### Largest Wagon In World.

What is believed in the Northwest to be the largest wagon in the world has been shipped by the Pioneer Mining Company, of Seattle, to Nome, Alaska, where it will be put into service carrying freight into the interior over the tundra district. To make the wagon most suitable for this springy ground it has been fitted with 18-inch tires. The hubs of the wheels are 2 feet in diameter and the wheels are 10 feet in diameter. The body of the wagon is 26 feet long and more than 7 feet high. The wagon was built in Alameda, Cal.

### Spiders Cast Out Life Lines.

I took a large spider from his web under the basement of the mill, put him on a chip of wood, and set him afloat on the quiet waters of the pond. He immediately began to cast a web for the shore. He threw it as far as possible in the air with the wind. It soon reached the shore and made fast to the spires of grass. Then he turned himself about and in a true sailor fashion began to haul in hand over hand his cable. Carefully he drew it until his bark began to move toward shore.

As it moved the faster he the faster drew upon it to keep his hawser taut, and from touching the water. Soon he reached the shore and quickly sped his way homeward. I tried several spiders and they all came to shore in like manner.—Chicago Tribune.

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.

The easiest way to interest a woman in a $1 article is to mark it down from $1.50 to $1.29.


### THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE.

**Whole Body Covered With Cuban Itch—Cuticura Remedies Cure at Cost of 75c.**

"My little boy, when only an infant of three months, caught the Cuban Itch. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and claw himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night, and a light dress is all he could wear. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, and his treatment did not do any good, but he seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time for two months. After three applications the sores began to dry up, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost me 75c., and I would have gladly paid $100 if I could not have got it any cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, R. F. D., No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."


It's an easy matter to induce the world to laugh with you; all you have to do is to laugh at yourself.

The hands of the housewife will be kept soft and white and free from all chap, redness or roughness if borax is used.

### Barbers Sensitive To Height.

"I heard something new in the barbering business the other morning," said the gray-headed man. "I am occupying a room on the top floor of a skyscraping apartment hotel. I sent for a barber to come up and shave me. He came, but when he saw to what an altitude he had attained he looked uneasy.

"'Would it inconvenience you to come down to the regular barber shop?' he asked.

"I answered that it would not particularly put me out, but that I would like to know the reason for his request.

"'The fact is,' he said, 'I never like to shave anybody at this distance above the ground. No barber likes to. We seem to be particularly sensitive to height. It makes us nervous. Most barbers will not undertake a job above a certain number of feet in the air. Of course, if you insist I will shave you here, but you would probably get a better shave ten floors below this one.'

"Well, just out of natural cussedness I refused to humor the fellow's whim. As a consequence he nearly cut my throat. Whether he did it through nervousness, as he claimed, or pure cussedness of his own, I don't know. Whatever it was, that is a peculiarity of barbers that I'd like to have explained."—New York Sun.

### "Minister" Barrett's Story.

John Barrett, the new director of the Bureau of American Republics, tells a good story on himself. Some years ago he was asked by a friend to make a speech at a big barbecue which was to be held at a distant town

His friend was to have been the principal speaker, but owing to illness was unable to attend; so he sent Mr. Barrett instead. He telegraphed the chairman of the barbecue that "John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, would deliver the address of the day."

The chairman, being acquainted with ministers of only one kind, was somewhat astonished that Mr Barrett should be sent. When the time came for the speech he went to the front of the platform to introduce the speaker. After consulting the telegram again to be sure of the name, he said:

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce the principal speaker of the day. The Rev. John Barrett, ex-missionary to the benighted heathen of Siam, will now speak."—Youth's Companion.


### DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK.

**Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.**

A Mass. doctor says: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be and is one of the most important acts in life.

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility and more powerful in point of nutriment than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."


### FOR MARRI[illegible]

Pretty decor[illegible] conviction that [illegible] is more important than [illegible] pies and cakes, a sense of proportion which included herself and the claims of her own nature as well as the appetite of her hungry family and the profits of her farm, had revealed themselves to her in the long days of enforced inactivity.

"My broken hip saved my life, and my soul, too, I guess," the grateful woman used to say, with the smile of one who had found that the worst enemy of good work was worry.—Youth's Companion.

