A MAGNIFICENT WOMAN

Holds Up Peruna as the Ideal Remedy For Female Catarrh.

Mrs. Clara Makemer.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes the following letter from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago:

"Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility, a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia.

"I have used it in cases of female irregularities and weak nerves common to the sex, and have found it most satisfactory."

From early girlhood to the end of the child-bearing period few women are entirely free from some degree of catarrh of the pelvic organs.

With Peruna the thousand and one ailments dependent upon catarrh of the pelvic organs can be wholly averted.

"Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A Thrifty Damsel.

A spirit of thrift was shown by a young woman who entered a car with sundry boxes and bundles. Another young person came in at the next station and recognized her.

"Oh, my, who is to be married?"

"Nobody; and me last of all."

"Then what are the flowers for?"

"A funeral; our teacher died, and we girls put together to get this wreath."

"Poor thing; did she know she was going to die?"

"I don't think so;" then, after a pause, she added, cheerfully: "but she does by this time," all being said in the most unconscious way.

"How much was the wreath?"

"Two dollars and sixty cents. I only had two-twenty-five."

"Did you pay the difference?"

"Dear, no. I made him give it to me for two dollars, so I saved my own quarter I put in, but I'm going to make the girls think I paid two-sixty."

"Well, that's right; the wear and tear is worth a quarter, surely."—Detroit Free Press.

Just Wrath.

"Fine lot of guys they are," said the alderman, "to be calling me dishonest. I never took a cent of pay from anyone that I didn't render value received."—Indianapolis Journal.

A New Standard for Art.

Mrs. Oldschool—I can't see anything beautiful in that Secession vase of yours.

Mrs. Newrich—Why, my dear, there are over 60 of the loveliest dollars we ever had in it.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Longevity and Content.

Lazy people are criticised a good deal, but they generally lead long and happy lives.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE KY. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. NEW YORK N.Y.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Juniper Kidney Tea

Is wonderfully successful in curing all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brick Dust Deposits, etc., and cures children of bed-wetting. Price 25 cents. For sale by all dealers and agents, or mailed direct, prepaid, on receipt of price. JUNIPER REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

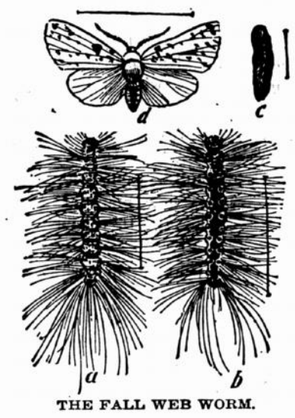
25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE FARMING WORLD

THE FALL WEB WORM.

Fire and Paris Green Combined Usually Are Effective in Annihilating This Pest.

The Latin name of this worm is Hyphantria cunea. The Colorado Experiment station gives the following description of this insect: This is a yellowish or brownish caterpillar with a black head that forms a large, loose web or tent in a great variety of trees, beginning to appear about the 1st of July and continuing through the summer. The larvae are rather sparsely covered with long hairs that are whitish or yellowish in color, with occasional black ones for variety. This insect is readily distinguished from the Tent caterpillar in habits, as the larvae of the fall web worm form a very loose tent with which they inclose the leaves upon which they feed, and they do not appear until the Tent caterpillars have nearly or quite disappeared. In the illustration "a" and "b" are full-grown larvae showing light and dark forms—"c" is the chrysalis; "d" is the moth, showing dark spots. All are some enlarged. The lines show the actual length. Usually the moths are entirely white.



THE FALL WEB WORM.

Remedies.—If the webs are noticed when small they should be cut out and the larvae destroyed. If the web has become large, inclosing many branches of the tree, it may be better to burn out the web with a torch. Where there is no danger of poisoning fruit, paris green may be sprayed or dusted upon the foliage immediately surrounding the web. These leaves will soon be inclosed for food and the worms eating them will die.—Farmers' Review.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

Experiments at the Nebraska Station Conclusively Prove That It Is Best for Corn.

