can leap from a high tree ...leaves, and is thus supplied ...parachutes, which en- ...descend. For this rea- ...the flying frog."

EX WANT TO KNOW.

HOW CAN THEY TELL THEIR TROUBLES?

Answers "To Me"—Anxious and Intelligently Answered—Thousands of Grateful Letters.

...regard it as a blessing that ...to talk to a woman who fully ...and their every ailment, and ...thus avoid the examina- ...tions, experi- ...ments and the- ...ories of incom- ...petent physi- ...cians, whose sex ...deprives them ...of knowing by ...experience. ...The end- ...less confi- ...dence placed ...in Mrs. Pinkham by ...American ...women, ...prompts them to seek ...her advice constantly. ...Female diseases yield ...E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com- ...pound. Inflammation, ulcerat- ...ing and displacement of the ...ovarian troubles, spinal weak- ...ness, kidney complaints, all have ...and should be "nipped" ...at. Bearing-down pains, back- ...ache, nervousness, pains in ...stomach, whites, irregularities, ...impending evil, blues, sleep- ...lessness, etc. ...Testimony right to the point: ...doctors told me that unless I ...the hospital and had an opera- ...tion, I could not live. I had ...enlargement and ulceration of ...

...in constant misery all the ...back ached; I ...dreaded. It ...possible ...walk ...and I was ...

...three bottles of Lydia E. ...Vegetable Compound, and ...packages of Sanative Wash, ...now almost well. I am ...healthier than I have ever ...before. My friends and neigh- ...bors are surprised at my ...improvement. I have told ...what I have been taking. ...W. BICKNER, Bellair, ...

NEWS AND COMMENTS

An advance sheet issued by the Inter- state Commerce Commission of its annual report shows that the number of railway employees killed during the year ending June 30, 1895, was 1,811, and the number injured was 25,636. These figures compared with those of the previous year shows a decrease of twelve in number killed, and an increase of 2,274 in the number injured. The number of passengers killed was 170, the number injured, 2375. These figures give for the year a decrease of 154 in the number killed and 659 in the number injured. The number of pas- sengers killed is remarkably small. The smallest number killed in any of the preceding seven years was 286, in 1890. One employe was killed for each 433 employed, and one employe was injured for each thirty-one employed. Of the class of employes known as train- men, that is, engineers, firemen, con- ductors and other employes whose service is upon trains, it appears that one was killed for each 155 in service, and one injured for each eleven in service. The number of passengers carried for each passenger killed during the year was 2,984,892, and the number carried for each passenger injured was 213,651. The liability of passengers to accident is better shown in the fact that 71,696, 743 passenger miles were accomplished for every passenger killed, and 5,131,977 passenger miles for every passenger injured. A comparative statement shows that considerable advance was made during 1895 in respect to railway casualties. It is suggested that beneficial results were derived from the fitting of equipment, with automatic appli- ances as well as from the raising of the character of railway service and grade of railway equipment, first noted in the last report.

The Boston Transcript notes the fact, which may not be known to some of our readers, that in no less than seven- teen of the states a voter need not be a citizen of the United States. These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Colo- rado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisi- ana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Wis- consin. In the larger number of these states it is only necessary that one has declared his intention to become a citi- zen, and he can vote at the presidential election the same as the American who can trace his ancestry back to the first white settlers in America. In a few of the states there is some additional re- quirement. In Florida the would-be voter must have paid a capitation tax for two years; in Indiana he must have resided in the United States one year and in the state six months subsequent to declaration; in Michigan it is neces- sary to have made declaration six months before election and to have lived in the state two years and a half; in Missouri the alien must have declar- ed his intention not less than one year or more than five before offering to vote; in New Jersey declaration must have been made thirty days prior to election; and in North Dakota and Ore- gon declaration must have been made one year before election.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, so far as the application of sci- ence to the art of keeping cool is con- cerned. The supplying of heat is now a great business, and the appliances for this purpose have attained a very high degree of perfection. But when it comes to supplying cold, we are very backward. The electric fans do good service, but after all what they do is not to cool the air, but only to stir it up. Nothing is more primitive than the col- lection of ice in winter and its distri- bution in summer. It is excessively wasteful and extremely inconvenient. The problem of cooling and drying air is very simple. Our men of science know how to do it, and the machinery required could easily be constructed. The accommodations provided for dead cattle could certainly be adapted to the use of live men. When we con- sider the enormous expenditure of time and money involved in conveying human beings to places where they can enjoy cool air, it is difficult to believe that there is not a fortune waiting for the man that shall attack the problem on the opposite side, and convey the cool air to human beings.

