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Do not fuss too much over the temperature. It can vary a degree or two either way and do no harm. The eggs may run as low as 50 degrees for some hours and then hatch well. Beware of overheating. It is more unnatural, and, hence more harmful. The very best advice is to do the necessary work expeditiously, keep the lamp clean, the room well aired, and forget to putter and worry.—Indianapolis News.

The Scarlet Oak.

The scarlet oak, Quercus cocinea, Wang., is one of the handsomest oaks of northern United States, and is an excellent shade tree. It usually forms a very widespread head, when growing in the open, and a broad, rounded top. The outer bark of the trunk is very rough, black, that of the branches smoother and of a lighter shade. The inner bark is pale, reddish or gray. Leaves very deeply cut, with narrow, often cleft lobes, rich, dark, shining green above, turning beautifully scarlet in autumn. The tree is especially fine in full sunshine, its rich, dark shining foliage being very brilliant. Leaves are larger than those of the pin oak, but smaller than those of the red oak and black oak. The acorn is ovoid, long and rather slender, sharp-pointed, striped, cup hemispheric or top-shaped. It deserves wide planting in parks, cemeteries and as a street shade tree.

Make Temporary Hedges.

Vines offer the best means of getting quick effects near buildings, and make a garden look more really worth while the very first season. Plant annual vines at first until the permanent vines grow up sufficiently. For screens, too, where some unsightly object is to be hidden, use vines on trellises while the permanent shrubbery is attaining proper size. For temporary hedges use vines. Long stretches of green are never monotonous and some of our vines have showy flowers besides. There are very few buildings which are not improved by having vines planted lavishly about them. The same amount of luxuriant growth can not be had in any other class of plants at so little cost. Vines are for everybody. A 5-cent packet of morning glory seed will accomplish wonders.

The most popular rapid-growing vine is Boston ivy (Ampelopsis veitchii). No other hardy climber seems so perfectly adapted to the covering of brick walls. Its clinging tendrils find easy anchorage on any masonry. It has wonderful variety of leaf—ranging from tiny heart-shaped leaves half an inch in length, to huge trefoils three inches across. The young shoots and the undivided leaves they bear are so different from the woody stems and fissured leaves of older growth that the effect is that of two vines of different habits springing from the same root. For frame houses, Boston ivy is almost too luxuriant, unless used on trellises. The dense blanket of its foliage, shutting out the sun, may even keep the walls damp. In the fall it changes from green to bright scarlet.

The native Virginia creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia) is as well suited for use on wooden walls as is Boston ivy to masonry. In some respects, the Virginia creeper—or woodbine, as it is better known throughout the north Central States—is more picturesque in this growth than the Boston ivy. The tendrils of the latter catch on every projection within reach and draw the stems down to form as flat as a surface as the wall beneath. The tendrils of woodbine, fewer in number and demanding more obvious anchorages, allow the vine to assume all sorts of characteristic and irregular forms.

Woodbine and Boston ivy seem to be equally hardy north of the Ohio river. Both are showy in the fall and retain their red foliage until well into November. Between them there is little to chose save that the Virginia creeper requires support, where the Boston ivy finds or makes its own way. Boston ivy spreads its mantle of green over the walls almost from its roots, while woodbine is more capricious, in some cases, flinging out creepers only at intervals until it is well up the walls.

Indian Runner Duck.

This is the Leghorn of the duck family. It is small in size—four to four and one-half pounds—but is noted for its heavy laying. The colors are fawn or gray and white, fawn preferred. It matures early. It will thrive better without water except for drinking, than most other breeds, hence is better suited for general farm purposes. The ducklings are more easily raised than chicks, as they are not troubled with lice or mites, are less subject to disease, and require extra heat for a shorter time. They must have shade in warm weather, and always water to drink. The mature ducks are more cheaply housed than fowls, requiring only a shed or house with litter on the floor. They are great foragers, needing less supplied feed than other ducks or fowls. At the same time, the home instinct is strong, so they are pretty sure to return to their quarters at night. The eggs are large, and are said to be of firmer texture than hens' eggs, hence better for culinary purposes.

Bees Died From Overwork.

The beeman, as he gently removed a tawny cluster of bees from his beard, said:

"Above all things, never set a beehive near an arc light. If you do your bees will die of overwork within a week.

