FARMER AND PLANTER

TO INDUCE FALL LAYING.

Feed a Variety—Not Too Much of Any One Kind.

A little care and additional attention and work with the hens on the place at this season will be well repaid. This is the beginning of the moulting, or shedding season, and a good many of the hens are not laying, and will not lay for some two or three months under the usual course of neglect and indifference on the part of their owners. And yet, it is possible to get a goodly number of fall eggs, if we will go at it right.

To induce fall laying, the hens should have a variety of foods—not al great deal of any one kind, but, a little of several kinds. For this purpose, all the waste of the kitchen and the dining-room should be saved and given to them. The best plan is to have a good sized pot handy, and throw all scraps into it. Let it sit at the back of the kitchen stove; and at the close of either the breakfast, or mid-day meal, put some oats, or wheat in it too, with water, and soak all together. It will not take long to do it, and then when cooled off some, call up the hens and give it to them. It will start them to singing and running about in a happy way, and soon also start them to the nest and keep some of them laying all through the autumn and fall.

In addition to the eggs this system will bring, it will also keep the hens healthy and vigorous and enable them to shed and reclothe themselves in near feathers earlier than otherwise.

Take Your Eyes to the Cornfield.

This is the time to selet the seed corn in the field, provided it has not already been attended to. It has been fully demonstrated that varieties bearing two or more ears to the stalk will yield more corn per acre than varieties bearing only one ear to the stalk. At the Edgecombe Test Farm last year there was a difference at the rate of about twenty-nine bushels per acre in the yield of different varieties of corn, and the yield at the other Test Farm of different varieties bore about the same ratio to each other. These facts should impress us with the importance of seed selection.

In field selection, we advise taking for an ideal a strong, vigorous, symmetrical stalk, not too high, bearing two or more good well-shaped ears, some four or five feet from the ground, and that have medium shanks so as to permit the ears to turn down and shed the rain. We do not advise selecting ears that stand upright so as to permit the rain to run in and cause the grain to rot, neither do we advise the long shank so often seen in corn. A medium between the two extremes is best. Use care in selecting, for if one selects only a dozen or two stalks in a day and the stalks so selected are of the ideal type for planting a seed plat, it will be time well spent. Make a start on such selection this month.

The Farm Needs Sheep.

A farmer who has long been keeping sheep and has observed their habits of feeding says:

"Sheep are oftentimes spoken of as a nuisance by some people, but wise land owners give them credit as being great renovators of run-down and worn out farms and even call thef fertility conservers.

"They are the latter, and more, too. The life and habits of sheep make them not only conservers of fertility, but distributors of it where most needed, if given an opportunity. Though sheep are averse to water and always seek an elevation for their resting place, they do like the succulent growth, even though it be weeds, found in the lowland of a field or pasture which has been enriched by washings from the higher surrounding land.

"These two peculiarities of sheep once came under very particular observation. When I turned some sheep into a clover field they at once sought out the spots where the clover did not catch and eagerly devoured any weeds or pigeon grass that had taken possession of the spaces. They then sought the weeds and succulent grass in the low places and runs in the fields, leaving the clover on the high land, where most needed to enrich the soil, untouched, only touching this grass when practically everything else had been eaten.

"More than this, when night came the sheep sought the higher portions of the field for their resting place and their droppings there deposited the fertility gathered during the day from the lower land, thus conveying back what had been washed away through the process of nature and cultivation. A farm upon which sheep are kept ought to be not only fertile, but also evenly fertile.

Gathering and Saving Cotton.

While it is well to pick the cotton as rapidly as is necessary, we should not do that at the expense of everything else; and especially do we advise against the custom of picking and ginning immediately. It will be far better to let the cotton lie in hulk for some time before ginning, provided the seed cotton is dry when picked. No gin can make its best turn-out either in quality or quantity on green cotton. Again, when cotton is ginned, put it under cover.

Bees make the quality of their honey according to the kind of food or flowers from which it is procured. Good authorities on bee culture state that when bees are fed scorched honey the honey in the comb did not differ therefrom. The same result occurred when granulated honey was fed to the bees. Honey can therefore be assimilated in the combs. Glucose, when fed to bees, is deposited in the comb as glucose, and it has long been known that certain flowers produce honey of a superior quality to that derived from others.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

The Power to Get the Most Out of a Farm With Least Energy.

