...n Suffers Tortures ...r Years.

...torn with terrific pains, ...ed by kidney irregularities, Mrs. A. S. Payne, of 801 Third Ave., So., Columbus, Miss., suffered for years. She says: "The pains in my back, sides and loins were so terrible that I often smothered a scream. Every move meant agony. My rest was broken by a troublesome weakness and the secretions seemed to burn like acid. I was in an awful condition and doctors did not seem to help. Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me from the first and soon made me a strong and healthy woman."

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

How Scarecrow Earns His Wages.

As he stands in the middle of the flat Suffolk field there is little to show that he is not the ordinary inanimate scarecrow. He stands motionless for five minutes at a time, and only when a bird is tempted by the fresh corn just appearing above the ground does he show any sign of life. But then it is that the scarecrow moves; he hits an old tin can with with the rusty handle of a shovel and frightens the birds and makes them fly quickly out of sight.

So he spends his day, this old, bent man, and at the end he is paid 18 pence. He is the village scarecrow.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Headache, Whether from Cold, Heat, Stomach, or Mental Strain. No Acetanilid or dangerous drugs. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

Average Length Of Life.

The man who lives until he is more than a century old and the child who dies in infancy are alike included in the law of averages. They balance each other's chances, as it were.

Of 100,000 people living at the age of ten, only 95,614 will live to the age of twenty-one, only 82,284 will be living at forty, only 49 will be living at ninety-six, and only 9 at ninety-seven. At thirty, the average man may take it that he has under thirty-five years to live; at forty, under twenty-eight years; at fifty, under twenty-one years; at sixty under fourteen years.

In each and all of these cases, how he lives will determine whether he will have a longer life or a shorter life, but the average will infallibly work out within a space of ninety years.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Whale Impaled On Pile Driver.

An immense blackfish or finback whale thirty feet long located itself under a pile driver at a fish trap location near the entrance to Deception Pass a few days ago. The pile was pushed clear through the huge body of the fish and was pounded into the tide lands underneath by the heavy driving hammer.

The struggles of the fish shook the pile driver so violently that the foreman fell from the second station of the driver rigging to the deck, and was rescued from drowning only by the prompt action of John Nelson working on the deck.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The winter of our discontent is made up of melancholy days.

Look out for men who are always looking out for themselves.

It takes a pretty young widow to make a man make a fool of himself.

A woman knows she has a soul because there is no proof of it.

It is better to be born plucky than rich and unlucky.

Some men have money to burn because they don't burn it.

About a vacation the most enjoyable thing is the planning thereof.

Being a good example is as dull as following one.

The soap consumption of India is one ounce a head a year.

Don't ask for a stone and expect to get bread.

We always feel sorry for a man who has to act as chaperon to a poodle dog.

Don't cultivate a taste for the affairs of your neighbors if you would be popular.

The man who acts like a millionaire is a bluffer for a millionaire never acts that way.

Won't Help.

Being of a bouyant nature won't help you any if you fall overboard.—Boston Transcript.

According to Viceroy Tuan Fang there are 1,930 opium shops in the Shanghai foreign settlements, and he wants orders from Peking to close them.

The average cost of supplying 1,000,000 gallons of water, based on the report of 22 cities, is $92. This sum includes operating expenses and interest on bonds.

A woman will acknowledge gray hairs long before she will the years that bring them.

"TWO TOPERS."

A Teacher's Experience.

"My friends call me 'The Postum Preacher,'" writes a Minn. school teacher, "because I preach the gospel of Postum everywhere I go, and have been the means of liberating many 'coffee-pot slaves.'

"I don't care what they call me so long as I can help others to see what they lose by sticking to coffee, and can show them the way to steady nerves, clear brain and general good health by using Postum.

"While a school girl I drank coffee and had fits of trembling and went through a siege of nervous prostration, which took me three years to rally from.

"Mother coaxed me to use Postum, but I thought coffee would give me strength. So things went, and when I married I found my husband and I were both coffee topers and I can sympathize with a drunkard who tries to leave off his cups.