"An arc light emitting a powerful illumination was put up last spring near my bee-hive. The night it was put up my bees mistaking its light for daylight, worked like beavers, though dead tired.

"When the dawn came and the light was extinguished the bees, quite worn out, turned in; but lo, in a few minutes the sun was shining, and out the poor, bedraggled little creatures hurried again, for no bee will consent to pass the daylight hours in idleness.

"They got through the day somehow and at dusk, after thirty-six hours of unceasing toil, they once more turned in. Alas, the arc light began to hiss and glow again, and the poor bees, worn to shadows, bent, pallid, staggered forth for another round of labor.

"They were all dead by the end of the week—victims of overwork, every mother's son of them."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Outdoor Feeding for Cows.

While the two systems of close confinement and outdoor feeding for steers and dairy cows have long been observed among farmers, it has usually been considered that outdoor feeding was merely a lazy and careless method, while the indoor feeding, especially in winter, indicated greater thrift and enterprise on the part of the farmer. The system of feeding steers and dairy cows in close confinement has, however, been carried to a greater extreme than is necessary. It is perfectly true that cows have been raised to an age of fifteen years without eating a blade of grass or other forage direct from the ground.

If proper care is exercised, this system need not injure greatly the health of the animal. It has recently been shown, however, that there is no great a dvantage in pampering cattle too much. Their constitutions may thereby be injured without securing any corresponding advantage.

According to numerous experiments in Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere, it is evident that the steers will thrive excellently if fed in open yards with a shed for protection against rain and storms; and that, likewise, dairy cows may be left outdoors with an open shed protection, even during the severest weather of winter.

The great advantage of this open yard system of feeding lies in the fact that it is easier to keep the cows clean, and the work of caring for them is less expensive. This is another evidence of the fact that the health and constitution of our farm stock is an important matter and

But Car Wheels Work.

Col. Raymond A. Eaton, the former newspaper man who is now in the land business, and J. W. Kelley, city passenger agent of the Moffatt road, had a little extra time yesterday and they used it up "joshing" each other.

"Well, Jim," said Eaton, "I'm sorry for you. Here you are plugging along as a mere railroad man. I'm doing lots of land business. I'll soon be riding around in a private car. I'll name it 'The Kelley,' after you."

"I expect to have a car some day too," replied Kelley, with a half sneer. "I'll name after you. I think 'The Eaton would be very appropiate for a car."

"Appropriate? Why?" asked the colonel.

"Well," said Kelley, as he bit off the end of a fresh cigar, "all cars have wheels."—Denver Post.

Sermons in Sermons.

"Dear," said the prominent preacher, "I want you to notify all the papers to send reporters to the church next Sunday. I will preach a very strong sermon."

"Yes," replied his wife, "what will your theme be?"

"I shall strongly urge the abolition of all Sunday work."—Catholic Standard.

Women whose jewel caskets metaphorically run over with precious gems may yield to the fashion, which is reported to have caught society's fancy in Paris, of studding the heels of dainty slippers with gleaming stones.

Over and About Women

CUPID CARDS.

Tiny works of art are some new place cards, to be used at engagement dinners. The design shows coquetting cupids encircled by a wedding ring. They are hand-painted most cleverly and may serve as charming little souvenirs of the function.

EVENING WEDDINGS.

Evening weddings are very unfashionable, the hour generally chosen being noon or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. However, if the wedding is to be celebrated in the evening wear regulation full dress, that is, a low neck gown without a hat, and, of course, gloves. Wear a wrap and take it off either at the church door or when you reach your seat.

TALLEST WOMAN.

In the Austrian Tyrol a woman has been discovered who is supposed to be the largest of her sex in the world. She is seven feet four and a half inches tall and weighs 326 pounds. She is well proportioned, and her age is twenty-seven years. Her parents and other relatives are normal in size and weight. Unlike most giants, "Mariedl," as they call her, is intelligent. She reads much and writes a good letter. She dislikes to pose as a curiosity, and it is with great difficulty that showmen have been able to prevail upon her to appear before the European public.

MAKE MONEY FERN GATHERING.

