

Nothing more quickly or certainly inspires confidence in another than the assurance that one is moderate in all things. Well-regulated lives and successful enterprises are those that are conducted upon THE SLOW-BUT-SURE PRINCIPLE.

The Wisdom of Moderation

By FRANK B. WELCH.

When the steam gauge of an engine indicates a too-high pressure, the engineer lets up a little on the safety valve—and insures the safety of the outfit by GETTING THINGS DOWN TO A NORMAL CONDITION. In the engineer's act there is a good suggestion for those persons who keep themselves under a constant strain. The danger of the practice can but be apparent to the more deliberate of mind. Something is sure to give way in time if the strain is continued. THE HURRY HABIT, LIKE THE WORRY HABIT, is hastening many thoughtless people on to untimely dissolution.

Along the highways of life should be set up like the warning signs beside the railways these admonitions: "SLOW UP!" "TONE DOWN!" "EASE OFF!"

In our business, social or domestic affairs the same rule with equal effect applies. In the endeavor to excel in any chosen calling many serious mistakes are made through excess of eagerness. If allowed to run riot THE DESIRE FOR SUPREMACY MAY OVERCOME THE SCRUPLES OF CONSCIENCE. Ambition unbribed too often gets to vaunting, and vaunting ambition presages a fall. An aspiring spirit, like a kite in the air, is not safe with a weak string—ergo: DON'T FLY YOUR KITE TOO HIGH.

"In the home life, where it should be the constant aim to preserve the equilibrium of affairs, is moderation to be especially commended. AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE IN ANY FORM there should be the strictest guard. There, where the young get their first impressions of life, THE VIRTUE OF TEMPERATENESS should be among the earliest of inculcations. Nothing in the family intercourse is more discordant or disastrous to nerve comfort than the strident voice and the forward manner. A proper observance in due season of the correctness of example will assuredly prove conducive to both harmony and comfort.

From the time the toddling infant lets go its hold upon the cradle until it totters with the weakness of age toward the tomb there is no better safeguard against the errors of life than the homely rule: "Go slow and learn to peddle."

Frank B. Welch

GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS.

Method of Forwarding and Delivering Lost Packages and How They Are Traced.

Not many persons who send packages by express have a clear idea of the details of forwarding and delivering the same and the methods employed to insure safe delivery. From Charles F. Reed, general agent of the American Express company, was obtained information of general interest in this line, states the Detroit Free Press. Nine-tenths of the packages sent out by express, he says, are gathered by the drivers, who are required to issue a receipt for each package, except in the case of large firms, for which a list of the packages is entered upon a large book. After the packages are collected they are taken to the depot office of the company, and there each package is put over the scales and weighed. An employe known as the caller calls off the packages to the way bill clerk, the names to which they are addressed, their destination and weight, and the clerk enters them on the way bill. When it comes time for the "run" to go out, the way bills are copied in a large tissue book and handed to another clerk, who checks off the shipments going on the various trains. The packages are then loaded on trucks and put into the cars by freight handlers and messengers who have charge of the cars between the different terminals. Included in the duties of the messengers is that of sorting the way bills in the cars, checking them and putting the freight off at the different stations. Arriving at their destination the way bills are again checked off by the man in charge. Then the list of packages is entered upon what is technically known as "delivery sheets," each item separately, and turned over to the driver for delivery, the driver taking a receipt from the individual addressed. If the consignee is not at home the package must be brought back by the driver. Then a postal card is mailed to the consignee, and if it is a C. O. D. package, the shipper as well as the consignee is notified.

The tracing of lost packages is an interesting phase of the business. When packages are lost it is usually due to carelessness in marking. All shipments should be marked on the

packages, because tags become easily displaced. When the address is thus lost the billing and contents must be learned, and these are then sent to the "over" and "short" department, where packages found without a mark are cared for. Sometimes it is necessary to try every town on the road to locate the destination of the lost package. Towns bearing the same name in different states often cause confusion, and in such instances when packages go astray a "flyer" is sent out to each town of the same name. Sometimes packages have two addresses, and then there are complications enough to bring gray hairs to a person not used to system.

Everything from a tack-hammer to a pile-driver is sent by express. A carload of performing elephants recently came to Detroit in that form. Some time ago a carload of lions, shipped by express from Chicago to New York, passed through Detroit. Upon opening the car to learn how the monarchs of the forest were getting along it was discovered that one of them was loose. The door of the car was hastily closed, and the express people were then confronted with the ticklish proposition of how to get his majesty back into his cage. At last a German who had been in the employ of the company a long time volunteered to enter the car. Armed with a large club he succeeded in chasing the lion to a corner, and the animal was finally imprisoned again. This, remarkable to state, was the brave German's first intimate acquaintance with the lion family.

