...,000,000.

...ic Chemical Na-
...k quoted at $4300

... expenses—$70 a month.
...—Edward Howland Rob-
...reen, President of the Texas
...nd Railroad, and Sylvia Green,
...married.

...they
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...st vibra-
The mem-
...n a window,
...set them in mo-
...e tingling serves to
...owner of the giver,
...etty fanciful name.

...AKE A HAPPY HOME.

...American writer says: "You
...nt to help the man you marry to
...be fine and strong and true. Show
...him that you believe he has all those
...qualities. You will raise his own
...self-respect and bring him to the
...level you tell him he occupies. Be-
...lieve in him; be gentle with him;
...don't contradict him when he is
...tired; let him think he is having his
...own way in his own house; feed him
...with what he likes and laugh at his
...jokes. Herein lies the secret of a
...happy home."

SOUVENIR OF DEADBEATS.

A framed piece of needlework, consisting of buttons sewn on a silk foundation, was recently sold by auction in North London. It was made by the wife of a country parson who used to utilize in this way the buttons found in offertory bags in her husband's church.

The peculiar collection covered a number of years, and it was seldom, indeed, that a special collection of any kind was taken up without a number of buttons being deposited, some by mistake, but most of them purposely.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

The bridegroom who carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket will always be lucky.

The bride who dreams of fairies on the night before her wedding will be thrice blessed.

Never give a telegram to a bride or bridegroom on the way to church. It is a sure omen of evil.

Marriages on board ship are considered unlucky. If you can't be married on dry land remain unwed.

The finding of a spider on the wedding gown by the bride is considered a sure token of happiness to come.—Home Chat.

ORIGINAL, NOT OUTRE.

Very original, without being in the least outre, is a confection of white lawn. It is slightly open at the neck, trimmed with wide embroidery insertion and embroidery-edged frills. The skirt has the effect of a three-tier tunic, opening over a panel of pleated lawn, each tier being edged with frills, the top one being further ornamented with bands of insertion in continuation of those on the blouse bodice. V-shaped bands of insertion outline the neck, edged on the one side with a frill which lightly drapes the shoulder. The frilled sleeves are of elbow length. The neck of this dress could easily be transformed into a high one by the addition of a tiny yoke of embroidered lawn.

To many, however, it is charmingly becoming to have the neck cut just to the base of the neck, or a trifle below.

PASSPORT FRANKNESS.

"I wouldn't mind traveling," said an art student who sailed for Europe last Saturday, "if I didn't have to read such an unflattering description of myself in my passport. Somehow those little slips of paper have the habit of telling some very discomforting truths. Physical peculiarities that the owner had deluded herself into believing were only minor defects after all, are noted in the passports as means of positive identification. Take my mouth, for example. I have always known that it had attained to considerable width; but it had never occurred to me that it was of extraordinary size till I saw it down in the passport, 'big mouth.' I know another girl who had always been decidedly proud of her large, dreamy eyes—that was what she called them—till she saw them described in the passport as 'pop eyes.' That took some of the conceit out of her."—New York Sun.

PRETTY EYES.

The woman who wants pretty eyes will not have them circled with dark lines. Nor will she have great eye sacs under her eyes. The pretty girl's eyes are never heavy in the lids. They are never laden underneath with great bags. They are never red as to the lashes, and the brows are never unruly. On the contrary, the eyes of the pretty girl are of the shining variety, beautifully clear, and of the kind which can open widely and look one right in the face.

To get eyes like this one must not abuse the eyes. The girl who sews late at night, the girl who rubs her eyes, the girl who lets her lids and lashes become neglected, this girl cannot hope to have pretty eyes.

The eyebrows should not be neglected. The woman who wants nice eyebrows can help a little almond oil and apply it nightly to the eyes with a small brush. In this manner the eyebrows can be influenced. Often they are inclined to grow straggly. But by painting them with a brush regularly they can be trained into shape.