"At last in sheer desperation, I bought a package of Postum, followed directions about boiling it, served it with good cream, and asked my husband how he liked the coffee.

"We each drank three cups apiece, and what a satisfied feeling it left! Our conversion has lasted several years and will continue as long as we live, for it has made us new—nerves are steady, appetites good, sleep sound and refreshing."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Cost of Hauling Crops.

Inquiries conducted in over one thousand counties of the United States by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the average length of haul of crops over country roads is 12.1 miles, the average weight of the load 2002 pounds and the average cost per mile 25.2 cents, or about $3 per load, the figures being based on cost of labor, feed and wear.

The Work Horse.

The work horse should be supplied with about two pounds of provender for each one hundred pounds of weight. Of this from ten to eighteen pounds (according to the severity of the labor performed), should be grain in some form. The heavy feeding should come at night, after the long day's work is over and when the animal has time for masticating and digesting his food.—American Cultivator.

Changing Crops and Pig Growing.

There have been much changing about of farm operations this spring. Many good busines farmers, who have precise methods in carrying on their affairs, have been adritt this spring and are breaking up their systems. Many got badly hurt in feeding hogs and sheep, and have turned grain raisers, with not a pig on the farm. We appreciate that it takes nerve to stick by a losing game; but, it looks very foolish to turn from any special line of work, because prices are against it for one season. The hog raiser and feeder cannot lose money very long, on account of low prices. The market usually swings back before another crop is ready to go. Stick to your live stock. If feed is high, stand by your stock and use closer methods in feeding. The man who lost his nerve and has not a nice bunch of spring pigs out in the clover pasture now, will be the first one to take up the old brood sow next fall.—Indiana Farmer.

Fertilizers and Crops.

For centuries man has known that he cannot successfully grow crops of the same kind in the same fields without heavy additions of fertilizer. The idea was that the crops removed from the soil certain elements in it, which had to be made good from the fertilizers. Since different crops take different substances from the field a "rotation of crops" was established by which each field produced a succession of different crops. Recent experiments, however, go to show that in most soils there are food materials enough for many crops of the same kind but that the reason plants can not make use of them is that the roots of each crop leaves in the soil something which prevents the roots of similar plants from growing there. By the addition of fertilizers succeeding crops are able to rid themselves of these harmful substances and here is found the reason for fertilizing the land. A rotation of crops contributed to the same end by allowing time, between two crops of the same kind, for the harmful sunstances to disappear. —From the American Botanist, Joliet, Ill.

Hog Cholera.

Telling hog cholera is not a very difficult task. There are first seen the signs of fever, shivering, unwillingness to move, more or less loss of appetite, elevation of temperature which may reach 106 to 107 degrees. The animals appear stupid and dull, and have a tendency to hide in the litter or bedding and remain covered by it. The bowels may be normal or constipated at the beginning of the attack, but later there is generally a diarrhoea, abundant, exhausting, and persisting to the end. The eyes are at first congested and watery, but soon the secretion thickens, becoming yellowish, accumulates in the angles and gums the lids together. The breathing is more rapid than usual and may be oppressed and labored in the later stages. There is a cough, which, however, is not very frequent, and generally heard when the animals are driven from their bed. It may be a single dry cough, or it may be prolonged. The skin is often congested and red over the abdomen, on the inner surface of the limbs, and under surface of the neck and on the ears. The color varies from a pinkish red to a dark purple. An eruption is sometimes seen, which leaves crusts or scabs of various sizes over the skin. There is rapid loss of flesh, the animal grows weak, stands with arched back and the abdomen drawn up. It walks with a tottering, uncertain gait. There is less and less inclination or ability to move, and the weakness and exhaustion increases until death results. —Geo. H. Rommell, in Farmers' Advocate.

What a Farm Dairy Does.