During Indian summer days (which a humorist long ago said ought to be canned, so that we might have something warm and comforting stored up for winter emergencies) the women and children of Huntington, Mass., have a profitable industry. They gather ferns for funeral wreaths, church decorations and weddings and ship them to the large cities. Some large city dealers pay well for leaves, and these, in many instances, are kept in cold storage until Christmas, when there is a heavy demand for green decorations. Wintergreen picking is also practiced, and women in the rural districts gather in much pocket money. —New York Press.

DON'T FOR TALL WOMEN.

Don't select the smallest chair in your friends' drawing rooms. It may suit your fairylike sister to sit on a stool with her hands clasping her knees, but you should cultivate the stately.

Don't choose the shortest person in the room to talk to, and so call attention to your undue height.

Don't, when choosing a new frock, select stripes or those with a trimming from waist to hem. By wearing a well cut wide skirt trimmed round and round, you can take at least an inch off your height.

Don't crown your heads with lofty hats or a high coiffure. Dress your hair rather full and curl it fairly low. Wear moderate sized hats that have no upstanding plumes.—Woman's Life.

UP-TO-DATE RINGS.

There are two styles of rings which have outrun all others in prevailing fashion. One is the large single stone, about which no setting is to be seen other than tiny brilliants running down on the finger band; the other is the antique ring of curious and exquisite workmanship.

The mistake, however, which many women make in the wearing of these rings is that they do not consult their becomingness to the hand. A ring should be as carefully and individually chosen as a hat.

Fat, dimply hands, or those that are short and thick set, look infinitely better without rings of any sort.

It is the long, slender hands that can best stand large rings, even bony, thin ones, so long as they have a look of whiteness and delicacy, can wear them with advantage.

WOMEN CHEFS IN DEMAND.

It isn't easy to satisfy everybody, as the best of cooks are well aware, so the women who are beginning to replace the men in fashionable clubs shouldn't be discouraged if unkindly critics say they will drive men to dine in hotels and restaurants if they want a really high display of the culinary art. Most persons, however, are beginning to feel that the woman cook is perfectly competent to reign over a club kitchen, and that if it isn't "manned" as well as by a man chef, at least well enough—and, besides, it saves a lot of money. The engagement of a high salaried chef is becoming less a necessity in clubland, for men are eating less and less in their clubs. The stir caused recently when it was announced that a woman cook was to be "It" in the kitchen of the Marlborough Club in London will shortly be forgotten, for other clubs have been quick to follow suit.—New York Press.

"A WOMANLY GIRL."

To Dorothy—You ask me whether a "womanly girl" is attractive to most people.

In the true sense of the word she is most attractive.

She thoroughly knows how to make those around her comfortable.

She knows how to give the most simply furnished room an air of refinement as well as comfort.

She is unaffected and simple in manner and even though she may be very clever, she never tries to impress people with her superior knowledge.

She is willing to listen and does not act as though she knew everything about each topic which is brought up during the conversation.

She adapts herself to every situation as far as possible, and is thoughtful and considerate of others and forgets herself.—Elizabeth Biddle, in the New York Press.

FRENCH WORKING WOMEN.

The prejudice against the working woman is deeply ingrained in French society. It exists even among persons in very moderate circumstances. The little functionary of the postoffice would be horrified if his son were to marry a girl who had some occupation of her own that took her from the domestic fireside. The finest rente makes her a "demoiselle," a "femme du monde" almost; the least profession of business degrades her in the eyes of the "concierge." Nevertheless, France supplies more working women than probably any other country in Europe. At least sixty per cent. of the feminine population work. The husband follows his occupation in the shop or factory; his wife is employed as "femme de menage," or in some similar capacity. This arrangement has its effect upon the population tables, tending to restrict childbirth and to cause children to be placed out with a "baby farmer" in the country, the parents being themselves unable to look after their offspring. It is, from this point of view, certainly unfortunate. But the main question is that woman has to work; in many cases she can no longer be supported. Sometimes she makes a virtue of necessity, and claims the right to work.