The farmer may not crave political or social power, but if he is a man of ordinary ambitions he craves the power to succeed in his business. It takes power to succeed at farming. It used to be said that when a boy wasn't good for anything else that he'd make a farmer. "It takes brains to be a merchant, doctor, or preacher, but farmer—why anybody can farm!" But times have changed, and farming successfully on high priced land is no snap. The brains necessary to well manage a farm would make for success anywhere after sufficient experience were gained to "know the rope."

But it is astonishing that so many farmers are content to go along in such a reckless and unprofitable way. They never have a definite knowledge of their business operations. They know not whether it is the cows or pigs that are carrying the mortgage, whether it is the sheep or the chickens or the cornfield that is failing to pay expenses. They feed timothy hay because they have it, and they have it because it is easier to cure than clover, and know not that there is a better feed than timothy and a better crop for the soil.

The shackles of ignorance is holding many a man down. Knowledge is the power that can set free. It isn't enough to know how to hold a plow straight. He must know why he plows, when best to plow, how best to do for a particular crop or season. It is not enough that he know how to milk a cow. He must know how to feed her so she will do her best, and he must know how to breed her so she will perpetuate a better race than her own, he must know whether she is worth keeping at all or not.

It isn't enough to know how many pecks to sow of grain, but how to combat the fungous and insect pests that lessen the yield. He must know what one of a great many varieties of these grains is best adapted to his farm.

Knowledge is power—the power to get the most out of a farm with the least expenditure of vital energy, the least waste, and the greatest net profits per acre.—Successful Farming.

For Cotton Select Prolific Stalks.

In selecting cotton seed we should, in North Carolina, have especial regard to earliness. An extra large boll is usually an indication of a late maturing cotton, and is apt to be long-jointed. We need in this climate a bushy, short-jointed cotton of a prolific character, and we should have marked the plants that come nearest to our ideal cotton plant before any picking has been done, always selecting from plants of the best habit and those that open earliest, selecting only the first picking for seed. The later pickings may make just as good and prolific plants, but the chances are that in the matter of earliness the seed from the first picking will be best.

Do not take this cotton to the gin, but have a little hand gin at home to prevent getting the seed mixed with every one else's cotton. Then next spring plant a patch especially for seed and continue the selection. Make a careful selection the first time even if you only get seed enough to plant the seed patch. Every season you will get closer to the ideal cotton plant, and every season your neighbors will be taking more and more interest in your cotton. Cotton is a plant that responds to careful seed selection very quickly, and on the other hand runs back very quickly when carelessly selected. The King Cotton for a year or so was a very uniform cotton, but of late it is hard to find a field of King Cotton that is at all of the original strain.

The time to begin the improvement of one's corn or cotton is in the spring, and then study the crop all through the season, detassel all inferior and barren stalks of corn, and thin out the long-legged cotton before it has a chance to distribute its pollen through the agency of the bees.

Hints About Making Good Hay.

Haymaking claims the attention of farmers just now and should be pushed with all possible vigor. The high prices that have prevailed should stimulate hay making.

Crab grass is allowed to go to waste that could be made into a fine quality of hay if cut at the right time and properly cured. Comparatively few of our farmers cut crab grass as early as it should be cut to make the best quality of hay. It should not be allowed to stand until the seed are ripe, nor should it be allowed to lie in the sun after it is cut until it is sun-killed before cocking or stacking. Cut when the seed are in the milk or dough state, permitted to take the sun a day, then cocked and cured in the cock, it makes a hay about equal to timothy hay.

The fact that it has been demonstrated by good farmers that oats can be raised more cheaply than corn should stimulate oat growing. With this crop, as with wheat, the land should be well prepared, and only good seed should be used. For oats, sow two bushels of seed per acre of some good winter variety.

Rye is another crop that should receive more attention than we are giving it. Almost any land will grow some rye, but the better the land the more rye we will get.

A small herd can be fed "over the fence" in the pasture, small patches of soiling crops being grown near by for this purpose. Where this practice is followed, the forage should be well scattered on clean ground, so that every cow has a chance to get her share. With herds of ten or more cows, it is generally more satisfactory to feed them in the barn.

The question of success in getting winter eggs depends very largely on our action, on our management at this time.

ADVICE TO VICTIMS

TELLS READERS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AT HOME.

Directions to Mix a Simple Preparation and the Dose to Take—Overcomes Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

There is so much Rheumatism everywhere that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

THEY WON'T SHUT DOORS.