### NO FAMILY PORTRAITS.

Photographs of friends that have no interest except to the possessor should be banished from the living rooms of a house. They are lovely in one's bedroom or in any other intimate rooms, but as decorations merely they have no virtue, pretty and picturesque as the friends may be. A very few disposed on one's desk in one corner of the library are all right, but not as wall decoration in the living room, or parlor or sitting room, or whatever you choose to call it. In the room where one receives one's friends there should be only pictures that have an intrinsic value and that represent one's own taste in art; bad or good, let it be representative—but also let us strive to make it good by observing what people have whose taste one knows to be cultured from travel or study.

It's remarkable what extraordinarily bad taste a lot of women have who know how to dress remarkably well! Haven't you met women several times before knowing them well enough to visit who have surprised you by the awful taste with which their houses were furnished? I have.

Sit down and look at your rooms with a critical eye and try a little eliminating. Banish the meaningless bric-a-brac, the unsittable small chairs, the pieces of stuffs that have no real use or beauty, and try to give to the whole house an atmosphere of comfortableness and beauty that only can be attained by infusing some of your own personality into it. If you try to copy some one else's taste without having the same point of view, it will not be a success, so aim for a reproduction of your own characteristics—and hope to grow into better, surer taste with time and study.—Pittsburg Press

### DO OPPOSITES MATE?

Should those of opposite character mate? is a question that has been frequently asked, and to which we reply: Yes, they should, and often do so most successfully. In fact, some think it is almost a necessity to avoid monotony for two persons who are going to spend their lives together to have opposite characters. This is speaking generally, but it is highly desirable that this dissimilarity does not cause friction. It would be extremely unwise, for instance, for one to be refined and cultured and the other coarse and brusque. The one would be a continual irritant to the other, and the coarseness of the one would inevitably drag the other down. No, the contrast must not be too pronounced, not so much so as to cause onlookers to exclaim, "How could she marry that man!" or he that woman, as the case may be, says Woman's Life.

Married persons undoubtedly have a great influence on the other, and if one has a few angularities or peculiarities they are frequently softened and toned down by the other one. The old saying of two heads being better than one is never truer than in married life, and in the great crises of life two opinions from opposite characters are very valuable.

### COACHING WOMEN NOT BELLES.

Sightseers are not likely to carry away a high idea of the feminine loveliness in this little old town from what they see of the annual coaching parade. Whether it's mere chance or because plainness has an affinity for horseflesh, certain it is that the horsey women are not the raving, tearing beauties of the metropolis. This is not to say the women of the coaching set are homely, especially those who, while they enjoy the sport, are content to let the men handle the ribbons. But the matrons and maids who do the driving themselves are not in the Aphrodite class. Possibly the mannish clothes they wear have something to do with it. Yet many a girl is stunning in a tailor-made walking gown. The sawed-off silk hats Miss Cornelia Harriman, Miss Gladys Cromwell and Mrs. W. Goady Loew wear when on the boxes of their respective coaches are aggressively unbecoming. Not to mince words, the style of headgear seems more appropriate for a groom, still more for a tiger, than for a gentlewoman. Nor does the shawl wrapped from waist to knees add aught of grace. A woman needs must be a Venus to dare such severity of attire. Why should women not among the most beautiful in the social realm apply so violent a test to their attractiveness?—New York Press.

### WOMAN'S ENEMY.

It is not the work that tires you at all; it is the way you do it, said a wise counselor to a discouraged and broken down school teacher.

The word fits the case of many a woman who is not a school teacher. The farmer's wife who does the whole week's work in her imagination after she goes to bed Sunday night; the bookkeeper who in her dreams adds columns of figures to bring out an obstinate balance; the schoolgirl who grows hot and cold in anticipation of an examination; the dressmaker who never forgets her apprehension lest her customer shall not be pleased—all these and a score of other kinds of women need to learn the lesson of the value of the mind at ease.

A conscientious, worrying wife of a Maine farmer hurried to the henhouse one icy day with a pan of food. She slipped and fell—and a broken hip stopped the quick footstep and dulled the keen vision for "things which must be done." For three months the patient lay in bed alone many hours of each day, thinking over her life and habits and responsibilities—her successes and her failures. When she could hobble to a wheeled chair, she was a different creature from the anxious, nervous woman who had been forced to submit to imprisonment.

A perspective of the months and

## TIMELY RECIPES

### ORANGE SHERBET.

Four cupfuls of water, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of orange juice, one-fourth of a cupful of lemon juice, the grated rind of two oranges. Make a syrup by boiling the water and sugar for twenty minutes, then add fruit juice and the grated rind; cool, strain and freeze.—Woman's Home Companion.