A test of the relative values of deep and shallow cultivation of corn at the Nebraska experiment station developed beyond doubt the superiority of the latter method. Four acres of land were divided into tracts of one acre each, and each tract was cultivated with a different cultivator, the same one being used on each throughout the summer. The same number of cultivations were given in each case. In the fall the corn was picked from each acre and weighed. The yield was as follows:

Method of cultivation.	Yield per acre.
Deep cultivation	59 bushels
Shallow cultivation	68 bushels
Shallow cultivation	69 bushels
Shallow cultivation	69 bushels

The land receiving shallow cultivation was stirred to a depth of three inches, that receiving deep cultivation to a depth of six inches. Shallow cultivation for corn possesses two advantages over the other method. In the first place, by stirring the soil to a depth of only three inches the air does not penetrate so deeply, and it does not dry out to such a depth. A study of the roots of the corn plant shows that many of them would naturally grow within three or four inches of the surface, but when the upper layer of soil is dry they cannot obtain any nourishment from this portion of the ground.

Another injury to the corn crop from deep cultivation is the tearing out of the corn roots by the cultivator shovels. By pruning these roots the inability of the plant to secure nourishment is greatly hindered and the crop injured thereby. It is very important that the cultivation should be sufficiently frequent to prevent a hard crust from remaining on the ground any length of time.—Farm, Stock and Home.

HINTS FOR SHEPHERDS.

The mistake must not be made in having the ram and ewe over-fat, but in good thrifty condition.

The sheep is the greatest scavenger of the farm. A small flock is of great value on any farm for this purpose alone.

Money is not at as great a risk in a sheep as in other farm animals, for, should he die, we can "take it out of his hide."

The flock will gather quantities of nutritious food on the stubble and cornfields in the fall after the crops have been harvested.

Roots must enter largely in the ration for fattening sheep. They save grain and produce a superior quality of mutton.—Farm Journal.

Increasing the Manure Supply.

Never enough manure is made upon the farm to meet all the needs of the soil. Where the farmer lives near a city or town he can often get fresh manure for the hauling or a little more. It is always safe to go on the principle, in getting strange stable manure, that it is full of weed seeds, and to adopt measures to kill them. Compost such manure in flat piles, mixing with it a considerable quantity of unslaked lime. As soon as the pile is made soak it thoroughly and cover it with a blanket of dirt three or four inches thick, slapping it down with a spade. The lime will immediately slake, generating a heat which will kill the seeds, the dirt covering keeping the heat confined.—Guy E. Mitchell, in Farm and Fireside.

A WORD ABOUT QUEENS.

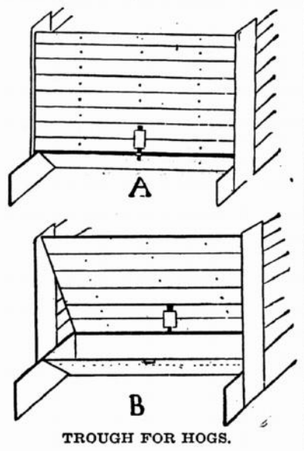
Every Colony of Bees Should Receive a New One Before the Principal Flow Begins.

The bright apiarist requeens colonies of bees almost every year. While queens may live three or four years, and in some case even five years, yet they outlive their usefulness and are not near so prolific the second year as they are the first and seldom prove profitable the third year of their lives. It is true there are some exceptions, but the above is the general rule. Old queens usually quit laying eggs entirely at the close of the honey season during the fore part of the summer, and even if the honey flow continues well on in summer they will check up on egg production. While good young queens lay more eggs during the honey season than old ones, they continue to lay eggs all summer to some extent and in autumn months brood will be found in their combs, hence such colonies are in the best condition to successfully go through the winter, and always come out stronger in the spring. Old queens are more inclined to swarm, and will deposit eggs in the queen cell cups even when the colony is by no means strong enough. The result is that the colony will cast small swarms if allowed to swarm at all, and if prevented by the usual method of removing the queen cells the old queen seems to pout about it and persists in starting more queen cells and also seems to make a specialty of the queen cell business, neglects laying generally, and the result is a colony that will store but little if any surplus honey. Much larger crops would be the result if each colony of bees were to receive a newly hatched and fertile queen in the early spring and before the principal flow began. This method of management would in great measure prevent swarming and also add to the number of bees in the hive, which is the two prime requisites in the production of large honey crops. No queen over two years old should be retained in a hive and it will be better still to requeen every year, even if the queens have to be purchased at one dollar each, which is the usual price of them, but it is much cheaper for everyone who keeps bees to rear their own queens, which may readily be done even with a few hives of bees. Some queens are far superior to others and at the same time may be of the same race or variety.—A. H. Duff, in Prairie Farmer.

CONVENIENT TROUGH.

An Idea from Denmark Which Could Be Utilized to Advantage by American Farmers.