And They Will Ride Backward, Reports a Traveler of Englishmen.

Travelers returning from England tell of two habits of the people of that country which impressed them. One is the average Englishman's aversion to shutting the door behind him.

"I don't know how it is in the English houses," remarked one who returned recently from abroad, "for I was not in one of them, but I stayed in a hotel in London where there were a good many English people, and a dozen times daily I had to get up and shut a door to keep the draught away.

"It didn't make any difference whether it was a servant or a guest who went through, the door was left open. This was in the spring of the year, too, when the weather was chilly. I noticed the same thing in railway coaches and hotels of smaller towns."

The other English peculiarity is a preference for riding backward on trains. The Englishman will make for the seat with its back to the engine every time, plant himself down in it with every evidence of comfort and look wonderingly at anybody who picks out a seat facing the direction the train is going. Not once did one American traveling in England see a native choose a seat facing the front of the train unless there were no other seats.

A Wonderful Thing.

Mr. Brown had just had a telephone connection between his office and house and was very much pleased with it, says the Home Magazine.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you."

Brown (speaking through the telephone)—My friend Smith will dine with us this evening.

"Now listen and hear how plain her reply comes back."

Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness:

"Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."

The Dinner Muldoon Serves.

A certain Gotham dining establishment features what it claims to be a replica of the spread regularly served at the White Plains "gym" made famous by the recent medicine ball test taken by Secretary of State Elihu Root. Boasting the caption "Muldoon's Vegetarian Dinner," the course in detail consists of fried sweet potato, egg plant, succotash, stewed tomatoes, cauliflower, bread and butter. It is said that when the sponsor of this meal bearing his name was a member of the "Finest," and was jocularly known as "Muldoon, the Solid Man," he adhered to the regimen above described.

TAKE THEM OUT

Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do; either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it.

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college.

"Father and Mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights and got very thin, and looked care worn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

BACK GAVE OUT.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and a Typical Cure.

Mrs. Chloe Page of 510 S. Pitt Street, Alexandria, Va., says: "My back hurt me terribly. I had sharp, shooting pains, changing to a dull, dragging ache. I could not stand for any length of time and my back hurt me when I sat down. My feet and ankles were badly swollen every evening, and my stomach was out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of these troubles in 1902, and for five years I have had no return."

All dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ranchman's Novel Courtship.

Louis L. Kramer came all the way from Yuma, Cal., to marry a girl he had never seen. The bride was Miss Flora Weise, a pretty young woman of Tazewell county.

The groom wrote to his aunt here, Mrs. Patterson, to put him in communication with a girl who would make him a good wife, as he was lonely on his ranch in Colorado. Mrs. Patterson recommended Miss Weise, a neighbor's daughter, and correspondence was begun.

The girl was taken with the romance of the affair and when photographs were exchanged and proved satisfactory a proposal quickly followed. An acceptance was written and then Kramer came east to claim his bride. The marriage was celebrated the day after his arrival and the couple departed immediately afterward for Yuma.—Denver News.

A Standard Measure.

After being ten years in the making there has just been deposited in the government standard weights and measures strong room a new standard yard measure. It is made of 90 parts of platinum and ten of iridium, which when combined are not upset by either heat or cold. After the elaborate marking it was submitted to a number of tests, coming through all with high honors. Every year of the next ten years it will be examined, and if it varies by the millionth part of an inch it will be consigned to the rubbish heap, otherwise it will become a standard.—London News.

Had Tried It.

"You ought to wear glasses. They'll save your eyes," said his friend.

"Nuttin' in it," contemptuously answered Bill de Bruiser. "I t'ought dey would meself wunst, an' I put on a pair when I heerd a big chap wuz layin' fur me. It's agin de law, ye know, to hit a man wid glasses on 'im. Well, sir, de big chap happened along. He reached over, lifted dem glasses off me face, an' den he bunged me eyes up, good an' proper."

An Ambition.

"So you want to become an ambassador," exclaimed the man of power.

"Yes," replied the opulent person.

"I thought you were devoted to your automobile. When did you become interested in diplomacy?"

"I'm not especially interested in diplomacy. What I want is to get some position where I'll have government protection against arrest for violating the speed regulation."

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's 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.

The man who thinks he is weighty because he is wordy usually is short weight when it comes to works.

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

Recent Attempts to Tabulate the Beasts That Perish.