HETTY GREEN'S CAREER.

Maiden name—Hetty Howland Robinson.

Birthplace—New Bedford, Mass.

Born—Nov. 21, 1835.

Age last birthday—Seventy.

Education—At Mrs. Lowell's private school, Boston.

Start of fortune—Large inheritance from her father, Edward Mott Robinson, who died 1865.

Husband—Edward H. Green (died March 19, 1902).

Legal residence—Bellows Falls, Vt.

Office—No. 170 Broadway, New York City.

Financial position—Richest woman in America, with the possible exception of Mrs. Russell Sage, and foremost woman financier of the world.

GIRL OWES LIFE TO ATHLETICS.

The value of physical training and athletic ability in women was decisively demonstrated in the recent San Francisco horror, when Miss Edith Ellis, known among the younger society element of Lynn, Mass., as their best basketball player and foremost girl athlete, after suffering a wealth of hardship, survived, and attributed her life to the rugged training of her early years.

Miss Ellis left Lynn to follow her profession as a teacher of physical culture in the faraway Western city, and she had scarcely arrived there when the terrible earthquake razed the city to the ground.

The house in which she lived collapsed one minute after she had rushed from its tottering portal into the street. She was soon caught in the mad whirl of fleeing inhabitants and carried whither she knew not where, fourteen miles out into the country.

Then came a long search for food and water, but little was forthcoming. The suffering she endured for the next two days and nights almost belies description. She was parched with thirst and famished with hunger, while the only thing that protected her head from the elements at night was a flimsy bed sheet, that she found somewhere along a trail of abandoned chattels.

In a letter to her father, S. A. Ellis, of Cambridge, she says that her excellent physical condition alone kept her from death.—Boston Post.

A touch of orange is considered extremely good.

Long tulle scarfs are rivalling the popular lace veils.

The lingerie vest and collar are the features of some taffeta coats.

The ombre plaids of which we saw only a few last season will be one of the vogues the coming season.

Two or more kinds of material, lace, even embroidery most artistically combined appear in the latest blouses.

Be sure to select a round thread linen for the waists you are going to embroider. They will wear better and the work will look better.

A great vogue for velvet whether in the shape of accessories like collar, cuffs and belt or in entire costumes is predicted for fall and winter.

Pleated tulle ruffles are even more popular than feather stoles or boas. Elephant and smoke gray, cinnamon brown, and chestnut are the tints best liked.

The soft old blues, reds and greens are particularly attractive worked in odd, old-fashioned designs upon the cream ground of scrim for table and buffet covers and articles of a like nature.

Embroidered handkerchief linen appears as yoke and collar upon a blouse whose body and sleeves are of a heavier quality. The embroidery spreads across the lace insertion upon the front.

Tartan plaids, by the way, are coming on fast. You see them in some of the new ties for Peter Pan suits, in girdles and in smart little belts of silk braid, fastened with barbaric copper buckles set richly with green, yellow and orange colored stones.

TEA DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

Cups Were Small When Contents of Twenty-five Were Drunk Daily.

That Great Britain stands at the head of all the kingdoms of the earth in its consumption of tea, its record standing at about six pounds a head per annum, should surprise none who has noted for himself the tea drinking prowess of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh—they all seem so indissolubly wedded to their cup of tea that it requires a painful stretch of the imagination to picture a time when they were tealess. Yet statistics show that it is only within the last two hundred and fifty years or so that Englishmen have been tea drinkers—that is to say, only a matter of some eight generations since the fragrant beverage was first known to them. Before that ale was the popular drink. The tea drinking habit, it is interesting to note, brought in its train a long list of innovations—the teacup, for instance, seems to have been much smaller than that of to-day. Otherwise the feats of the famous tea bibbers of literature—Bishop Burnet, with his twenty-five cups in a morning, and the monumental Dr. Johnson, who said of himself that he was "a hardened and shameless tea drinker," whose kettle "had hardly time to cool," would have been impossible. It seems to have been a common custom in the early part of the eighteenth century to drink tea three or four times a day and ten or twelve cups at a sitting, a practice which would have been accompanied by an inconvenient degree of personal tension if the cups had been as large as they are now. The infusion, too, was much weaker than is palatable to modern taste. Teaspoons had to be invented as well as teacups, and were at first made with perforated bowls and long, pointed stems, and at one time cups were numbered, to insure each member of a tea drinking party getting back his own cup each time the tea was renewed.