Mr. Jno. McLennan, of New York, contributes an interesting article to the Rural New Yorker on how he recovered the fertility of a rundown farm of 56 acres, 40 acres of which he has under cultivation. The first year he plowed it 10 inches deep and brought new elements of fertility to the surface. He hauled all the manure sweepings of Syracuse to his farm and spread it on it by way of an Erie canal boat. The first year with this preparation of the soil he grew 1,800 bushels of oats of 40 pounds to the bushel, then he built a silo and went into the dairy business, after planting 800 fruit trees. He now maintains 43 pure bred Holstein cows, and grows enough feed on the 40 acres to maintain them and the horses necessary to work the farm, and next year will increase his cow herd to 50. He sells his milk from the farm and some potatoes and has sold $2,300 worth of stock since first of October last year. He gets about $100 worth of milk and sells that from the herd each month, and raises his best calves. He says with alfalfa he can grow three crops a year on his land now.

To use his own words: "I keep stock that would tax the capacity of the ordinary 150 acre farm, and do it with half the plowing, harrowing, seeding and cultivation. I grow upon one acre nearly or quite as much as is ordinarily grown upon three." And every year his income is increasing from this 40 acres under cultivation. He says that with such farming as he is doing this country can maintain 300,000,000 as easily as 80,000,000 people. His chief industry now is the dairy and milk business, by which he manages to return fertility to the farm

Poultry and Agriculture.

Director A. G. Gilbert, in treating the subject of poultry in its relation to the agriculturist, in a paper read before the Ontario Agricultural Union said: In relation to the agriculturist, poultry occupies the position of an undeveloped mine of wealth. The farmer asks the reason for its value. The answer is, because for the capital invested there is nothing about the farm that, with proper management, will return so great a profit. It is the only department of the farm that will utilize what might be waste, and give in return for it: 1. The egg, representing cash at all times. 2. The young, which are revenue producers in three to five months. 3. The valuable manure. 4. The body of the hen, which will bring a fair price after rearing several breeds of chickens and laying a large number of eggs.

It seems to make no difference with poultry whether they are housed beneath the slate roof of a pretentious building or in a deserted pigpen, so long as they are kept dry, fairly warm, and well attended. The farmer inquiries: What percentage of profit may I expect? In answer, I quote from an author of twenty-five works on poultry. He says: "One dollar per hen profit, where large flocks are kept is a very good profit, that is about 100 percent on the investment. In smaller flocks, two and even three dollars per hen is realized. But such prices are the exception and not the rule."

You tell a farmer that there is money in poultry and he replies: "There may be, but it takes a lot of knowledge and work to get it out of them." It takes intelligence and trouble to look after any department on the farm. The man who invents a business that will make money for him while he sits down and looks at it, will be the richest man the world has ever produced.

Farm Notes.

Feeding chickens decayed or spoiled meat, is said to be a prolific cause of "limber-neck."

Stale bread soaked in milk until soft and then sueezed sufficiently dry to be crumbly makes a good feed for little chicks.

Scalded bran is a good feed for hens; it contains mineral matter which they need and in which many grains are deficient.

A few drops of turpentine mixed with cornmeal and fed occasionally to young chicks, is said to be a good prevention for gapes.

The balancing up of the profit and loss sides in the poultry yards depends altogether upon the summing up of the little things.

Scattering the grain food among the straw and chaff, always on the floor of the pens, keeps the poultry, especially the young ones active.

If the droppings are allowed to accumulate the odors that arise are unwholesome in the extreme and will cause roup as well as other diseases.

Ducks grow very rapidly, and one engaged in the duck business can turn his money over quickly if he will go into the business in a systematic manner.—Former's Home Journal.

Carried the Habit Too Far.

American travellers in Europe find a great deal of trouble with the omnipresent need of tipping those, from whom they expect any service, however slight. They are very apt to carry it much too far, or else attempt to resist it altogether. There is a story told of a wealthy but ostentatious American in a Parisian restaurant.

As the waiter placed the order before him he said in a loud voice: "Waiter, what is the largest tip that you ever received?"

"One thousand francs, monsieur."

"Eh bien! But I will give you 2,000," answered the upholder of American honor, and then in a moment added:

"May I ask who gave you the 1,000 francs?"