### SOFT MOLASSES COOKIES.

Two cupfuls of molasses.
One cupful of brown sugar.
One cupful of lard.
One cupful of buttermilk.
One teaspoonful of ginger.
Two tablespoonfuls of soda.

Stir these together, adding enough flour to make a stiff batter; in fact, as stiff as possible. Let this stand over night and in the morning roll out in a fairly thick layer. Spread with sugar and cut with a cookie cutter. Bake in a quick oven. When baked these should be thick, yellow and creamy, as well as of a fine grain. They are pronounced by all as delicious.—American Home Monthly.

### BEEF HEART POTTED.

Beef heart is quite an inexpensive meat and proves quite a delicious change from the regular bill of fare when properly cooked and served occasionally. Wash the beef heart and remove the tough membrane, then sprinkle with salt and pepper. Into a pot large enough to hold the heart put one-quarter of a pound of larding pork and fry it until the grease is well extracted and the pork is brown. Dredge the heart with flour, put it into the hot fat, turning it over several times until a quantity of the fat has been absorbed. Now put into the pot one cupful of boiling water, one onion, sliced; one sliced carrot, a sprig of parsley and two cloves; cover closely and let it cook slowly for three hours. Serve on a hot platter inside a ring of riced potatoes. For the gravy skim the top fat in the pot and add a little hot water. Blend two tablespoonfuls of flour, in a bowl, with cold water, pour this in the pot a little at a time, stirring constantly, and when the correct consistency, season with pepper and salt. Strain and pass around in the gravy.—American Home Monthly.

## Pretty Things to Wear

Dots and stripes have appeared on the surfaces of many of the most attractive cottons.

The raglan sleeve and the raglan effect in wraps are the newest cuts for all kinds of wraps.

They tell us that the bizarre effects in hosiery are intended to be worn with the high boots.

Tall women may well glory in a fashion that seems especially designed for them, namely, the mushroom hat.

A truly elegant costume, if not made too elaborate, is a white cloth of unsurpassed quality embroidered with white.

The trimming of many smart linen costumes is all massed on the waist and sleeves, the skirt being the plain gored model.

An inexpensive trimming for a silk gown is made by running soutache upon bands of silk or satin in the Grecian pattern.

A gown of batiste or mull so incrusted with embroidery and lace as to bring its price into the hundreds is no longer a sensation.

Two shades of the same color are often utilized in smart linen costumes of the season, as you know, browns and blues taking precedence.

The improved heating of houses during the last decade or two has done away with seasonableness so far as house gowns are concerned.

A very clear complexion for the wearer is the first demand for the success of a gown that displays a combination of tan and terra cotta.

One band of the plain silk topped by another of the soutache-trimmed silk elaborates the idea somewhat and is appropriate for dressy gowns.

### Noises Made by Meteors.

A rather old question has been freshly raised for discussion by several statements made in good faith in an English scientific magazine. Several observers report having perceived a hissing sound when meteors were seen in the skies, and others declare that they heard a noise like an explosion. Now, the best astronomical authority on meteors in England (W. F. S. Denning) asserts that in breaking into pieces, in consequence of the sudden heating of their exteriors, meteoric stones do make an audible sound, but he never heard a hissing or rushing sound himself. It is a rather curious fact that when one person, full 150 miles from a meteor, was sure he heard such a sound, others who were much nearer (as it was afterward discovered) failed to do so. This difference of experience has occurred often enough to throw doubt on any reports of the former character. People who make such statements are probably sincere, but it is believed by experts like Mr. Denning that they deceived themselves. Both in sight and sound the imagination plays strange tricks with perfectly sane persons. The high velocity of meteors and the friction between their rough surfaces and the atmosphere might well produce audible effects, but it is hardly credible that these could be detected unless one were within a few rods of the flying missile, whereas they almost invariably keep from a dozen to 150 miles away.

### A Great Benefactor.

If people of other countries were asked the name of the Englishman whom they hold in greatest respect that of Lord Lister would rise spontaneously to their lips. This, at least, is literally true, that no man alive has by a single discovery conferred upon the whole of mankind a greater boon than did the surgeon who discovered the antiseptic treatment of wounds.—London Telegraph.

In love and friendship, small, steady payments on a gold basis are better than immense promissory notes.—Henry Van Dyke.

## Hints For the Housekeeper

Currant jelly is excellent for serving with ham.

Sharpen all kinds of fish sauce with lemon juice.