To Make Ottawa a District.

There is reason to believe that the proposal to make Ottawa, as the Canadian capital, a national district similar to that of Washington is assuming a definite and serious shape, and there is strong probability that the residents of the city and the people of the Dominion will ere long be called upon to make a pronouncement on the question.—Ottawa Free Press.

The Highest Clouds.

During the past year a committee appointed by the Carnegie Institution at Washington has been engaged in measuring the height of clouds with the aid of photography. Simultaneous pictures of a cloud are made by two cameras placed 600 feet apart and connected by telegraph wires. From the amount of displacement of the cloud, caused by veiwing it alternately from each end of the 600-feet base line, its height can be calculated. Some of the "mackeral-sky" clouds photographed were seven and a quarter miles high. The loftiest clouds whose elevation was thus measured belonged to the type known as cirrus, or "curl cloud," the height being a little more than 17 miles.

Origin Of Poodle.

Why is a poodle so called? Someone says: "Probably the natural answer would recall the old lady who said that no credit could be given to Adam for naming the pig, since anybody would have known what to call it. 'Poodle' seems so obvious a name for this dog. And in fact, this is not far from the truth about the origin of the word. It is quite recent in English, not being found before 1864, apparently. It is the German 'pudel,' which comes from the low German, 'pudelin,' to waddle, and the dog must have been so called, as Skeat says, either because he waddles after his master or because he looks fat and clumsy on account of his thick hair."—Chicago News.

Ancient Sinai.

Sinai was known as the "turquois land" in very ancient times, and Dr. Flinders Petrie believes that it was the first mining center in the world. In his recent book on the subject, Dr. Petrie tells of the various expeditions sent to Sinai by the Egyptian government. At the head of the party was the "commander," or "bearer of the seal of the god," the Pharaoh. The official staff consisted of "masters of the house of metals," or assayers, scribes and secretaries, to make inventories of the output of the mines.

Easily Conjectured.

"I see you had ham and eggs for breakfast," observed the amateur detective, with a far-away, inscrutable Sherlock H. Gillette look in his eyes.

"Ha!" exclaimed the man in the faded Prince Albert, frowning darkly; "you inferred the eggs, mayhap, from the traces in me bread! But you guessed at the rest, be Jove!"

"Not at all. 'Ham' is written all over you."—Chicago Tribune.

As Well As Their Clans.

It is given out that Mr. Sullivan "will fight Mr. Bryan to a finish." Whose?—Chicago Tribune.

What difference does it make?—Indianapolis News.

Sort of Kilkenny cat affair, it may prove to be. Lore power to their respective elbows.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

No Medicine So Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide-awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way eating to Grape-Nuts and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine the doctor would ask me to drop potatoes, then meat, and so on. A few days that craving, gnawing would start up and I hit everything I ate and started on Grape-Nuts, stopped, and the bloating and was so distressing disappeared.

I was very much bothered with rhea before commencing Grape-Nuts, because her weak she could not Since using Grape-Nuts and says she don't live without it.

Brain restorer and I can sleep as bed after a supper in the old days realize what they stomach." There beneficial to nerves night's sleep, after eating

...n Co., Battle

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Spraying the Orchard.

This is an important operation. Every fruit-grower should have his station reports and bulletins handy for consultation, so that he may make no mistakes in this important matter. Spraying has been condemned by some because they did not know when to spray, what to spray with, nor what they were spraying for.

Good Green Forage.