"It was yourself, monsieur," said the obsequious waiter.

Of quite an opposite mode of thought was another American visiting London for the first time. Goaded to desperation by the incessant necessity for tips, he finally entered the washroom of his hotel, only to be faced with a large sign, which read:

"Please tip the basin after using."

"No!" said the Yankee, turning on his heel, "I will go dirty first.—Youth's Companion.

Planting Fifty Thousand Trees.

Following the policy of reforesting the State, which prompted the enactment of a law by the last Vermont Legislature, providing for the yearly distribution of seedlings and transplants, the State forestry department has begun its annual work and almost 50,000 young trees are ready to be placed in the ground. This is considerably more than were distributed last year and the entire amount which will be planted this spring is the product of Vermont nurseries. Last year, the first year of distribution, the State forestry was obliged to draw upon the reserve stock of the New York nursery for a large portion of the trees distributed, but besides returning these, 50,000 young trees were found to be matured sufficiently for planting this season. The seedlings planted consist largely of white pine, white Scotch pine and red pine are also much used. Practically the entire supply is composed of coniferous trees. —Boston Transcript.

An Electric Rat Killer.

An electric rat killer is the latest means designed for slaughtering rodents. Recently it was tried in Trieste, France, and it is claimed that it produced good results.

The "killer" is made so that it can be lowered into drains and other infested places. It consists of a shallow tray, with the bottom lined with closely spaced metal points alternately connected to the positive and negative terminals of a high tension electric circuit. The animals are promptly electrocuted as they step on the points in attempting to reach the bait. The apparatus destroys only rats and similar vermin, and it is affirmed there is no risk to cats and other domestic animals.—Philadelphia Press.

TIMELY RECIPES

RHUBARB MARMALADE.

When rhubarb is plentiful, a good preserve may be made by adding one grated pineapple and five pounds of sugar to five pounds of rhubarb. Place in preserving kettle on back of range until sugar is dissolved, then allow it to cook moderately for one hour. Pour into jars and seal.—Good Housekeeping.

TURKEY STUFFING.

Boil sweet potatoes with skins on until tender, then peel and mash. To each pint add one teaspoon salt, three shakes pepper, two tablespoons butter, three tablespoons sweet cream, one teaspoon sugar, one cup pecan nuts, chopped fine. Mix and fill turkey, but do not stuff too full. —New York World.

SOUTHERN POTATO SALAD.

Cut up as many cold boiled potatoes as desired with a generous amount of onions cut up fine and one or two stalks of celery cut up fine; mix all together into a large bowl. Cut up one pound of bacon in cubes and fry nice and brown. While that is frying mix one teaspoon of salt, one of mustard and one heaping tablespoon of sugar; mix with half a cup of warm water and add to bacon and fat; then add one cup of cider vinegar and mix with bacon, fat and all. Then pour over potatoes, onions and celery.—New York World.

PERFECT RICE.

Few housewives understand how to cook rice so that it puffs into a snowy mass, each kernel distinct. I have found a way. First wash it thoroughly through several cold waters, rubbing the kernels between the hands. This is to remove all the loose flour on the outside of the grains. After the water runs clear, turn the rice into a colander, and drain; then put it into a deep stew pan, allowing one quart of boiling water to a cup of washed rice. Add a teaspoonful of salt, and allow it to come to a good boil. Cook steadily for twenty minutes, lifting the rice occasionally with a fork to prevent its sticking. Shake the kettle also for the same purpose, but never stir or mash with a spoon. Take it from the fire, pour off the water if any is left, and place it on the back of the stove, in the oven, or even over a pot of hot water until it finishes swelling. Cooked in this way you will find the rice plump, light and white, each grain distinct and separate.—New York Globe.

HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

Put small orange and small onion beside duck while roasting to improve flavor.

To successfully bake a pie crust without its filling, line it with a paraffin paper and fill with uncooked rice.

Enameled ware that become burned or discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with coarse salt and vinegar.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water will make rice white and keep the grains separate when boiled.