Grape juice gives a delicious flavoring to mince pies.

A dash of black pepper greatly improves vanilla ice cream.

Fresh or pickled fennel are used for garnishing mackerel or salmon.

Bean soup is much improved by adding a little mace just before serving.

When making corn bisque, use cayenne with a little sugar for seasoning.

Never put salt into soup when cooking it until it is skimmed, as salt prevents the scum from rising.

Grass stains may be removed by dipping them in molasses and then washing this out with clean water.

To improve sweetbreads and give a fine flavor, soak them in a mild lemon juice water one hour, then boil in beef stock twenty minutes.

Carrots should be cut in slices instead of cubes, because the outside darker part is richer and better, and if cut in slices it is more equally distributed.

When oil or grease is spilled upon the carpet it should be immediately covered with cornmeal and it will be absorbed without leaving the usual unsightly stain.

Some women say that a lump of orris root dropped into the boiler on washday leaves a pleasant fragrance with the clothes even after they have been ironed.

When boiling ham, put in a cup of black molasses, one onion, a few cloves and peppercorns, adding a small bunch of clean hay; it seasons finely. Let the ham cool in the water in which it is cooked.

If you have never known the handiness of a carpet needle, get one forthwith. In mending rips and darning threadbare places in the carpet it is worth its weight in gold. Any one who has had this disagreeable task to do knows how hard is its performance with an ordinary darning needle.

Children should be accustomed as soon as possible to sleep in a dark room. Unless they have learned to be afraid of it darkness is soothing to the nerves, and the rest is more profound and refreshing than when there is the unconscious stimulation of light.

In order to keep the odor of cauliflower, turnips and cabbage from permeating the house, lay a cloth over the top of the pot in which they are boiled and then sprinkle a little salt over the cloth. This is a simple remedy and is said to be effective.—Kitchen Helps.

### How to Remember the Colors.

"Why and Wherefore" answered a query the other day about the seven colors of the prism, or the primary colors — violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. These seven colors are named in their prismatic order, and the first letter of each color spells the word "Vibgyor." This word, apparently nonsensical, sticks in the memory like Mark Twain's famous "Punch, brothers, punch with care," and will be found a valuable aid to the memory when the subject of the primary colors and their order in the rainbow comes up. It was told me by an old professor, when I was a schoolboy, and I send it to you thinking that it may be of interest to some of your readers.—Albert Collins, in the New York American.

Seventy feet high and measuring thirty feet round the base, a giant black poplar, weighing 100 tons, has been felled and sold in Hertfordshire, England.

### [illegible]ngerous to the People.

That there is nothing to prevent giant financial or speculative interests from swooping down on great trust funds such as the Sage and Rockefeller foundations, and diverting them from their original purpose to be used "as a determining influence in financial operations," is the warning note sounded by Franklin H. Giddings, professor of sociology at Columbia university, in an article in "Van Norden Magazine," entitled "The Danger in Charitable Trusts."

"Designing business interests," declares Prof. Giddings, "will inevitably work every possible scheme to obtain such representation in the control of trust funds as will enable them 'to swing' what they are pleased to call 'the business end' of these huge ethico-financial creatures."

Prof. Giddings points out that the creation of millions of dollars in perpetuity is diametrically opposed to the principle set down in the constitution forbidding the tying up of estates beyond a generation.

The insurance investigation disclosed, he states, "the enormous power that any great surplus or accumulation of capital can be made to wield in the investment market."

After calling attention to the fact that the same men are usually to be found serving as trustees of charitable and educational trust funds, Prof. Giddings says:

Those who know the ways of the business world are well aware of the rare opportunity which the chieftains of high finance too often find in a board of trustees made up of fine old gentlemen selected for their probity, but overtrustful and not disposed to take too active an interest in the concerns which they are supposed to watch.

Even in the case of the Sage gift, Prof. Giddings declares, where the trustees have been given the widest possible latitude in the distribution of the $10,000,000 she has set aside for charity, "it is obvious that enormous accumulations of property may be piled up, the ultimate actual control of which may pass into the hands of men whose attitude toward the state, the social welfare and unnumbered private interests, righteous or iniquitous, no human being can foresee."

He pointed out that it would be quite possible to use the Sage fund for the advancement of either anarchy or socialism, or of protection or free trade, although he admits that it is improbable that such uses would ever be made of the money.