Wheat is an excellent green forage, and ordinarily its use will immediately follow that of rye. It contains on the average a little more water than the rye, though its dry matter is richer in nitrogen. The seeding and treatment may be the same as for rye, though on the same character of soil larger yields of rye than of wheat may be obtained because of the greater foraging power of the rye.—Dr. E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Plenty of Water.

A farm that is supplied with plenty of water both at the house and at the barns and pastures, is generally apt to be a valuable one. With good management whatever is needed for the stock, with the exception of water, can generally be produced, but securing water is altogether another proposition, unless nature has kindly lent her assistance in this matter. Where there is a lack of water there is nothing else that can supply the want. The farmer whose place is possessed of, or near, living springs so that he can secure the water by means of gravitation, can indeed consider himself even more than fortunate.

How He Does It.

In an address before the Minnesota Dairy Association, I. A. Sweet gave his methods of making his dairy cows average him $68 per head per year. Some of the points he mentioned were as follows: Breed or buy a good class of dairy cows. Provide good, warm, well-ventilated stables for winter, with plenty of the right kind of feed. Feed regularly and abundantly, but not more than necessary. Milk speedily, but gently, never maltreating or exciting the cow in any way. Make pets of your cows, and treat them gently and kindly at all times. Never expose them to cold in winter—don't let them run in the yard any day that is so cold you cannot work out with bare hands. Warm their water in winter. Provide plenty of good bedding, with a drop behind the cows to hold the animal refuse, so the cow will be kept absolutely clean at all times. Never let the cow out around the straw stack and in the cornfield to fill up on an article of food that will not produce milk. Let the dry cow and the young cattle pick on this. Give her uniform feed and care—don't turn out one day, keep in the next, turn into the field the next. That will make her uneasy, and will dry her off—she dislikes changes.

Butter Making.

According to Guy Mitchell one of the most valuable of recent bulletins from the department of Agriculture press is that recently issued (No. 241) treating on "Butter-making on the Farm." Written in the non-technical manner that characterizes the bulletins promulgated by Professor Webster, it at once appeals to the average farmer, and treats of matters of vital importance to him in his business. It recommends cleanliness above all else—in milking, care of the cow, stable, utensils, surroundings and so on. The presence of bacteria in the milk or its products has a tendency to cause fermentation and a consequent spoiling of the milk or butter. Milk is often spoiled by allowing it to stand in the stand too long after it has been drawn, for it absorbs odors of the air, and odors of the barn are, therefore, very much in evidence. For this reason the milk should be removed to a place free from odors. The bulletin describes in detail the proper method of constructing a suitable room in which to store the milk and means of keeping it cool. The cream separator and methods of its operation are fully described in this work. After separation it is necessary that the cream should be ripened before making it into butter.

Cottage Cheese.

Many housewives who have skimmed milk to spare make it into those palatable little luxuries, cottage cheeses. It will interest them and others as well to learn that at the Minnesota Station they have been experimenting as to their food value as compared with beef and other meats, using working men as subjects for the tests. Found for pound, the report states, cottage cheese prepared with cream compares in composition and digestibility with the meats. Where skimmed milk can be procured at a low cost, cottage cheese is one of the most economical foods that can be used. The addition of cream to it favorably influences both its nutritive value and its palatability without increasing the cost above that of other meats. Upon the farm where milk is produced, cottage cheese is one of the cheapest foods that can be used.

It is worth mentioning that the experiment demonstrated that lean bacon contained as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as other meats, making it at the same time, even at a higher price per pound, a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested, and when combined with other foods, it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion.

Wasting Fertilizers.