There are many employments of an official and routine character for which the woman seems especially qualified. It is a melancholy feature of the time that many young Frenchmen, robust and well fitted for the struggle of life, are content to pass their lives in a heated and badly ventilated public office, performing operations that are almost mechanical, which could be done perfectly by women. They are tempted by the regularity of the small salary and the sureness of the position. This state of things points to a lack of manly initiative and vigor. Moreover, it has its reflex on politics. The men who fill the public offices frequently owe their position to political "pull." They are not there because they are really wanted by the State, but because they or their fathers have been useful to some Deputy. This overcrowding of the civil service is one of the reasons why the budget presents the disquieting phenomenon of a perpetual increase, though the population does not expand and there has been no serious war for thirty-five years. It is because each successive republican Ministry finds the distribution of offices indispensable to power. Every outgoing Government is forced to fee its supporters. M. Clemenceau tilts against excessive officialdom in his program.—Nineteenth Century.

Leather bands and buckles give a military air to one of the long separate coats.

The lace panel down the front of the evening gown may be made detachable.

The jewel-framed miniature finds an appropriate resting place upon the heavy gold bracelet.

Bands of heavy lace, wide fancy braid, or embroidered cloth are equally favored for trimming cloth suits.

The jumper waist is particularly youthful in appearance, and perhaps this accounts, in part, for its great popularity.

The day is not far distant when larger surfaces, like skirt panels, will appear on the cloth costumes of plain color.

For long journeys there is a great deal to be said for the fur-lined leather garments, the vogue of which abated when strenuous styles became less prevalent.

A hint of the Watteau idea (which is predicted for both hats and gowns) is suggested by the drooping bows which hang over the back on a number of the new hats.

The number of designs that may be developed in soutache and other braids is limited only by the ingenuity of the wearer, for almost any design is fashionable.

Crossed bands forming a panel in front or at the side of the afternoon gown are of velvet or silk of a darker shade than the gown, and finished with small dangling tassels or chenille balls.

Many-pointed girdles of lace outlined on both edges by velvet ribbon or folds are becoming to most figures, the fulness of the gown being arranged to puff slightly above the deep girdle points.

Profitable Bouquet Sending

A Russian Grand Duke, finding himself with a few days to spare in Paris, went one evening to the theatre, and being a person of importance thought himself bound to send a bouquet to the principal actress. A month afterward, being in the same apartments, his servant announced that a lady wished to see him. Going to the room he found an unknown lady before him.

"I am afraid your highness does not recognize me," she said. "I am Mariquita, an actress, and I have come to thank you for your numerous kind attentions."

"I recognize you now, madame," replied the Duke, "but I think you are mistaken. I only sent you one bouquet."

"But it was your servant who brought them each evening," she said.

Accordingly the servant was called and eventually, with much confusion, he said to his master:

"When I took the first bouquet, you highness, the lady gave me a tip of five francs, and as the bouquet cost only forty sous I made three francs over it. So I repeated the performance, with the same result each time. I beg your highness' pardon.' —From Il Riso.

Good and Bad Luck Omens.

To sneeze on Friday presages misfortune.

To see a shooting star means all sorts of good luck.

To pick up an opal argues the acceptance of some one's evil fortune.

Finding a piece of jewelry portends the bestowal of wealth.

To put on a stocking wrong side out, and the left shoe first, are both lucky.

Finding an unopened letter means the reception of good news.

To dream of a funeral is an excellent omen.

To chase away a black cat means the throwing away of good luck.

Bad luck will pursue you if you carry the handle of your umbrella down.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

California rejoices in a law making the circulation of fraudulent reports regarding the value of the stock of a corporation formed in the State a felony punishable by two years' imprisonment or $5000 fine or both.

Merry Side of Life.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

Her view of men and things I note—
I hope I don't misquote her.
Although they somehow seem remote,
Her views of men and things I note;
And though she'd like to have a vote,
She'd rather have a voter!
Her view of men and things I note—
I hope I don't misquote her.
—Puck.

AS TO A SUMMER GIRL.

"She has appealing eyes."

"She also has a peeling nose. Noticed it lately?"—Courier-Journal.

POT AND KETTLE.

'Now you Americans say everything is fierce. Such an expression!"

"Well, what do you Englishmen say?"

"We describe them as being frantic."—Courier-Journal.

NOT ALARMING.

"I can't make anything out of that case," began the young doctor.

"What?" exclaimed his wife.

"Oh, don't get scared. I mean I don't understand it; of course I'm making money out of it."—Philadelphia Press.

