

AYER'S Hair Vigor

"I have sold Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past thirteen years and have known of no case where it has failed to give satisfaction. I sell more of it than of any like preparation."
J. P. BRISCOE, Harrison, Ark.

"For five years I have been selling Ayer's Hair Vigor under a positive guarantee that it would produce hair on a bald head and restore gray hair to its natural color. I have not had one bottle returned, nor has there been a single case where the dressing was used that it did not do all that was claimed for it."
H. M. ACUFF, Elba, Va.

Removes Dandruff

"For some years my hair had been coming out. It had become very dry and my scalp was covered with dandruff. I have applied Ayer's Hair Vigor regularly for some weeks now, and I could hardly trust my senses when I first found that a new growth of hair had started. It is much thicker than formerly and of good color. The dandruff has disappeared and my scalp seems to be in a perfectly healthy condition."
Miss R. WRIGHT, Perth, Ont.

"Some time ago, my head became full of dandruff, which caused me great annoyance; after a time the hair began to fall out. The use of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the hair from falling and made the scalp clean and healthy."
Mrs. C. M. AYRES, Mount Airy, Ga.

Restores to Gray Hair its Original Color.

"I think there is no toilet article in the world so good as Ayer's Hair Vigor. I am fifty-three years old and my hair would have been all white now if it were not for the use of the Vigor, but the application of that dressing has preserved its color, and kept it soft and glossy."
Mrs. W. H. JARVIS, Otsego, Mich.

"After five years' use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, I can cheerfully recommend it as a desirable toilet article. It keeps the hair soft and glossy and helps it to retain its natural color."
D. WARNER, Dunnville, Ont.

MAKES HAIR GROW.

"For about five years my hair kept falling out until I was almost bald. Some New Hampshire friends asked me to try Ayer's Hair Vigor and insisted on getting it for me. I used it during that summer and fall and found that a new growth of hair had started. I continued to use it steadily for about four months, and at the end of that time had as good a head of hair as one could wish."
HOWARD MELVIN, Carlisle, Mass.

"I am well pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor. When I noticed that my hair was getting thin, I commenced to use the Vigor, with the result that the hair not only ceased to come out, but a new growth of hair started. It certainly is an excellent tonic."
CHAS. C. GRAVES, Brookton, N. Y.

A WATCH IS A WONDER.

Some Things about It That Are Not Generally Known.

Open your watch and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. Notice the busy little balance-wheel as it flies to and fro unceasingly, day and night, year in and year out. This wonderful little machine is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations. Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eyes cannot distinguish them from steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-100 of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth \$1,585.

The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel, about 9½ inches long, 1,000 inch wide, 27-10,000 inch thick. It is rolled up in spiral form and finely tempered. The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it, and even now, is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gauged to 20-000 of an inch, but no measuring instrument has as yet been devised capable of fine enough gauging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A 20-000 part of an inch

difference in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes per hour.

The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea. A ton of steel made up into hair springs when in watches is worth more than twelve and one-half times the value of the same weight in pure gold. Hair spring wire weighs 120 of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, and 157,680,000 every year. At each vibration it rotates about one and one-fourth times, which makes 197,000,000 revolutions every year. Take for illustration a locomotive with six-foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of revolutions that a watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to twenty-eight complete circuits of the earth.

All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every twenty-four hours—Jewelers' Review.

'GOVERNMENT LOTTERIES.'

An Item of Public Revenue in Many Countries—Spain's Great Expectations.

In the Prussian budget of receipts and expenditures for 1898 is one item which must seem rather unusual to American financiers—82,000,000 marks (the equivalent of about \$20,000,000) from subsidized government lotteries. In Prussia the lottery is operated under the direct authority of the state. There are a num-

ber of prizes of 500,000 marks, and it is an annual affair in the line of revenue raising. In Italy this year in the annual budget for 1898 was the item of revenue 95,000,000 lire from lotteries, about equivalent to \$13,000,000 in American money and it is somewhat curious that in nearly every country of Europe, with the exception of France and Belgium, lotteries as a means of revenue raising are the rule rather than the exception.