A Vermont writer in the Rural New Yorker tells about finding twenty loads of excellent top-dressing under the stables. Of course, there had been holes bored in the floor to let the liquids escape, and the result was the object lesson that was revealed when the farmer delved into the accumulation beneath. This leads H. W. C. to unburden his mind on the subject as follows:

"I regret to say that at one time we had auger holes in the barn floor to let the liquids drain away. There are many foolish operations on some farms, but that one heads the list. The liquids are the most valuable parts of the manure, and should always be saved. It is just like throwing dollar bills away to bore these holes. This practice is not confined to New England, by any means. Fruit growers in the east are willing to pay $70 a ton for nitrate of potash, and this chemical is made in just such deposits as we find under a barn. It rises to the top of those rich soils, and is scraped off. During the war, southern men whom I know worked "nitre beds" which were piles of manure and soil. They obtained in this way nitrate of potash, which was used in making gunpowder. The rich stuff down under many an old barn would blow the mortgage off the farm if we could get it out and spread it, but the thing is not to let any more get under there. A good cement floor under manure is like a stout chain to hold the valuable nitrogen from running away.

Swiss Chard for Fowls.

Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet, as it is commonly called, is a leaf-producing plant, and a most excellent growth for greens. It is cultivated about the same as spinach, and may be planted early in the spring, or any time during the season. All seed-growers can furnish the seed. The plant grows a large size, thrifty leaf, which, when broken off, is most devoured by the poultry.

It may be cooked the same as spinach, is more delicate, better flavored, and much preferred by many. It is thriftier than spinach, and when broken off from the root will renew itself and produce several crops. If the season is favorable for the growing of other salads, it will make wonderfully rank growth. If the season is dry, and there is but little rain, it will do much better than lettuce, spinach or parsley.

The growing chicks select the chard from other green food, and even leave their grain food to eat it. Another advantage claimed for this food is that it not only will not have a tendency to loosen the bowels, but seems to be a remedy or preventive of bowel trouble in growing chicks.

In planting, the same methods are applied as would be used for planting other greens. It should be planted as early in the spring as the garden is ready, in drills from twelve to twenty-four inches apart; thin out so as to leave from four to six inches between the plants. It will grow about 18 inches to two feet high. The ground should be well fertilized with stable manure. A little prepared garden fertilizer in each row will be beneficial. The stems are brittle quite like celery, and may be broken off leaving small leaves and sprouts that will come again. This method may be continued until heavy frost, when the plants may be taken up, planted in boxes and kept in a cellar or under glass, or any place where they will not freeze, and they will grow more or less all winter. Some people cut the leaves off smooth with a knife or shears; it is better to break them than to do this. When broken, the smaller growths are left and renew themselves more quickly.—Correspondent in The Feather.

Farm Notes.

There should be better live stock on the farm, more soil improvement, better seed and better tillage.

Charcoal fed poultry while fattening is apt to whiten the skin. Buckwheat has a like tendency.

Sheep should always be fat when marketed. Fat is produced cheaper than lean, hence there is more profit.

Nothing pays better in the management of a herd of dairy cows than regularity in feeding and caring for them.

The Wisconsin Station has found that cows fed soiling crops without restore consumed from 75 to 100 pounds of forage daily.

A lousy hog will eat as much, if not more, than an animal not troubled with these pests, and still make slow progress in growth and fat formation.

A large proportion of the substance of an egg is water. Hens should have a liberal supply of water from some source. Eggs cannot be made out of dry grain.

Only a rich man can afford to keep poor cows. The poor man must keep only the best he can get until they bring him enough wealth to enable him to raise or use scrubs.

Growing pigs should have sufficient protein in their food for the production of good bone and strong frames, and it is essential that they be pushed to maturity as rapidly as possible.

Make arrangements to have some good covering material handy so that all half-hardy plants and the strawberry bed can be given proper protection through the winter. Marsh hay or clean straw.

Keep a close watch for poultry lice and mites these days. It does not take a very high temperature to set these pests at work at a lively rate. Lice-killers are cheap, numerous and effective. It pays to use them.

A brood sow should never be too fat, but bear in mind that it is next to impossible to make her so by feeding; the sow should have an abundance of exercise, and with that there is no danger of too much fat being accumulated.