Professor Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland, and one of the most popular astronomical writers in Great Britain, has just finished a curious calculation on the distance to the nearest of the "fixed stars." The calculation was in- spired by a visit to one of the great Lancashire thread factories. The su- perintendent of one of the factories in- spected by the astronomer informed he star-gazer that the combined out- put of the various Lancashire thread factories was 155,000,000 miles of thread per day! Those figures were certainly enough to astonish anyone, unless it should be an astronomer. Pro- fessor Ball has long since passed the point where he expresses surprise at a string of figures which represent even billions of miles. Instead of falling stunned at the thread man's feat, he paralyzed the manufacturer of cotton threads by telling him that if all the factories in Lancashire should work

day and night, producing 155,000,000 miles of thread every twelve hours, it would take them 200 years to spin a thread long enough to reach from the earth to the nearest of the fixed stars!

The appalling ignorance displayed by Englishmen as to American affairs is sometimes so unbelievable as to seem like a good joke. One of the finest specimens of this sort of thing on record is to be found in the August number of the Imperial Institute Journal. This paper is supposed to cover the foreign affairs of the empire, and also aims at including matters bearing upon the relations of the colonies with neighbor- ing nations. The following passage is printed in a summary of the news of the world: "There is even now a great deal of anxiety expressed in the city as to the new American President. It is well known that Mr. Cleveland's views are exceedingly peculiar, and it is more than probable, as we stated last month, that should he be successful in again obtaining the Presidential chair, such a change may take place in the finances of that most important country that we ourselves might suffer very considerably."

A French naval engineer named d'Humy has invented a pressed oilcake for use as fuel on ocean steamers. It is not affected by temperature, is smoke- less and odorless, cannot evaporate or cause explosions, and burns only on the surface, giving out intense heat, and leaving only from two to three per cent of ash. A ton of this fuel is equal to thirty tons of coal. "If the half of this story is true," says The Cincinnati Price Current, "and M. d'Humy really has got a substitute for coal, which is less dirty, bulky, and costly, while equi- ally safe and powerful, he has opened the way to all sorts of marine possi- bilities. But discoveries of this kind have been made, on paper, a thousand many times before, and it will be well to await results before growing enthu- siastic."

In his book on New Zealand Mr. Ed- ward Fitzgerald declares that nothing in the Swiss Alps equals the grandeur of Mount Sefton. "The Matterhorn of New Zealand," as it is called. The local climbers had long since declared it inaccessible, but Mr. Fitzgerald, after several perilous failures, succeeded in reaching the summit with the Swiss guide Zurbriggen, who "stamped with delight" when he reached the top.

The tactical superiority of Garcia and Gomez over the contending Spanish generals was never before so forcibly proved as in the late battle near Santi- ago. The Spanish attacked in three columns, each of which was met in turn by the Cubans and crushed before it could join the other columns. The Spaniards had the better position, more men and more guns, but these advan- tages were not and never will be an offset to superior generalship and greater valor.

The destructiveness of yellow fever in Cuba this summer far surpasses that of last year. The reports procured for the Marine Hospital service at Washington are confirmed by the official statistics of mortality at Havana. Thousands of Spanish soldiers are prostrated with the malady, and more than one-tenth of the army was sent to the hospital within the past two or three months. Cuba is a graveyard for the young men of Spain.

Russia has 503,000,000 acres in her forest domain. In Norway and Sweden the forest area covers 62,000,000 acres in Austria, 45,000,000; in Germany, 34,000,000; in Turkey, 25,000,000; in Italy, 14,000,000; in Switzerland, 1,700,000; in France, 22,000,000; in Spain, 8,000,000; in Great Britain, 8,000,000. The statistics for this country are not at hand, although the figures are enormous.

The authorities of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, of Baltimore, have built a cold storage room in which dead bodies will be kept for the use of medical col- leges in winter.

Extraordinary Drinks.
Of the many extraordinary drinks regularly consumed the blood of live horses may be considered the most so Marco Polo and Carpinus were the first to tell the world of the practice of the Tartars and Mongols opening the vein in their horses' necks, taking a drink and closing the wound again. As far as can be seen this has been the prac- tice from time immemorial. There is a wine habitually consumed in China which is made from the flesh of hump reduced to paste with milk, or bruise into pulp with rice, and then ferment- ed. It is extremely strong and nutri- tious, and powerfully stimulating to the physical organism. The Lapland men drink a great deal of smoked snow water, and one of the national drinks of the Tonquinese is arrack flavored with chicken's blood. The list would scarcely be complete without the men- tion of absinthe, which may be called the national spirituous drink of France. It is a horrible compound of alcohol, nutmeg, coriander, fennel, wormwood and sulphate of copper. It is strong, nasty and a moral and physi- cal poison.—Boston Traveler.