Driving a Mill by Sound Waves. An interesting scientific toy, the action of which is explained by the theory of sound waves, has recently attracted attention in England. Mr. Bergen Davis, having observed that a small cylinder, closed at one end, if placed in a sound wave, will arrange itself perpendicular to the wave, and begin to move in the direction of its own axis, arranged four such cylinders on a rotating mill, the closed end of each following the open end of its predecessor, like the cups of an anemometer, and then placed the mill in front of an organ pipe with its axis of rotation perpendicular to the sound wave issuing from the pipe. When the organ was played the little mill rotated at a high velocity.

NO WONDER.



Tram—Loidy, will yer give me a bite? I'm hungry. Lady—No, sir. The dog is liable to have hydrophobia.



BUYING OR RENTING.

Many Excellent Reasons for Thinking the Former the Better Policy for Our Farmers.

It doesn't make any difference, whether a man has small means or can pay cash, the best policy is to buy. Every farmer is ambitious. He wants to own a farm—to have some place to call home, even if it is only 40 acres. The expenses are about equal, buying or renting. The rent amounts to as much, and often more, than the taxes, interest and repairs. The renter has more money to put into stock, but his possessions must accommodate themselves to the farm he rents, and this is often inconvenient. Or he must build extra fence, which is expensive, as the fence is useless when he moves elsewhere. Usually the renter exchanges crops and stock for money every time he moves, which is every year or two. Of course, he puts the money in the bank, and is going to save it until he can pay cash for a farm. During the year he sees something that he is very anxious to own, and as the money is easy to get, it goes. Of course he is going to have a better crop this year, and will make more on his hops, and can easily replace the money, and, more, too. It is just as easy to use it all as it is to use a little, and before the end of the year it is all gone.

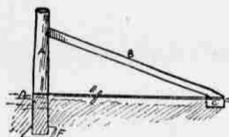
The buyer cannot do this. When he sells a crop, or a bunch of hogs, and pays the money on a farm, it is there to stay. He must deny himself many things, but he who satisfies every want will not have his labor crowned with success. Unceasing toil is the parent of success. It only takes about half of the year to raise the crop. During the other half the renter does not do enough to pay his expenses. He makes as much as a farmer while he works, but the buyer works while the renter is idle. The weeds need cutting, the fences need fixing, the fertilizers need scattering, the ditches need repairing, and many other things need to be done, so that the buyer is busy the entire year. Perhaps he has amusement, but amusement is expensive.

A farm should have a good orchard and a garden of shrubbery. Neither trees nor shrubs are costly, but the renter does not put out new ones, nor take care of those already on the farm. The renter leads an aimless, unsettled life. He has no definite end in view, and works in a haphazard, hit or miss fashion, and it usually turns out miss. The buyer knows just what he must do, and makes each day bring him nearer the goal of his ambition. Half of the secret of success lies in having a definite aim and the other in unceasing toil.—G. I. Johnstone, in N. Y. Tribune.

BRACING CORNER POST.

The Method Here Described, According to its Originator, Saves Quite a Lot of Timber.

From a point of general utility and for the saving of timber, the following described plan of bracing the corner posts of wire fences proves the best I have yet found. A is a large solid oak post set four feet in the ground. B is the brace, about 13 feet long which extends from a flat stone C to a notch near the top of the post. From a notch



BRACE FOR CORNER POST.

cut in the brace at c, place a wire around the post near the ground D, and securely splice the ends some distance from E. E is a small stick used to twist the wire. If the wire (or wires) are sufficiently strong this post will stand almost unlimited pressure. The pressure from the fence will work on the same principle as a man trying to lift himself by his boot straps. F is an anchor which I have found to be an excellent help when the string of fence is of any length. Splicing the brace wires too near E will cause them to break when twisting them. After the brace wires are twisted a stake will hold E in position until the wires become set, after which they will retain their position and show no inclination to untwist. When the brace is made too short or placed too near the top of the post, there is a tendency to draw the post out.—W. G. Ballinger, in Epitomist.

Thorough Harrowing Pays.

One tool I now use will move with a single pair of light mules 15,000 tons of earth one foot in ten hours and a few years ago I used to move the earth deeply before seeding to grass 20 or 30 times, now I move it 50 to 75 times. This is the cheapest way for me to buy fertilizer. I had five acres of plum orchard set out three years. The second and third year not a spoonful of fertilizer used, and if you will come here and see the orchard and cannot find many of the shoots grown this year seven feet, and an average growth of nearly four feet over the entire orchard this year, with nothing but intense cultivation to aid, I will give you the orchard and pay your expense both ways.—George M. Clark, in Country Gentleman.

Apples Are Easily Digested.

A good ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in 85 minutes. Besides these medicinal qualities of the apple, it has great virtue for local applications. The paring of an apple cut somewhat thick is an ancient remedy for inflamed eyes, being tied on at night when the patient goes to bed. In France a common remedy for inflamed eyes is an apple poultice, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.