It is an advantage to have early lambs only when we are catering to the spring lamb trade or want a few early specimens for exhibition purposes. Generally speaking, the lamb that comes in time to get the first bite of grass in the spring gives the best returns.

Perhaps no single advancement along dairy lines has contributed so much to profits as the keeping of records, which enable the dairyman to know the exact amount of milk and butter produced by each animal, and thus determine if she is kept at a profit or a loss.

The reason for using cracked or broken corn is that as it is in smaller particles, the hens cannot pick it up as fast as they can whole corn, and the labor necessary in scratching to find it adds to the advantage of the bird. Always feed laying hens small or broken grain in winter.

While the quality of the feed given to hogs has much to do with the quality of the pork, the surroundings must also have careful attention. A clean and healthy ration will lose much of its desired effect, if the surroundings are filthy. A pig pen should be kept clean and free from dirt.

THE CHERRY SIDE OF LIFE

POSSESSIONS.

Man wants but little here below,
Where little's to be had;
And when he gets it data show
He gets it mighty bad.

HIS POSITION.

Stella—"Did he get on his knees when he proposed?"

Bella—"No, he stood pat."—New York Sun.

B'GOSH.

Silas Hayfield—"That stuff growing over there is cattails."

Miss Summergirl—"Do they have to pull them up to get the cats?"—Life.

HEFTY WORDS.

"They say that Henry James carefully weighs each word before he sets it down."

"That's so? And what does he use? Hay scales?"

LITERALLY.

"Did you see the human ostrich eating glass mirrors?"

"Yes, that's what you would call food for reflection, isn't it?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NO COMFORT IN THAT.

Kwoter — "You know, they say 'pity is akin to love,' and so——"

Glumley (despondently) — "Perhaps, but it's a very poor relation."—Catholic Standard and Times.

OLD-FASHIONED AND FOOLISH.

"Simmons is an old-fashioned sort of a chap, isn't he?"

"I never noticed it."

"He still gets excited every time the world's largest steamship is launched."—Chicago Record-Herald.

WANTED TO RETAIN 'EM.

Jessie—"You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?"

Jennie—"Because I like his attentions."—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

THE CRIME.

Dismukes—"Oh, well; I can comfort myself with the thought that poverty is no crime."

Piggmus — "On the contrary, it must be a crime, because it is punishable by hard labor for life."—American Spectator.

POLITENESS OF CHILDHOOD.

"What kind of pie will you have, Willie—mince or apple?"

"I'll take two pieces of each, please."

"Two pieces!"

"Yes'm. Mamma told me not to ask twice."—Life.

CONDITIONAL.

Colored Stevedore—"Ah wants a day off, cap'n, ter look up a job fo' mah wife."

Mate—"Will you be back to-morrow?"

Colored Stevedore—"Yes, if she don't git it."—Judge.

THE PRICE OF VANITY.

"What became of that life-guard who had forty-one medals for saving people's lives?"

"The poor fellow fell out of a launch last month with them all on, and the combined weight sank him."—Minneapolis Journal.

HELPFUL.

"I suppose now, Susie," said the visitor, "that you're getting old enough to help your mamma at her housework."

"Oh, yes," replied Susie, "whenever she tells me to get out of her way I don't."—Philadelphia Press.

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

"I don't see why she isn't happy with him. He's certainly very attentive to her."

"That's just it. She argues that he couldn't be so attentive to her if he hadn't had a lot of experience with some one else."—Catholic Standard and Times.

GRATEFUL CHANGE.

The steamer was drawing near the St. Joe dock.

"Surely, Alfred," whispered the fluffy young thing, "that isn't the wedding march the orchestra is playing!"

"No, dear," said the young man with the wilted collar, "that's 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' and it has a mighty refreshing sound, let me tell you."—Chicago Tribune.

Has No Use For Mail-Order Citizens.