As an illustration of his contention Prof. Giddings gives this instance:

Without any actual conversion, but merely in dictating terms to bankers or otherwise, large funds can always be used as a determining influence in financial operations, as was shown when in 1903 a syndicate subscription of $50,000,000, no part of which was ever paid in or used, kept down the call money rate in Wall street to 6 percent. Such funds can be used also to determine an enormous patronage in a large number of employments. And all this can be accomplished without any conscious complicity in wrongdoing by the legally responsible trustees.

For like reasons the interests that actually do control the vaster funds will in general wield their power in a way to resist any extension, even the most reasonable, of public control over corporate or other privileged activity. Whatever "the existing social order" may happen to be, the power of these vast accumulations will almost inevitably be used to maintain it against any kind of change—beneficial change no less than destructive.

### Forgot His Own Name.

Because he became confused and forgot his name, Milton Whitney Watkins of Baltimore, who went to Frederick, Md., and was married, was obliged to make a return trip to correct his name on the marriage license book at the courthouse. Young Watkins made a hurried visit to the clerk's office for a marriage license, giving his name, and signing it as "Milton Whitney." With twenty minutes to be married and catch the evening train for home, he called on the pastor of the Evangelical Reformed church, where the ceremony was performed. After arriving home the bride discovered that the name on that part of the license retained by her was minus her husband's last name, and his attention was called to the mistake. He communicated with the pastor, and the latter went to the courthouse and found that the young man had made the mistake in his own handwriting. Mr. Watkins returned to Frederick, made affidavit to his correct name, and the error was corrected.

### The Problem in Russia.

All friends of individual liberty, of the rights of men to their lives, their liberties and the rewards of their toil, must wish to the Russian Duma good fortune—the good fortune that attends the clear thinking and self-restraint that are inspired by patriotism. And yet there is doubt. The Duma is not yet under the control of the others. The Revolutionist members favor political assassination because they think that all that has been gained thus far has been by assassination. The Constitutional Democrats desire immediately a constitutional monarchy, but not yet a parliamentary government. The Reactionaries think that they would benefit by the triumph of the Radicals and the consequent dissolution of the Duma. The problem will work out one way or the other; in the meantime, no party yet dares to take a positive step.—Harper's Weekly.

### Soap Growing on Trees.

Visitors to Algeria describe an estate, comprising about four square miles and situated near the city of Algiers. The owner, S. Bertrand, is the president of the Algeria Agricultural society. He raises large quantities of grapes, olives and oranges, but also has a plantation devoted to what are called soap trees. These bear berries, and every season thousands of tons of them are gathered. The interior of a berry consists of a hard kernal and a yellowish sticky pulp which can be converted into a kind of soap. The product seems to be destined to be of great service to the cloth and linen manufacturers and above all for domestic purposes, as it can be used to clean linen and silken fabrics and colored embroideries. The colors are in this way renovated, while the use of ordinary soap makes them run together.

### Money in New York.

"This suite is $46,000," said the hotel manager to the Wall Street magnate.

"For a year or a month?" asked the magnate, carelessly, reaching for his check book.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Merry Side of Life.

### EVERYBODY WANTS IT.

Some people are yearning for love and some long
To win the bright laurels of fame;
There are people who covet the gift of sweet song,
And some knightly prowess would claim;
But that which appeals to most people today—
And you probably yearn for it, too—
Is a job that is steady, with mighty good pay,
And where there is little to do.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

### HIS QUESTION.

"Oh! Jack, what do you think? Baby said 'Goo-goo' to-day."

"Did he? By Jove! I wonder if he really meant it?"—Brooklyn Life.

### ONE IN RESERVE.

Jinks—"Your coat looks worn out."

Blinks—"I suppose so. I wear another one in the house."—Harvard Lampoon.

### TALL WHISKERS.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a scientist?"

"A scientist, my son, is a man who calls ordinary things by such long names that you can't recognize them."

### CAN'T GET HOME.

Willie—"Hey, Jimmie, yer mudder's callin' yer—she sez yer oughter be home long ago."

Jimmie (stuck on third)—"Aw, let her come over an' try it!"—Judge.

### GUESSED RIGHT.

Algy (suddenly meeting his best girl's young brother)—"Hallo, Tommy, don't you know who I am?"

Tommy—"Yes, you're wot mother says is sister Jane's last hope."—From Ally Sloper.

### VERILY, HOW?

A mistress said to her maid one day: "You must absolutely stop that perfectly awful habit, Sarah, of always trying to have the last word."