NEVER FAILS.

Jansen (sententiously)—"Ah, my boy, there's nothing like a friend in need."

Samson—"I don't agree with you. He's generally a thundering nuisance, for he's sure to want to borrow something."—Tit-Bits.

START AND FINISH.

"All men are created free," declares the flamboyant citizen.

"That's right," assented the sour citizen. "Marriage ain't forced on to nobody. When a feller gets spliced he does it on his own responsibility."—Pittsburg Post.

THE REAL OBJECTION.

"Why don't the people like Shakespeare?"

"They do like Shakespeare," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "What they object to is seeing him abused."—Washington Star.

JUDGING FROM THE SIZE.

"But, Papa," asked the little tot, "where did the 'Old Woman That Lived in a Shoe' come from?"

"I don't know, my child," replied Papa, "but it's a pretty safe bet that the shoe came from Chicago."

PLUTO'S IRON CHEEK.

Pluto was proudly stroking Cerberus.

"Yes," he remarked, "he is very gentle; he only bites with two of his heads."

Herewith he chuckled to see his daughter's beau decamp.—New York Sun.

NO WEAVER OF ROMANCES.

"Dumley's back from a hunting trip, and he says it was the most dismal failure he ever experienced."

"What else could you expect from him? He couldn't make a hunting trip a success because he has absolutely no imagination." — Philadelphia Ledger.

HIS ALTERED TASTES.

"Do you remember the fishing hole of your boyhood days?"

"I sure do. And if I could equip it with a sofa and an electric fan and have a buffet handy, I wouldn't object to passing an afternoon back among the old familiar scenes."—Houston Chronicle.

A STORY OF RATIOCINATION

Sherlock Holmes was up against a mystery.

"The man sawed his own head off with the collar that came back from the laundry," he explained.

Thus what looked like murder was proved to be nothing but common accident.—New York Sun.

PAINFUL CLOSENESS.

Burroughs—"I just saw a fellow down the street who looked enough like you to be your brother."

Markley—"A close likeness, eh?"

Burroughs—"Well, he was close, all right. I asked him for the loan of a 'V' and he wouldn't give it to me."—Philadelphia Press.

SOUNDED LIKE IT.

"'Accumulations of Years Washed Away.'"

The man with the paper read this headline aloud.

"What's the matter?" inquired the other half of the sketch. "Has some tramp been forced to take a municipal bath?"—Courier-Journal.

USED UP.

"I suppose I do look bad," said Love, "and I feel as bad as I look. You see, Poverty knocked at the door and——"

"And you flew out of the window," put in Hymen.

"Yes; and I forgot it was summer time and the screens were in." —Philadelphia Press.

SAFE.

Riter—"I've decided to devote myself exclusively hereafter to the writing of poetry."

Krank—"Glad to hear it."

Riter—"Think that's my forte, eh?"

Krank—"Don't know and don't care. I only know that I never read poetry."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Area of the United States.

The United States Geological Survey has just issued Bulletin 302, by Henry Gannett, which represents the result of conference and co-operation of the Land Office, Census Bureau, and Geological Survey in an effort to agree on what constitutes "the area of the United States." The absence of a standard of measurement for determining the area led to a discrepancy between the tables of the Census Bureau made in 1887 and those of the General Land Office prepared in 1899. The result of the co-operation of the departments is that the area of the United States proper, which is given as 3,026,789 square miles, has been increased over the census figures by 1188 square miles. The bulletin gives the area of Alaska as 590,884; the Philippines, 115,026; Hawaii, 6449; Porto Rico, 3435; Guam, 210; Samoa, 77, and the Panama Canal strip, 474 square miles.

All the detached territory is subject to change as the limits become more correctly defined.—Scientific American.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Profit by the Experience of One Who Has Found Relief.

James R. Keeler, retired farmer, of Fenner St., Cazenovia, N. Y., says: "About fifteen years ago I suffered with my back and kidneys. I doctored and used many remedies without getting relief. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, I found relief from the first box, and two boxes restored me to good, sound condition. My wife and many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I can earnestly recommend them."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Screech Owls On Engine Pilot.

"That's sendin' an engine some when you make 'er overtake and kill birds on the wing," said a railway yardman at the union depot. He found three dead screech owls on the engine pilot of a Burlington train that had just arrived.