Addressing a meeting of retail merchants in Jefferson City a few days ago Governor Folk, of Missouri, said: "We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but we also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do not believe in the mail-order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it's good enough for him to spend his money in. No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your own town papers, build them up, and they will build the town up in increased trade and greater opportunities. Do not be afraid that business is going to be hurt by the recent exposures of wrong-doing in the commercial world."

Less than one-half the miners of Europe belong to unions.

...out the White House.

To the Editor:

I noticed somewhere recently—I would not say positively that it was in your columns—an article on the White House which contained several mis-statements.

In the first place it was stated the White House was first occupied in 1809, and that its first occupant was President Madison. The fact is, its first occupant was President Adams, who took up his residence there in 1800.

The original mansion was begun in 1792. In 1814 it was burned by the British and rebuilt in 1818.

Another of the errors in the article referred to was the statement that ready-prepared paint is used on the White House to make it beautifully white.

I noticed this especially because I have used considerable paint myself, and wondered that "canned" paint should be used on such an important building, when all painters know that pure white lead and linseed oil make the best paint.

It so happened also that I knew white lead and linseed oil — not ready-mixed paint—were used on the White House, because I had just read a booklet published by a firm of ready-mixed paint manufacturers, who also manufacture pure white lead. In that book the manufacturers admitted that for the White House nothing but "the best and purest of paint could be used," and said that their pure white lead had been selected.

Above all people those who attempt to write on historical subjects should give us facts, even if it is only a date or a statement about wood, or brick, or paint, or other building material. Yours for truth,

L.

Wise Old Man.

Methuselah took us down back of the house and showed us a wonderful pyramid that rivaled Cheops'.

"Who built this?" we asked, in awe.

"I did," replied the old man, with a low chuckle.

"But where did you ever get so many blocks of stone?"

"Those are not blocks of stone. They are boxes of cigars. My wife has been giving me a box every birthday since our marriage and as I knew better than to smoke them I piled them all up here."—Chicago News.

Domestic Hint.

You can always tell whether a man is married or single when you see him go through a screen door. If he is married he approaches the door cautiously, glancing nervously around, then takes off his hat, and swipes it up and down the door two or three times. He then quickly opens the door about two inches, squeezes himself through, and closes it with a quick snap. The length of time he has been married may be determined by the degree of fear and nervousness indicated in his countenance.—Athens Post.

Tree Nurseries.

In line with the renewed interest in agricultural matters, the Maine University this winter will offer reading courses and correspondence courses in agricultural and allied topics. In pursuance of the same policy an effort is being made to introduce agriculture and forestry as courses in all normal schools of the State, a start having already been made in this direction at the Castine and Gorham schools. Small tree nurseries are to be established at each of the normal schools.

WILD WITH ITCHING HUMOR.

Eruption Broke Out in Spots All Over Body—Cured at Expense of Only $1.25—Thanks Cuticura Remedies.

"The Cuticura Remedies cured me of my skin disease, and I am very thankful to you. My trouble was eruption of the skin, which broke out in spots all over my body, and caused a continual itching, which nearly drove me wild at times. I got medicine of a doctor, but it did not cure me, and when I saw in a paper your ad., I sent to you for the Cuticura book and I studied my case in it. I then went to the drug store and bought one cake of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and one vial of Cuticura Pills. From the first application I received relief. I used the first set and two extra cakes of Cuticura Soap, and was completely cured. I had suffered for two years, and I again thank Cuticura for my cure. Claude N. Johnson, Maple Grove Farm, R. F. D. 2, Walnut, Kan., June 7, 1905."

His Real Care.

"Doctor, isn't it a good deal of trouble to get up a sermon in such depressing wet weather as this?"

"No, young man; the only trouble I have is getting up a congregation."—Chicago Tribune.

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SERIOUS ...

Unqualified S... ham's Veg... Case of Mr...

One of the... E. Pinkham's... the conquer... emy, Tumor.

The growth o... frequently its prese... until it is far advance...

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