Every now and then some naturalist endeavors to make an approximate numerical count of known animal species. This kind of attempt is surely not without interest, but it must be acknowledged that its results are very uncertain. We are far from knowing all species, and there is yet a delightful prospect ahead for those who love systematic zoology and for zoologists who bestow mutual honors by giving each other's names to some animal hitherto unknown.

As Nurmann remarked to a recent meeting of naturalists at the museum, to which he presented his "Catalogues Mammalium," the species of rodents known in 1880 were only 970 in number; now they are 1,900. The number has thus, at least, doubled in 27 years. The number of living species of this creature now known is about 1,500, divided among 160 genera. This family is the most numerous of the class of mammalia.—Wissen fur Alle.

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cuticura Cures in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, O., Aug. 30, 1905."

Omissions of History.

Henry VIII. had taken another wife.

"How many does that make?" he asked his private secretary.

"Six, your majesty," answered that functionary.

"Are you sure?"

"I have kept the count correctly, your majesty."

"Well, I'll stop at that," he said.

It was with some reluctance, however, that he kept his promise by dying before he had a chance to marry No. 7.—Chicago Daily News.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
75 "Guarantee"

SEND US COON, Mink, Possum and other furs, hides, roots, etc. We charge no commission. We stand express charges on shipments of fur amounting to $10 or more. Write for tags, price lists. ST. LOUIS FUR CO. 2017 S. Main St., St. Louis.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits treated at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga., 163 N. Pryor St.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—F (1907—44) 2202.

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

ELLEN M. OLSON CLARA E. DARMSTADTER.

The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother.

The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** made from native roots and herbs, will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities. It has been thus depended upon for two generations.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and their mothers, expressing gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them, are constantly being received.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Kewanee, Ill. writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have had the best doctors in our town for my sickness and they all thought that an operation was necessary. I had headache, sideache, and my feet were so sore I could hardly stand. I took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when my periods were established and now I am perfectly well. Mama says she wont be without your medicine in the house. I have told one girl what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me and she is taking it now."

Miss Clara E. Darmstadter, of 453 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N.Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For about a year, except during the past few months, I suffered with severe pains every month, with backaches and hot flashes. I had the blues so bad that I was in despair. It is a pleasure to tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me. The change in my appearance is wonderful and I desire that this good may come to every sufferer. Any one desiring to know further details may write to me and I shall be glad to give them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs cures where others fail.

No other remedy has such a record of actual cures of female ills. 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.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

BAD BLOOD

THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterrupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matters to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

P&F BRAND

Sugar Cane Sweets

that have made Louisiana famous carry the well-known

P & F Brand

This company makes a large variety of Louisiana sugar cane syrups and molasses, all of which pass the most rigid inspection of the Pure Food and Drugs act. The P & F trade mark on the air-tight, germ-proof cans containing

Breakfast Syrup—Cerocane—Genuine Plantation—Ribbon Cane Syrup—Old Fashion Molasses

is an absolute guarantee of their purity and appetizing quality. Be sure that the P & F trade mark is on every can. Sold by all leading grocers.

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Revillon Freres, Inc.

invite trappers, collectors and shippers to send all their raw furs to Revillon. Because we are the largest manufacturers in the world we can afford to pay highest prices for all your raw skins.

Pay Highest Prices for Raw Furs

Write to us for our forecast for the coming season. It will make money for you. Don't delay, but write to-day. Address

REVILLON FRERES, Inc.
19 West 34th Street
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PILES NO MONEY TILL CURED. SEND FOR FREE BLANK. TREATISE ON SPECIAL DISEASES, WITH NAMES OF PROMINENT MEN CURED. DR. S. THORNTON & MINOR, 1030 OAK ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Terrible Fate.

There is something which will appeal to every American in the horror of a fate invoked upon Henry James, Sr., by his son, the novelist, and recorded in the letters of E. L. Godkin.

The young man had been worsted in argument, and exclaimed:

"Then may your mashed potatoes always have lumps in them!"—Youth's Companion.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Whom fortune favors the world favors.—German.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois

Undisturbed.

"Does the strike you have on hand seriously inconvenience your company?"

"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax; "on the contrary, it affords us a better excuse than usual for the bad service that is constantly complained of."—Washington Star.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Many a man would rather lie when asked for information than say: "I don't know."

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward *To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.*

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR RESTORER. PRICE, $1.00, retail.