Denmark made last year a profit on its lotteries a net profit over and above expenses of 1,000,000 crowns, equivalent to about 400,000. In Holland too, there is a state lottery, the net proceeds of which are figured each year at 659,000 guilders, or about \$300,000. Portugal is another European country which recruits its revenues from this source. In the year 1867 the Portuguese lottery gained 1,750,000 milreis (nearly \$2,000,000). But Portugal has at least some justification in its adherence to lotteries by reason of the fact that the finances of that country are in an unsettled condition, that creditors are pressing against it, and that the expenditures have for a number of years exceeded considerably the revenues. In the European countries are state monopolies, as much as the sale of stamps or of cigars and tobacco and the government makes usually

CANCER

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a considerable profit from them. The Spaniards are great believers in the advantages offered by lotteries, and the financial plight of that country now being most serious, there will be started soon under the auspices of the Spanish government a great lottery scheme, the receipts of which, minus the prizes, will be turned over to the government for its needs. Circulars are being sent out, and it is expected that 200,000,000 pesetas or about \$100,000,000 will be netted for the government. There are five capital prizes of 500,000 pesetas each.

BRIDE POSSESSED SENTIMENT.

She Objected, However, to Having Rice and Old Shoes Thrown at Her.

"Not quite enough sentiment there," remarked the man with the skull cap and grey mustache after the flutter caused by the arrival of a newly married pair in the parlor car had somewhat subsided. She objected to the rice because it lodged in her ribbons and there was some anger in the energy she displayed in gathering those old shoes from the aisle and throwing them out the window. She should have blushed protested and looked happy while that crowd of young people were bestowing such substantial evidences of good will.

"Nothing of the sort," snorted the little weazened man, who turned his paper with such violence that he tore off half a page. "That girl had sense. If they had peppered me with rice and superannuated rubber the way they did her I'd have thrown the whole gang off the train. It's barbarous. She's a practical young woman and has none of that maudlin softness that makes the average girl of the period so objectionable. Pity there's not more wives like her. Most brides got the fool idea that all they have to do is to go through life billing and cooing."

"Married?" inquired the first speaker. "No, thank heaven, I'm not married, but I know the exceptionally good woman when I see her. There's one in a thousand and she'll help that young man to succeed as sure as—"

But the eulogist stopped with mouth and eyes open. The bride had her arm about the new husband's neck and was punctuating her sentences with kisses. "This diamond ring is just a honey," she was saying. "Now, darling, you must get me a big plain ring for a guard, and just as soon as you can earn the money I'm going to have a watch and a set of earrings, can't I, old precious?"

The observer with a skull cap and grey mustache smiled a superior smile. The little weazened man glared, swore under his breath and ordered his luggage taken to another car. The bride and groom were not aware there was anyone else aboard.—Detroit Free Press.

WASHINGTON'S SEAL.

Sold by a Descendant of the First President to a Chicago Man.

In a Wilmette lives a direct descendant of General George Washington's family, who inherited the great warrior and statesman's private seal and other priceless relics. His name is Bushrod D. Washington, and his vocation is that of a house painter. Although humble in calling he has a war record in keeping with his ancestry.

Bushrod D. Washington is a direct descendant from Augustine Washington, third child of Augustine Washington, father of the President. Although George Washington displayed no partiality in dividing his estate, nevertheless the direct ancestors of Bushrod Washington, of Wilmette, received legacies and heirlooms which were highest prized by the father of his country. Spottswood Augustine Washington, third child and oldest son of Bushrod Washington, great-grandnephew of the General, was the father of the Wilmette descendant. He was born at Mt. Zephyr, near Mt. Vernon, Fairfax County Virginia, July 11, 1811. In 1833 he went West and settled in Irquois County, Illinois. When Bushrod returned from the war in 1865, suffering from half a dozen wounds received while fighting in the battles engaged in by General John A. Logan, he found his father on his deathbed. The last act of the dying man was to bequeath to him all the relics and private documents of Washington. Among the things which had been handed down the line in compliance with the testamentary request of General Washington was his private seal. It was this instrument which is said to have been used in signing Major Andre's death warrant. History says that this seal was used when General Washington sent peremptory command to General Lee to make the trip across the Delaware. Not being able to lay his hands at once upon the seals of his office General Washington tore the private seal from his watch chain, dipped it into molten tallow and made the impression on the order.

