

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in liver, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disgrace the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

For cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

How's That?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. J. C. Chamberlain & Co., Proprietors, Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Chamberlain for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

Wanted: A TRAVELING Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Postpaid.

Tobacco Tattered and Torn.

Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin and shuffling footsteps, holding out a tobacco-stained hand for the charity of a tobacco dealer.

A great many seemingly different diseases come from the common cause—a disordered stomach. Coming from one cause, it is natural that they should all be cured by one medicine.

Ripans Tablets not only cure the disease—they cure the cause.

They are good for dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, constipation, dizziness and all troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels. Druggists sell them.

Like oil upon troubled waters is Hall's Honey of Horshond and Tar upon a cold.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1891.

Two carriages were made in Italy and brought to Paris in 1559.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

Paris has more and larger libraries than any other city in the world. U 33

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

★ THE BEST ★ FOOD

FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

Farmers SEND Produce

To F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade St., N. Y.

Agents of all kinds of Country Produce, including Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Corn, Beans, etc. Also, all kinds of Groceries, and all the best of the West. Correspondence invited. Samples sent free. Catalogues sent free. Address: F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade St., New York.

THE

Advertisement for a product, possibly related to the 'THE' header.

MAKING FLAGS

NOVEL INDUSTRY AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Though Our Flag Looks Easy to Make, Yet Such is Not the Case—Foreign Ensigns Difficult to Fashion.

Almost every flag that floats from the mastsheads of our men of war is made in the flagroom of the equipment department in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are a few flags made at the Mare Island yard, but the majority of them are made here. Before the equipment of a war vessel is complete she has to be provided with the flags of every nation in the world. Her flag locker will contain over 200 ensigns of different sizes and nationalities. The American flag is made in eight sizes, ranging from the huge No. 1 to the little boat flag, No. 8. The No. 1 size is very rarely made, as few vessels are provided with spars sufficiently lofty to enable them to be used. It is 36 feet long and 28.9 feet in width, or, to use the naval expression, it has a 86-foot fly and a 28.9-foot hoist.

The regular flag which is commonly used is the No. 2, which has a 27.19-foot fly and a 14.35-foot hoist. All vessels carry this size, but the cruisers Brooklyn and Minneapolis are the only ships which carry No. 1. The Columbia, however, has recently been supplied with a No. 1 flag, which she used at the Kiel Canal ceremony.

In flag making seven colors are used—red, white, blue, green, brown, and orange yellow, while canary yellow has been recently added to the list. Foreign navies have discarded white as a color in signaling, and have substituted canary yellow. The United States Navy has recently followed this example, because it has been found that white blends in some way with the horizon, and at any distance is invisible.

On the floor of the main flagroom are countersunk little brass plates, which mark the different sizes to which flags must be cut. This was an invention of Master Flagman Crimmins, and obviates constant measuring with a tape line.

Most of the foreign flags are cut by means of zinc pattern, some of the designs being very difficult. There are also a number of triangular brass plates in the floor which are used to mark out the signal flags and pennants. Chalk lines, continuing from the plates show the accurate dimensions of the desired pennant or code flag.

The most difficult flags to make are those of San Salvador and Costa Rica. In the first named all the seven colors are used, and in the second all except brown. Brown is used for bronze, which is the usual color of crowns and imperial insignia in foreign flags. The recently adopted Japanese flag is an extremely difficult one to make, though the old one was one of the easiest. Japan's new naval flag consists of a red sun on a white ground, while from the sun red beams radiate to the extremities of the flag. No ray is of the same size, and the proper proportion is difficult to keep. The old flag was merely a white ground with a red circle in the center.

China has also considerably changed her flag. The new dragon is far more fantastic than the old one, and he is represented as about to swallow the red sun. The intricate designs in some of the foreign flags were formerly painted, but it was found that, unless in constant use, the paint cracked. At present the designs are all made by colored bunting. Of course, no shading is possible, but the result is surprisingly good from an artistic point of view, while at the same time the flag is more durable.

After a flag has been cut to size, it is put together by women in the sewing room and afterward taken to another room, where it is "headed." This process consists in attaching a thick band of white duck to the hoist, or part next the mast, and through the lines and attachments by which the flag is handled. The flag then goes down to the storeroom, where it is kept until wanted.

In making flags for our navy 50,000 yards of bunting are annually used. The bunting, which is of a fine quality, is subjected to very severe tests before it is finally accepted. There must be thirty-four threads to the inch, and an inch of the fabric must be able to stand a strain along the warp of thirty pounds.

There is a curious machine in the flagroom for making this test. A piece of bunting two inches wide and containing sixty-eight threads across the warp is fixed by a clamp at either end. One clamp is firmly attached to a table, and the other is hooked onto the short end of the arm of a lever. By means of a little winding gear a heavy weight is run along the lever arm until a pressure of sixty pounds is exerted. If the strip of bunting stands the strain it is accepted for use. If it is not, the color test is also severe. After being thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water the bunting is exposed to direct sunlight for a considerable period. If no signs of fading show the bunting is accepted. There is a machine at work in

cutting the stripes for the American flag.

The part left over after cutting stripes for a No. 2 flag is used for a smaller flag, and that left over from the smaller flag does for one still smaller, and so on.

Though our flag looks rather easy to make, yet such is not the case. The principal difficulty lies in the union with its galaxy of stars.

A VAST GRAVEYARD.

All China Is Dotted With Graveyards.