If eggs are to be boiled hard have the water boiling when the eggs are dropped in. This will prevent the yolks from turning dark.

Warm your discolored earthenware or granite baking dishes well, then rub them with damp cornmeal. It cleans without scratching.

More coal is burned than necessary by not closing the dampers when the fire is not being used. In the same way gas is wasted or any kind of coal.

Never keep a person that has fainted in an erect or sitting position. Let him or her lie down and they will usually come out of the faint without further assistance.

In putting on the bands to skirts make them long enough to turn in about an inch. Make the buttonhole in this, and being doubly strong it will not pull out.

When the pretty bunches and baskets of sweet-scented grass begin to lose their fragrance, plunge them for a moment into boiling water and they will be again as aromatic as when first gathered. Dried lavender may be similarly treated.

For warmed over boiled potatoes, cut them into dice and put into a buttered baking dish in alternate layers with grated cheese, bits of butter, pepper and salt. When the dish is full sprinkle the top with grated cheese, turn over it a cupful of milk or cream and bake for half an hour.

In camp or at home, when the fire is slow of starting because of lack of shavings or otherwise, cut into some of the kindlings, making little slivers without separating the latter from the sticks. If the kindlings happen to be damp on the outside, the cuts will expose little dry places to the flame.

A Queer Labor-Saving Device.

Many Western railroads have dirt-ballasted tracks, on which weeds grow luxuriantly. It has been necessary to employ as many as sixteen men to cut the weeds along one mile of track (If it was desired to have it done at as rapid a rate as one mile a day); but the Union Pacific now uses a gasoline weed-burner which is capable of doing as much work as 320 men; that is, it burns twenty miles a day. The device is mounted on trucks and consists of a system of burners close to the ground, operated in much the same manner as the blowers for softening asphalt pavements. Gasoline furnishes the motive power of the car also.—Leslie's Weekly.

Advertising Reduces Cost to Readers.

A very high authority says that over five hundred millions of dollars a year are expended in the United States in advertising, over half of which sum goes to the newspapers and magazines, so reducing very largely the cost of reading matter to most people. The whole sum expended for advertising just about equals the value of last year's wheat crop.—New York American.

Tomfoolery

HABITATIONS.

I'd like to live in Germany, where dogs
are eight feet long—
They call 'em quadrupeds, but that is man-
festly wrong.
Yet they're not octopi, and this the where-
fore and the why—
They more than make up for their length
by being one foot high.

I'd love to live in Scotland, where the cuff
of Celts wear kilts,
Or in Provencal marshes, where the peas-
ants walk on stilts;
I'd like to live in England, too—but mercy,
what's the use?
Nobody'd understand my jokes—the Anglos
are obtuse!

—Cleveland Leader.

PLACED.

Knicker—"Was he among those who also spoke?"

Bocker—"No, he was among those who said in part."—New York Sun.

THEN THE SWEARS.

Nan—"What is the first thing you have to learn in playing golf?"

Fan — "The accent." — Chicago Tribune.

PARLOR CYNICISM.

"Frost has written a treatise on chelors."

"What does he call it?"

"'Lives of the Hunted.'"—Life.

A THOUGHTFUL FAMILY.

"Does your father know I love you?"

"No. Papa isn't very well, and we've kept it from him."—Harper's Weekly.

NEW OR NOTHING.

"Burroughs has a happy faculty of making new friends wherever he goes."

"He has to. He owes all the old ones."—Houston Post.

THINGS BETTER LEFT UNSAID.

Wife—"It was so thoughtful of you, my dear John, to make your will, but as you may go before me, nobody knows, what do you want to be written on your grave?"

John—"'Alone at last!'"—Alf Sloper.

UNANSWERABLE.

"Why do women enjoy weeping at a matinee?" said he.

"I don't know," answered she. "Why do men enjoy getting angry at the umpire?"—Washington Star.

HOTTER THAN HADES.

"I beg pardon," said the new arrival, "but it seems to me it's excessively warm here."

"Eh! what?" snorted Satan, "evidently you forget where your are. This place is meant to be warm."