Considerate Doctor. "I have been attending your wife," said the physician by way of introduction as he entered the office. "Yes? What do you find is the trouble with her?" asked the business man, looking up from his work. "Well," returned the physician, thoughtfully, "it is rather difficult to give it a name. What she needs is a change of air." "Yes?" "Oh, yes; that's it. She intimates as much herself. But before prescribing anything of that sort I thought I'd drop round and see how you are fixed financially." "I beg your pardon. I don't quite understand." "Why, I thought it would be just as well to have a little confidential chat with you before deciding whether I would recommend two weeks on a Wisconsin farm or a month at the seashore." "Thus it happened that she got two weeks on a farm and the doctor's rather stiff bill was paid without a murmur."—Chicago Post.

Indian Women Who Farm. In the Indian village on the banks of the Minnesota river, about one mile downstream from the city of Shakopee, lives a band of Dakota Indians who till the soil, make bows and arrows and moccasins, and trade with the neighboring farmers. Among the villagers are some interesting women, one of them being Mrs. Othertday, the sister of Shakopee, of Little Six, one of the most noted chiefs of the Sioux nation. The women of the Shakopee colony assist in the farming and make beautiful beadwork, which they sell at the summer resort hotels. Mrs. Othertday is a strong, well-preserved elderly woman, much looked up to by her own people and her white neighbors.—Chicago Tribune.

Purifying Water by Electricity. An electrical company engaged in the rectifying of alcohol and sirups by electricity has made some experiments in the purification of water and has discovered that even the foulest water may be made usable. The process is by the free use of ozone, which, entering into the water, cleanses it of all impurities. It has long been known that water moved at a high rate of speed clears itself or is cleared of a large amount of objectionable material. This, with the addition of the ozone, probably makes the most thorough cleansing which can be made aside from distillation.—N. Y. Ledger.

Sewell's Mistake. Helen—When Sewell and I are married, I'm to have my own way in everything. Grace—Guess you won't. "Indeed I will! That's the bargain. Don't you remember I told you he proposed to me in a rowboat, and asked if I'd float through life with him 'till that way?" "Yes." "Well, he was rowing, but I was steering."—N. Y. Truth.

A Florida Crab. There is a little purple crab along the coasts of southern Florida which seems to feed almost entirely upon the fruit of the cactus. This it so much resembles that you are suddenly surprised to see one of the succulent little balls more away from your fingers before you are aware that it is alive. Step back, and the crab will resume its place, and seem to be as curious about you as you are about him.—Philadelphia Press.

Transposed. Mrs. Scribbles—I believe the butcher is knocking at the door with his bill, Ferdinand. Scribbles—Tell him I am sorry, but I've just paid the rent and am short. Mrs. Scribbles—But it may be the landlord, Ferd. "Well, then, tell him I'm sorry, but I've just paid the butcher, and am short."—Boston Traveler.

Swordswomen. Spanish and French women of the higher class are usually expert swordswomen. They are taught to fence as carefully and accurately as their brothers, and there are numerous schools in the two countries where young women are taught not only to fence, but to handle the broadsword.—N. Y. Sun.

One Question Brings Up Another. Benny Bloodbump—Papa, what's a manatee? Mr. Bloodbump—A manatee is a sea cow, Benny. "Papa," "Well?" "Does a sea cow give salt milk?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