The face of all nature is pimpled with graves. No farm is so small that it cannot afford at least one; no hill is so high (I speak of the Garden provinces of China) that it is not dotted with them to the top. No city lacks them, within and without its walls; only the compact parts of the compact cities are without them. They vary in shape and form, as everything else varies in China. The saying is that "in ten miles everything is different," and it certainly is so with the graves. Near Shanghai this eruption on the face of nature took the form of shapeless mounds of earth, perhaps six feet long by three feet high. There the coffins had been put on the ground and covered over with dirt. Farther along, toward Foochow and the Grand Canal, the graves were brick affairs, round topped, and square at the ends. In the other direction, at and near Cha-pu, on the coast, there were often vaults of earth faced with stone and surrounded by a horseshoe or broken circle of earthwork. Some of these had three doorways, and looked like triple bake ovens. But down Cha-pu way many of the graves were perfect little houses of brick, with tile roofs, and even with roofs whose corners were bent up in grand style.

There are graveyards in China, family or village graveyards, that look like mere disturbances of the earth, when acres have been turned up into mounds or covered with brick ovens, and there are graveyards that are solemnly planted with rows of trees. But, as a rule, the farmers bury their dead in their rice or cotton fields or among their mulberry trees, and the poor buy or lease a resting place for their departed upon the acres of some wealthier man. I don't know whether it be true or not, but I was told that the graves are kept, or let alone, until a change of dynasty occurs, when they are razed and China begins over again to preempt a great fraction of her surface for her dead. If so, it is time for a change of dynasty, because a vast proportion of the soil is lost to the farmers, who otherwise cultivate almost every foot of it. And the graves are in all stages of rack and ruin and disorder. At one time you see scores of tombs whose ends have been worn down by the elements or have fallen out so as to show the coffin ends or an outbreak of skulls and bones.

There is nothing that is possible that you do not see, even to disclosures of great earthen jars full of bones, where the original graves and coffins have worn away. There the bones have been reinterred in pots, and these in turn have been exposed by the careless hand of time. You see bare coffins set out in the rice fields because the mourners were too poor to brick them over, and you see tens of thousands of coffins merely covered over with thatched straw. You see the great tombs of mandarins taking up half a mile of the earth. First there are the granite steps leading to a splendid triple arch all beautifully carved. Then follows the stately approach to the tomb—a wide avenue bordered by trees, and set with lions and warriors, horses and sages, all hewn out of stone. Finally the tomb itself, on a hillside if possible, stares down the avenue at all these costly ornaments. But it must be that most of these monuments are to men long dead—perhaps to men of distant ages. Therefore, most of them are falling to pieces. Some are merely beginning to crumble, some are waste places with broken suggestions of what they were, and some have been invaded by farmers and by the populace, with the result that you see portions of the once grand arch set in a nearby bridge or used as steps to a water-side tea house.

A Big Chestnut Tree.

There stands in front of the residence of Walter Johnson, in Bensalem Township, Pennsylvania, a chestnut tree which is one of the largest and probably the oldest tree of its species in this section of the country. It is known to have flourished at least a century. A portion of the upper part of the tree has succumbed to age and the weather, and has rotted away. The remainder, however, is apparently as fresh and vigorous as ever. The tree is now thickly covered with blossoms, suggesting a plentiful crop of nuts. The trunk at the base is thirty-three feet in circumference. In its long existence it has yielded to the Johnson family hundreds of bushels of nuts.

Emigration from Ireland is said now to have sunk to its lowest ebb since the year 1861.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Camera in a Bullet.

A bullet provided with a tiny photographic outfit of its own is the late invention of a German named Herr Neesen. In carrying out this ingenious idea, says an exchange, Professor Neesen has provided a bullet which carries a miniature photographic plate. This plate, which is very sensitive, is slipped into a slit in the bullet in such a manner as to receive its light through a pinhole in the conic or forward end of the missile. In this manner a grating line is traced on the plate, which is a complete record of the bullet's oscillations from the moment it leaves the muzzle of the gun until the impact with the target.

Nearly 10 per cent. of the living holders of the Victoria Cross are military doctors.

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the use of tools, and with a Davis Cream Separator on the farm. The Davis Cream Separator is the best of its kind. It separates the cream from the milk in a most efficient manner. It is made in the Davis Cream Separator Co., Chicago, Ill.

GRAND FUN!

Send me ten cents and I will send you a handsome box of... (Advertisement for a product, possibly a game or toy).

ELASTIC RUPTURE

Positive holds... (Advertisement for a medical or health product).

SITUATIONS WHEN QUALIFIED

Men to learn to write. Stationery... (Advertisement for a business or educational service).

PENSION JOHN W. MOE

Successful Prospects... (Advertisement for a pension or insurance service).

Yes, it's ready!

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

brimming full of illustrations, and showing how the thousand-and-one thing really look. You'll like that.

There are Guns, Rifles, Pistols from all over the world, and some of our own make—Fishing Tackle, Dog Collars, and Chains, Tennis Sets, etc., etc.

You can see our LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLE—The Finest Wheel on Earth—the Williams Typewriter—you ought to have one. There's lots of other things too

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Sole U. S. Agent for "STAR" AUTOMATIC PAPER FASTENER.

Advertisement for a product, possibly related to the 'STAR' fastener.

It's only a question of time

about your using Pearline. So seems to us. It seems as if every bright woman must see, sooner or later, how much easier and quicker—

better and more economical—Pearline's way than any other known way of washing.

You can't think of any dirt that hasn't been met and sand times over. Millions use Pearline now. Ask so uses it rightly, how much is factured only by Jas. Pyle, N.

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Millions NOW USE Pearline

Say 'Aye' 'No' and 'Ye'll No'er be Married.' Don't I face All Our Advice to Use

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