"Quite so, but there's such a thing as overdoing it."—Baltimore American.

A REAL FIGHT.

Subbubs—"My wife and I were discussing household affairs the other night, and we got into a regular fight."

Citiman—"Really, you don't mean it?"

Subbubs — "Yes, the servant girl overheard us."—Catholic Standard and Times.

NO PLACE TO DIE.

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

A committee of citizens who wanted to boom Algiers as a health resort waited upon him.

"We want you to change your headquarters," announced they. "You're hurting business here."—Pittsburg Post.

ONLY VOLUNTARILY INERT.

Lawyer—"The defendant in this case is a lazy, worthless fellow, isn't he?"

Witness—"Well, sir, I don't want to do the man an injustice. I won't go so far as to say he's lazy, but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his victuals he would have died of a lack of nourishment fifteen years ago."—Chicago Tribune.

RUNNING INTO FLESH.

Coakley—"There's nothing like plenty of exercise to reduce one's weight."

Joakley—"But there's Skorcher; the more exercise he takes the more he runs into flesh."

Coakley—"What exercise does he take?"

Joakley—"Motoring." — Philadelphia Press.

Antiquity of the Oath.

The oath is practically as old as history itself. As far back as we can go we find some form of appeal to the forces that are stronger than man. The oath calling God to witness is, of course, much later than that made in the name of the powers of nature, fire, flood and tempest, or the ferocity of wild beasts, or the terror of the pestilence. The gesture of the raised hand and the formula, "So help me God," is of Jewish-Christian origin, although the ancient nations swore in the name of their gods.

Literature of Japan.

Japan has never produced a Shakespeare or a Milton, a Goethe or a Humboldt, a Montaingne or an Emerson, a Gibbon or a Mommsen, but despite this fact it has a very respectable literature in all of its various branches—history, poetry, geography, art, science and the novel. Education is quite universal throughout the empire, and within the past thirty or forty years the national literature has grown immensely.—New York World.

Balloonists say that birds' flight is limited to 1315 feet above the surface of the earth.

It Brings Health And Hair.

Health and happiness and new hair for the bald are sure to follow the use of his chest shield, according to the verison of H. C. Dexter, its inventor. He has just been cured of rehumatism, he declares; has felt his lungs expand and his heart leap with youth, although he is now eighty-one years old, and has grown new hair on a head that was bald.

The chest shield which resembles a baseball catcher's mask, is a structure of light wire soldered together. It is eight inches square. It has a convex curve that is 1½ inches at the greatest height and slopes gradually back to the outer rims. The framework is hung about the neck by a string of elastic and is intended to rest directly over the heart and lungs.

"Anybody," said Mr. Dexter, "can obtain benefit from this simple and valuable device. It rests next to the skin and keeps the undershirt from subsiding upon the chest in a dead sog. In this way the air circulates over the heart and lungs and imparts new life. It is economical, too, for it neither eats, drinks, nor chews tobacco. I have been working on this little invention for forty-four years, and at last I have the right shape and size."—N. Y. American.

Fooling The Ladies.

Two men were standing together in a corridor of a postoffice. One of them happened to notice that a postcard held in the fingers of the other was addressed to the holder.

"Why, what does this mean?" he asked. "Do you address letters to yourself?"

"In this case, yes," was the answer.

"That's funny."

"Well, not so very. See the other side."

He held it up, and the other side read: "Brother Blank—There will be a meeting of the I. G. O. S. B., No. 387, at the hall, the evening of October 1, to transact special business. Members not present will be fined $5. N. B. ——, secretary."

"Yes, but I don't exactly catch on," protested the innocent.

"Oh, you don't. Well, I got the cards printed myself; the society is all a myth. When I want to get out of an evening I direct one of these cards to my house, I reach home, and my wife hands it to me with a sigh. I offer to stay home and stand the fine of the first, but, of course, she won't allow that. That's all, my friend, except that the scheme is worked by hundreds of others, and our poor deluded wives haven't tumbled to it yet."—News Book.

Storing Icicles For Summer Use.