The engineer and fireman knew nothing of the owls. It is supposed the birds were on the track and flew up just as the engine reached them. —Kansas City Times.

French horticulturists have apparently been very successful of late in raising dwarf trees, and one of the features of dinner parties among the rich now is to serve the fruit upon the tree.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It is now the custom in New York City, with few exceptions, for girls to attend the public schools without wearing hats. On pleasant days there is only one hat to about twenty girls.

Ordered His Own Execution.

A sergeant-major in the German army named Lizmann, stationed at Bremen, committed suicide recently by ordering 15 of his men to take aim at his heart and fire.

Lizmann called out the men for practice in execution drill and had, unknown to them, loaded their rifles with ball cartridges. He impersonated a doomed man and stood at 15 paces from the firing party. He ordered them to aim at his heart, and carefully tested the level of their weapons. He corrected one man whose rifle was pointed too low. Then raising his cap he gave the order to fire, crying at the same time, "Hoch, der Kaiser." He fell dead, shot through the body in 15 places.

The sergeant-major was some time ago court-martialed for accidently shooting a civilian in the course of a heated discussion. He had an excellent military record, but was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

In a letter found in his quarters he wrote that after having been a loyal and zealous soldier he would never consent to the degradation of undeserved imprisonment.

Wrong Kind Of Sponges.

Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, discussing the other day the school of household science that she is helping to be found in Cleveland, said:

"No Cleveland girl, after a course in our school, would ever make the mistake that a young bride made last Thanksgiving. This young bride, after serving her husband a Thanksgiving dinner that was so-and-so, said, as the dessert of mince pie was brought on:

"I intended, dear, to have some sponge cake, too, but it has been a total failure."

"'How was that?' the husband asked in a disappointed tone, for he was fond of sponge cake.

"'The druggist,' she explained, 'sent me the wrong kind of sponges.'"—Pittsburg Press.

Nerve.

Lazy Larry—Say, lady, I'm dat hungry I don't know w'at ter do. I ain't had nothin'—

Mrs. Gooddart—Walk around to the kitchen, poor man, and you shall be fed.

Lazy Larry—Aw, say, dat's a purty long walk, lady; couldn't yer hand it out here just as well.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Not Available.

Taxpayer—It's a shame to make one pay such a stiff price for the water which Providence has given to man.

Tax Collector—Quite so; but you seem to forget that Providence forgot the reservoirs, the mains and the delivery pipes.—Pele Mele.

NO MEDICINE

But Change of Food Gave Final Relief.

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels.

A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestines, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ails result.

Too much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, heavy feeling.

In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress, but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash. woman writes:

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from eating starchy and greasy food.

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged.

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since.

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

A Pirate Story.

This tale from Hongkong shows the ingenuity and courage of modern Chinese pirates: "Ten men, who appeared to be harmless laborers, boarded the British steam launch Fienam just below Wuchow. They had been on board only a little time when they suddenly produced revolvers, searched and bound the passengers and crew, and took charge of the vessel. Their captain took the rudder and deliberately collided, while going at high speed, with a larger Chinese launch, the Chanfook. The robbers were flung to the deck by the force of the collision, but instantly sprang up and leaped on board the Chanfook.

"Again the crew and passengers were carefully searched, robbed and bound. This done, they were thrown headlong on to the captives lying at the bottom of the Fienam. The pirate leader then returned on board the latter and quickly wrecked the machinery. The Fienam, helpless and with her helpless cargo, was cut adrift. Steaming up in the dark on the Chanfook, with no lights showing, the pirates attacked a commissioner's armed launched, on board of which a guard of eight soldiers was watching over a valuable cargo, but this time they were beaten off.

"In no wise discouraged, the pirates steered off, and next attacked and overpowered the launch Saiyik. When the dawn came the pirates ran the Chanfook on the beach and made off unharmed. Their night's work had brought them nearly $5,000." —Chicago News.

Going To Take A Day Off.