Bushrod Washington values this heirloom above all others, but determined that he would give it to the National Museum at Washington.

Ten years ago Bushrod Washington's wife became seriously sick. Painting was not a good trade, and soon Mr. Washington's resources began to fade away. Then he thought of the seal. Among those who were anxious to get it was Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, who offered \$250 for the seal and obtained it at that price. Mr. Gunther has guarded the seal to the present

time, but has kept it from public exhibition. Subsequent to the sale the Sons of Commandery of the American Revolution Society at Washington endeavored to buy the seal and present it to Mr. Washington, but Mr. Gunther would not part with it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE LAST GASP

Of the Heart Sufferer is not too Late for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart to Cure—Never Fails to Give Relief in 30 Minutes.

One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves the most acute form of heart trouble, when the Grim Reaper has all but counted the sufferer as his. This is not idle boasting. What Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has done ten thousand times, it will do again ten thousand times. It absolutely knows no failure. It is not a cure-all, but it is a heart cure.

Bibbing Spurgeon.

The recent Autobiography of the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon contains an account of what may be termed an early business venture, and its influence on his character. Spurgeon was brought up on Watts's hymns; but not altogether willingly. His grandmother coaxed him with money to learn them. At first she gave him a penny, but when she saw how easily it was earned, the old lady reduced the prize to a halfpenny and then to farthing. There is no telling how low the amount per hymn might have fallen, but just at this time his grandfather made a discovery which seemed more desirable to Spurgeon. He discovered that his house was overrun with rats, and offered his grandson a shilling a dozen for all he could kill. The occupation of rat-killing gave him more money than learning hymns. "But," Mr. Spurgeon characteristically says, "I know which employment has been the more permanently profitable to me."

The Stomach's Wee.

Are you pleasantly and positively healed by Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. They act upon and digest the food, prevent fermentation and all distresses of the stomach. Eminent physicians have noted their sterling merit and the wonderful cures wrought right in their own practice and prescribe to relieve and cure. 35 cents.

Travelling Companions.

Travellers often prove by their experiences that under certain conditions all men are equal. A German banker, travelling by rail in a first-class carriage toward Vienna, had as a fellow-traveller at one of the intermediate stations an old gentleman, who entered into conversation and proved very pleasant. The banker got out before his companion, and as he did so asked the gentleman how far he was going. The gentleman replied, "To Vienna."

"I have a daughter very well married there," said the banker. "I should like to give you a note of introduction to her."

"I have also a daughter very well married there," said the other.

"Would it be too great a liberty to ask the name?" inquired the banker.

"My daughter," the gentleman answered, "is married to the Emperor of Austria." It was the old king of Bavaria.

He Got It.

A knowledge of human nature is everywhere serviceable. Witness the following dining-room scene from the Golden Penny: Scene.—The breakfast-table of a West End boarding-house.

Mr. Smithers: Pass the salt please.

No notice is taken.

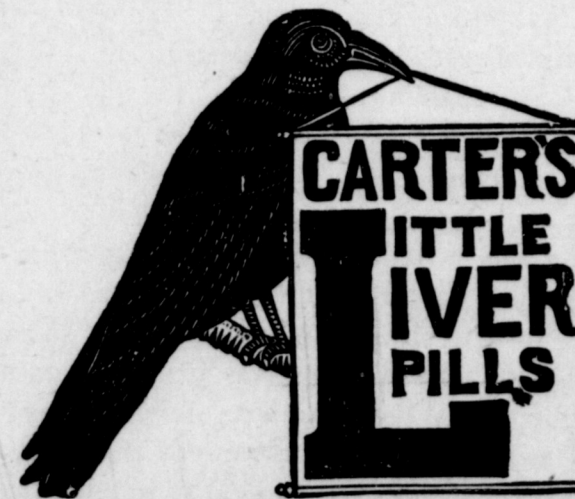
Mr. Smithers (raising his voice): Pass the salt, please.

His neighbors are absorbed in their conversation, and his request remains unheeded.

Mr. Smithers: Have you heard the latest scandal?

Everybody (eagerly): No; what is it?

Mr. Smithers: Pass the salt, please.



SICK HEADACHE

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