"But how am I to know when you have nothing more to say?" answered Sarah.—Harper's Weekly.

### DEVELOPMENT.

"Did your daughter take physical culture lessons while at school?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Goldrox, proudly. "She's got so now she can elevate her little finger just lovely when she eats soup."—Smiles

### AN EXPERT.

Reporter (whipping out his notebook)—"There's one or two things I'd like to find out about the case now on trial. Do you——"

Dignified Party — "I don't know anything, sir. I'm one of the experts."—Chicago Tribune.

### COMPROMISING.

"No," said the candid kleptomaniac, "when I'm arrested for pilfering I never give my real name. It would compromise too many people."

"Indeed! And what is your name?" inquired the magistrate.

"John Smith."—Tit-Bits.

### WASTE NOT, WANT NOT.

The Friend—"Bear up, Mr. Meanly; you'll get over it. You'll marry again."

Mr. Meanly—"I shall have to. I've got a couple of hundred visiting cards with 'Mrs. Meanly' on them, and I'm not going to have 'em wasted."—Pick-Me-Up.

### TOO UNINTERESTING.

"You women," complained Mr. Knox, "are forever discussing the faults of your neighbors. If you'd only gossip about their good points it would be more edifying."

"Perhaps," replied his wife, "but who'd care to listen to us?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

### THEY DISAGREED.

"These fellows were fighting," said the policeman.

"Your Honor," began one of the prisoners, "I beg of you not to accept so crude a misconstruction of our acts. Doubtless you have heard of a 'gentleman's agreement?'"

"Certainly."

"Well, we had one, but it had progressed to the stage where it became a 'gentleman's disagreement.'"

Yet was the Judge deaf to reason.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### All a Matter of Doubt, Anyway.

A young man from the South who, a few years ago, was so fortunate as to be enabled to enter the law offices of a well known New York firm, was first entrusted with a very simple case. He was asked by the late James C. Carter, then a member of the firm, to give an opinion in writing. When this was submitted, it was observed by Mr. Carter that, with the touching confidence of a neophyte, the young Southerner had begun with the expression, "I am clearly of opinion."

When this caught his eye he smiled and said:

"My dear young friend, never state that you are clearly of opinion on a law point. The most you can hope to discover is the preponderance of the doubt."—Success.

Ireland's average wheat yield is thirty-seven and one-half bushels per acre.

### Told In Missouri.

George W. Kemp, of Auxvasse, says that while he was out fishing on his farm recently two squirrels came down out of a tree and bit him. He had his gun with him prepared to shoot frogs.

Being bitten by the squirrels angered Mr. Kemp and he resolved to shoot one of the squirrels. He had out one load. Taking aim at a squirrel on a limb, he noticed that the other squirrel was on another tree in line. He fired and both squirrels fell.—Kansas City Times.

### Hard[illegible]

Harden[illegible] sulphuric [illegible] Mechan[illegible] cut tem[illegible] ting hard[illegible] poured into a flat-bottom[illegible] to a depth of about one-eighth inch. The point of the drill is heated to a dull cherry red and dipped in the acid to that depth. This makes the point expremely hard, while the remainder remains soft. If the point breaks, resharpen, but with a little less acid in the vessel.


## NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value.

During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.


### Worse Than Useless.

James J. Hill, the railroad president, was once riding at night on the rear end of his private car when his train passed over a long wooden trestle. A freight train had gone over a few minutes before, and Mr. Hill remembered he had given orders that after the passing of all trains over this trestle a track patrolman should go over the structure with a bucket of water and extinguish any embers that might have fallen from the locomotive. Though the Hill special was going along at forty miles an hour, the alert eye of the president caught sight of a hole in the bottom of the bucket as the watchman, in the moonlight, threw the vessel over one shoulder. Mr. Hill ordered the train back to the trestle and summoned the watchman to him.

"My man, you are to the Great Northern Company just what that hole is to the bucket you carry—a good deal worse than useless. You may throw the bucket away and look for another job. Human life it too dear to trust it to one of your kind."—From Human Life.

If you have more money than you need you will also have more friends than you need.

### A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them *Medicines of Known Composition.*

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarral diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, *in plain English*, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing *in the strongest possible terms*, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

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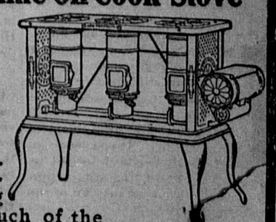

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