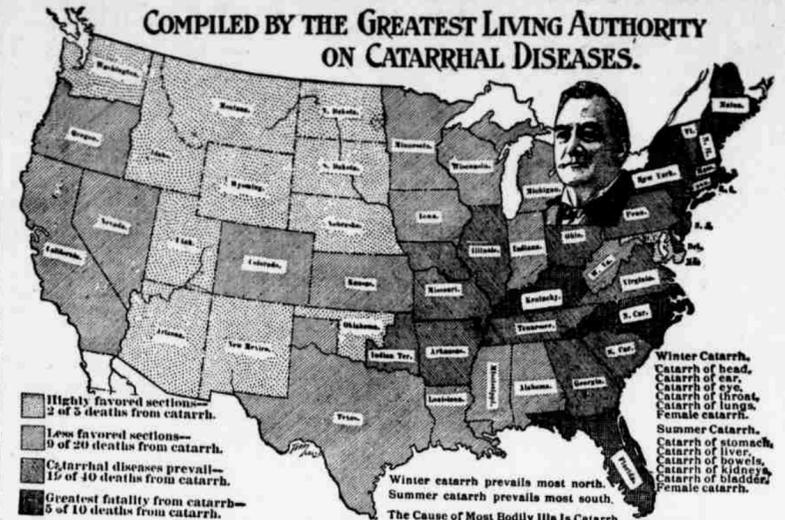
A Chimney. Dobson (eating fresh (7) trout)—Perhaps two hours ago this fish was swimming in a brook, happy, careless and free. And now— Just then his teeth struck a bit of solder. What he said then had better be imagined than described.—N. Y. Journal.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 25 @ 4 35
COTTON—Middling	12 1/2 @ 13
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 80 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87 @ 88
CORN—No. 2	65 @ 66
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess	16 00 @ 16 10
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Middling	12 1/2 @ 13
BEEF—Steers	4 25 @ 4 35
Cows and Heifers	2 75 @ 2 85
CALVES—per 100 lbs.	5 00 @ 5 10
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 00 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00 @ 4 10
FLOUR—Patents	4 00 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87 1/2 @ 88
CORN—No. 2	65 @ 66
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
WOOL—Other Grades	14 @ 24 1/2
HAY—Clear Timothy	12 00 @ 14 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	35 @ 36
PORK—Clear Rib	15 1/2 @ 16
EGGS—Fresh	22 @ 23
BACON—Standard (new)	15 30 @ 15 50
LARD—Choice Steam	10 @ 11
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	5 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 75 @ 4 85
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 50 @ 3 60
FLOUR—Winter	3 80 @ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87 @ 88
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess	15 50 @ 16 00
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75 @ 4 85
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 75 @ 4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87 @ 88
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	65 @ 66
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grades	4 15 @ 4 30
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23
HAY—Choice	15 00 @ 15 50
PORK—Short Rib Sides	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
COTTON—Middling	10 @ 11
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80 @ 80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	62 @ 64
OATS—No. 2	22 @ 23
BACON—Short Ribs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
COTTON—Middling	10 @ 11

The U. S. Census Report of Catarrh.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, late candidate for the Presidency, writes: "I have used your Peruna and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down and with nerves unstrung. I desire, also, to say that it has no evil effects." Mrs. Lockwood's residence is Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK CITY. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, of New York, says: "Peruna is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Peruna again. Mean time you might send me another bottle."

GENERAL JOE WHEELER. Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of the Santiago Campaign, in speaking of the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, says: "I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."

Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. Catarrh is a systemic disease. Peruna is a systemic remedy. Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free book.

Bloating after eating.

Heartburn, Flatulence, Belching, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Constipation are all caused by imperfect digestion.

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corrects the disorder at once. Drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the Liver and Bowels, makes you feel strong, Vigorous and Cheerful.

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GLIMPSES OF MANY LANDS.

Less than 900 white people reside in English West African colonies.

The Tyrol, following the example of Norway, is trying to encourage the winter tourist business by offering better facilities for winter sports.

Taking size into consideration, Switzerland has the biggest foreign population of any European country, 222,000 foreign residents living within her limits.

Valletta, Malta, being midway in the Mediterranean, between Gibraltar and Port Said, imports more than half a million tons of coal for the use of passing vessels.

Greenland and Iceland have the best year in the way of trade. Last year we imported goods from those two countries to the value of \$82,533 and sold them only \$520 worth in return.

FARMER FINDS A FRIEND.

Nadeau, Mich., Feb. 3rd.—Mr. Nelson De Rosier of this place, a prosperous farmer sixty years of age, has suffered for years with Kidney Trouble.

He has tried many medicines, but found nothing to relieve him until he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and he has found this remedy to be a friend indeed. He says:

"I thank God that there is one medicine in the world that does help weak and sick humanity. I would earnestly advise every one who has Kidney Trouble to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have given great satisfaction in our family."

Wherever Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used according to directions, they have not failed to cure all Kidney Troubles, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Backache.

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Will last a lifetime. Non-absorbent and Indestructible. Made in Galvanized Steel. TWENTY DOLLARS NET. W. H. MULLINS, 358 Depot St., Salem, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Sufferer. Doses Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SALZER'S Superior FODDER PLANTS
VICTORIA RAPE
About 10 million bushels of Dwarf Essex Rape in production, in vigor and nourishing quality. It makes it possible to grow winter and spring crops on all over America at 10c a bushel. It is a marvelously prolific. Salzer's catalog tells.
Giant Incarnate Clover
Produces a luxuriant crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and will hold its crop of pasture all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price per bushel, 10c.
Grass, Clovers and Fodder Plants
Our catalogue is full of thoroughly tested farm seeds such as Thousand Headed Kale, Thousand Headed Kale, etc. Catalog alone 4 cents for postage.
Salzer's Grass Mixtures
Yielding 6 tons of magnificent hay and an endless amount of pastureage on any farm in America.
Bromus Inermis—6 tons of Hay per Acre
The great grass of the country, growing wherever soil is found. Our great catalogue, worth \$100 to any who will send American gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples. Reply to Dept. 10 cents postage. Catalog alone 4 cents for postage.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

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