Many inventions follow nature's lead, but they lag far behind. The cold storage of fruit is a modern device for the supplying of man with fruit long after the fruit-ripening season is over; but nature has done the same thing from time immemorial. The London Spectator tells how Mr. Henry See- bohlm, a famous English ornithologist, surprised from nature her secret and discovered her great cold-storage sys- tem.

In the course of his researches he was led to visit the Petchora River, which flows from the Ural Mountains into the Arctic Ocean near Nova Zem- bla.—Along the lower part of the river he found what seemed a most unin- viting district—an uninhabited, treeless swamp, stretching on either side of the stream, and known as the tundra. Higher up the river was the great Si- berian forest, but here in the tundra was nothing but hard, frozen snow. Yet this unattractive spot was found to be the summer home of half the bird population of the Old World.

Mr. Seebohlm reached it in the be- ginning of April. Forest and tundra were as bare of life as the Desert of Sahara, but a change was coming. Sudden- ly a summer broke over the scene, and with it came the birds. The ice in the river split and disappeared, the banks steamed in the sun, and innum- erable birds of all sizes and colors ap- peared within forty-eight hours after the first warmth.

The once frozen tundra now showed itself to be a moor, with here and there a large bog and numerous lakes. It was covered with moss, lichens, heath- like plants, dwarf birch, and millions of acres of cloudberries, cranberries and crowberries. This was the store- house of the feathered tribes.

The perpetual sun of the Arctic sum- mer causes the plants to bear in won- derful profusion, so that fruit is abun- dant. But fruit bearing does not come before blossoming, and fruit cannot be perfected in forty-eight hours. The little travelers were arriving by thou- sands. The fruit would not be ripe until the middle of or end of the Arctic summer, and if the birds had to wait till then they must needs starve.

Not so, however, does nature provide for her pensioners. Long before the snow melted provision had been made for their maintenance. Beneath the snow lay the whole crop of last year's fruit, perfectly preserved by nature's system of cold storage.

Each year, when the berries are ripe, and before the birds can gather them, the snow descends upon the tundra, effectually covering the crop and pre- serving it in perfect condition until the spring sun melts the snow and dis- closes the bushes loaded with ripened fruits, or, in some cases, the ground beneath the plants covered with the fallen treasure, waiting for the hungry strangers. Nature's cold storage is never a failure.



Just a line
to tell you that if you want to do your washing easily, in the "up to date" way, the Sunlight way, without rubbing your clothes all to pieces (and your hands too) you must

USE Sunlight Soap
Cleanses clothes and most everything else—with less labor and greater comfort.
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IF SILVER WINS and if farm produce, labor and labor products double in price, then metals must also double in price, as they are 95% labor. If labor doubles in cost and the product of the mine doubles in cost, Aermotors, Pumps, Spiral Pumps, Engines, Cylinders, Tanks and Substructures, being the product of the mine and labor, must also double in cost and price; therefore, your \$1 now will buy as much as 2 of the same dollars if silver wins, or if people think it will win, in favor of buying now. IT IS 2 TO 1 advance may come in a month or in a week. Aermotor prices will not advance unless compelled by an advance in labor and material. Our prices are not below anything ever quoted, and our other goods are as low as they can be produced, even with our splendid facilities. A general rush to cover future needs, while \$1 buys so much, may quickly exhaust our immense stock and compel the advance. Great saving can be assured and advance avoided IF YOU BUY NOW



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its benefi- cial effects, to note with care your purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all re- putable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxa- tives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A practical machinist says he has found the following mixture very ef- fectual in preventing machinery from gathering rust: Melt together one pound of lard and one ounce of gum camphor. Skim the mixture carefully, and stir in it a sufficient quantity of fine black-lead to give it a color like iron. After cleaning the machinery thoroughly smear it with this mixture, and allow it to remain thus for twenty- four hours. Then go over it with a soft cloth, rubbing it clean. Treated thus machinery often retains its brightness for several months. Bicycle riders would find this preparation of value.

"Fenny wise and pound foolish" are they who think it economy to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins' Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1855. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

The funeral of a workman in Japan costs from \$3 cents to \$1.25. The coffin is supplied for 20 cents; for cremation, 75 cents is paid, and the mourners cheer themselves with refreshments which cost about 11 cents, and some- times go as high as 25 cents.

I cannot speak too highly of Piss's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FITZGERALD, 215 West 23d St., New York, Oct. 23, 1891.

The face of humanity displays fewer pimples than formerly. Reason—Glenn's Sulphur Soap, Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

FITZ stopped free and permanently cured. No fee after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NEWLY DISCOVERED, Free Action Balm and Treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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