A postmaster, not many miles from Billville, posted the following notice on his shutter recently:

"All parties expectin' mail are hereby notified to git all that's comin' to 'em in advance—any time before next Thursday, that bein' the day we have appointed to go huntin' —not havin' had a holiday from the government since July 4, and the said government seemin' to forget that bein' only human, we need rest and recreation occasional. There's some little mail here for the Joneses and the Tompinses—but it don't amount to much, as it's all got one-cent stamp on it. There ain't nuthin' much in the business nohow!"

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man's conscience troubles him less than the fear of being caught at it.

FACE ALL BROKEN OUT.

Troubled Almost a Year — Complexion Now Perfect and Skin Soft, White and Velvety.

"I had been troubled with a breaking out on my face and arms for almost a year and had the services of several physicians, but they didn't seem to do any good. Some time ago one of my friends recommended Cuticura to me. I secured some, and after using it several months I was completely cured. I can highly recommend Cuticura Soap as being the very best complexion soap made. It creates a perfect complexion, leaving the skin soft, white, and velvety. I now use Cuticura Soap all the time and recommend its use to my friends. Maud Loggins, R. F. D. No. 1, Sylvia, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1905."

A distant relative who is "close" is both far and near.

To Clean a Carpet On the Floor.

Sweep the carpet thoroughly, then sprinkle with cornmeal or coarse salt and sweep again. Dissolve a bar of Ivory Soap in three gallons of water, and with a sponge or soft broom, go over the carpet. Rinse in the same way with clear, warm water and let the air pass through the room until the floor is dry.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Some feminine complexions are complex affairs.

Worth Knowing.

That Allcock's Plasters are the highest result of medical science and skill, and in ingredients and method have never been equaled.

That they are the original and genuine porous plasters upon whose reputation imitators trade.

That they never fail to perform their remedial work quickly and effectually.

That for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Colds, Lung Trouble, Strains and all Local Pains they are invaluable.

That when you buy Allcock's Plasters you obtain the best plasters made.

There are only four letters in love, but there are thousands of love letters.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The experience we buy is the only kind really worth the price.

HICKS' CAPUDINE CURES ALL ACHES And Nervousness Trial bottle 10c At drug stores

Valuable.

"Have you lost anything, madam?" asked the polite floorwalker of the square-jawed, austere-looking shopper who stood before the "lost and found" window of the large department store.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "I've lost 114 pounds of husband, in a light brown suit, with black derby hat, small turf of hair on its chin, and a frightened look. I lost it in a crush at the fancy goods counter. It's probably wandering through the building in search of me, and I thought perhaps you could find it easier than I can. I want it on account of a bundle it is carrying under its arm."—Woman's Home Journal.

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous colitis), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in affecting cures.

The "Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nervine. For weak worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

A book of particulars wraps each bottle giving the formulæ of both medicines and quoting what scores of eminent medical authors, whose works are consulted by physicians of all the schools of practice as guides in prescribing, say of each ingredient entering into these medicines.

The words of praise bestowed on the several ingredients entering into Doctor Pierce's medicines by such writers should have more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials, because such men are writing for the guidance of their medical brethren and know whereof they speak.

Both medicines are non-alcoholic, non-secret, and contain no harmful habit-forming drugs, being composed of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American medicinal forest plants. They are both sold by dealers in medicine. You can't afford to accept as a substitute for one of these medicines of known composition, any secret nostrum.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

Colds

Are the common beginnings of many dangerous diseases. The old folks know that when Dr. A. Johnson established in 1810

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

For Internal and External use

he gave mankind a sure household remedy for colds, coughs, croup, grip, bronchitis, cuts, burns, wounds and sore or lame muscles. 25 and 50 cts. At druggists.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

BLACK OR YELLOW

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Snowdrift

HOGLESS LARD

Made under U.S. Government Inspection

The Southern Cotton Oil Company

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT WILL PAY S N U 50

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE

of what plant foods can do for farmers. The picture on the right shows plant development and potato yield (55.8 lbs.) of a small patch, treated with

POTASH

On the left, a patch of same size (yield 21 lbs.) planted at same time, in same soil, but *untreated*. These pictures are taken from an experiment station bulletin, compiled in

Our Free Book, "Profitable Farming"

which gives authentic and authoritative accounts of experiments and actual results of practical and scientific farming. It is invaluable to the farmer who is anxious to improve his products and who is working for a wider margin of profits. Send for it to-day.

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