South Germans produce ice from pure water in winter. They use a large wooden framework in two stories, about six yards square and six yards high.

Each story is covered with a floor of 18 parallel beams, in the center of which a tube is incased in wood rises beyond the upper floors. This tube is connected with the water main and the water issues through a rotating disk which sends a moving spray on the beams. As the water drops from the beams icicles are formed which reach the middle floor and finally the ground. The volume of water is regulated according to the temperature of the ice.

As the ice retains the shape of isolated columns, it is broken up easily and removed. The ice is then stored for use in summer.—Chicago Tribune.

Thrill For Nitroglycerin Handler.

Fram Hall, a local oil well shooter, had a "scary" experience recently. He was carrying a can containing eight quarts of nitroglycerin past the end of a pile of casing at a drilling well just a sthe driller came from the derrick floor and stepped on a joint of the pipe.

It was balanced in the middle and his weight caused the other end to tip up, striking the bottom of the can carried by Hall. Both the men held their breaths for an instant, awaiting the explosion that they had good cause to expect would follow, but they were agreeably surprised in nothing of the kind occurring.

The tin bottom was dented, but there was enough spring in the tin to absorb the shock of the collision without disturbing to the exploding point the dangerous contents. — Oil City Derrick.

Uses Of A London Church.

The Church of All Hallows, London Wall, presents a strange appearance every morning. The building is opened early for the accommodation of girls and women who arrive in the city by the "workmen's" trains, which frequently are run at such an hour as to compel the passengers to make a long wait after arriving in the city for their places of business to open. A short service is conducted and then the congregation is permitted and even encouraged to employ themselves with needlework or with reading. The women and girls are provided with reading matter, though care is taken that it shall not be too narrow in its range.

On New England Tombstones.

There were several epitaphs which fascinated you for awhile, epitaphs like that of "Solon Tyndall, Killed by a Fall from the Main Topsail Yard of the Bark Amazon, in the Harbor of Buenos Ayres, on March 12, 1850.

He as a seaman did his duty well,
But his foot slipped and from aloft he fell,
Fell, but to rise and climb the shrouds on high,
And greet his Master with a glad "Aye, aye."

Or that which recorded the fate of "Absalom Peters, Shot in the Creek by the Explosion of his own Gun."

The Professor's Troubles.

"The numerous cases of suicide among our students lately makes a serious problem for us; especially since it is so hard to hit on a punishment that will prevent the repetition of the offense."—Simplicissimus.

In Danger.

Customer—I'd like to get shaved, but, frankly speaking, I'm a bit fuddled."

Barber—Thash all ri—so'm I."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Now We'll Have To Be Prosperous.

The representatives of some 3,000 traveling salesmen have voted and pledged their constituents to talk nothing but prosperity from now on. Everybody knows how these drummers can argue, and so a word to the wise should be sufficient. They ought to be able to accomplish more in this line than the St. Louis Prosperity Association. The country will just have to be prosperous to save itself from being talked to death.

A Part Of The Treatment.

"I believe," said Dr. John M. Kitchen, "I was the first physician in Northern Indiana to make use of chloroform. I was a young fellow, not much past 21 years old, the ink hardly dry on my sheepskin, when a man came into my office to have an aching tooth pulled out.

"I had a small bottle of chloroform, and with the hardihood of youth I made up my mind to use it. He readily went under the influence of the new anesthetic, I pulled manfully and the grinder came out. I waited, but the patient did not return to consciousness. I was badly frightened, and hastily seizing a bucket with about two gallons of water in it I poured it over him. Gasping, he came out from the influence of the chloroform. Then he wanted to know what I meant by giving him such a soaking.

"Mustering all my professional sang froid I calmly replied: 'That, sir, is part of the treatment,' and he went away, greatly to my relief, entirely satisfied."

Hicks' Capudine Cures Women's Monthly Pains, Backache, Nervousness, and Headache. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. Prescribed by physicians with best results. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

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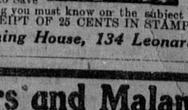

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