Getting swill into a pig trough is generally somewhat difficult, as the hogs can hardly ever be kept out until it is filled. For over 20 years Danish farmers have used a device that renders filling the trough an easy matter. The front of the pen is arranged in the shape of a swinging-door suspended from the top, and placed in either of the two positions represented in the accompanying figures, A and B. After the door has been opened (toward the back), (Fig. B), the trough is filled, whereupon the door swings back in its fixed position (Fig. A). A single bolt is all that is necessary to keep the door in either of the two positions.—Iowa Homestead.



TROUGH FOR HOGS.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

It Is Bound to Remain High Until Farmers Stop Selling Their Calves for Veal.

There has been a great deal said about high prices of beef. I will give you my observations about it. I agree with most of them that it is supply and demand that cause high prices. Some four or five years ago prices were too low for Illinois and eastern state farmers to compete with western range cattle, so they sold what they had at low prices, and in place of raising from two to ten calves they let them suck till four to six weeks old and sold them in Chicago for veal. That was the best way for them to do at the time.

Now it is different. The western range cattle are not in such great numbers as four or five years ago. If a feeder here wants to feed cattle he goes to Chicago and ships them in to feed, because he can't pick up his feeders here in the country as before. If prices stay where they are now, next spring will see Illinois farmers raising more calves and better bred ones. In about three years they will be ready for market. Just think, if every farmer on 80 or 160 acres throughout Illinois and the eastern states would raise two steers a year, what a supply that would make! Meanwhile prices will be high till that is done, in my opinion.—S. Dill, in Drovers' Journal.

Care of Horses' Hoofs.

Horses are confined to stables more in winter than in summer, and as a consequence their feet are more apt to become diseased, especially when kept upon dry board floors. The front feet are always more affected than the hind, becoming hard and brittle. To prevent this, to have a little pure cod liver oil applied once in two or three days by means of a rag or soft brush is a great aid. Rub over the outside surface of the hoof and also the frog and sole. Apply it at night, and it will have plenty of time to penetrate into the horny substance and dry before using next morning. It is all important that superfluous growth be trimmed off occasionally.—Prairie Farmer.

THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

How Se-qua-yah Thought Out the Only Indian Language That Is Written.

W. T. Whitaker, president of the orphan home at Pryor Creek, I. T., gives some interesting facts regarding the discovery and discoverer of the Cherokee alphabet, which has enabled this tribe of Indians to become by far the wealthiest and most intelligent of all the civilized tribes. Of 756 different languages or dialects spoken by as many nations of Indians from the time when there was not a white man on the American continent until the present, only one nation—that of the Cherokees—has a written or printed language. It requires 26 letters or characters to write or express the English language, while that of the Cherokees runs to 87, many of them being formed exactly like ours.

Mr. Whitaker, who is a Cherokee himself, says that when his people occupied a large part of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, there was in the tribe one buck who was regarded as especially dull and lazy. His name was Se-qua-yah, and he took no pleasure in the chase for game, seldom had his bow and arrow, the war whoop had no fascination for him, and he refused to take part in the dances which thrilled the hearts of the braves. Se-qua-yah was good-natured and kind, but always wore the look of one burdened with some deep and hidden sorrow, preferring at all times to be alone in the woods when not assisting his squaw around the wigwam, something Indians are not often found doing. The peculiar actions of the Indian could not be understood by his fellows, and finally he came to be regarded as mentally off balance—as an Indian would say: "Head heap go round."

By-and-by there came to Se-qua-yah's wild home a little girl babe, and there shone a new light in the queer Indian's eyes upon her advent. The little one was named Oo-he-chae, which means "has arrived, or been given." As the child grew the father became more and more devoted and would spend hours with her in the woods, returning to the wigwam only when the face of the Great Spirit, as they called the sun, had gone down behind the mountains now called the Blue Ridge, perhaps the most beautifully picturesque mountain range in the southern states. Se-qua-yah was not idle while spending his days in the woods. While listening to the prattle of his child, the notes of the feathered songsters and the barking of the squirrels as they scurried from limb to limb and tree to tree, the mind of the Indian was solving a problem which none of his people had ever been able to solve, and which was to lift them from ignorance to intelligence and Christianity.

Years rolled by and still Se-qua-yah was in the woods cutting queer-looking characters on pieces of bark stripped from poplar trees. As each character was finished he would sit down and teach Oo-he-chae, who had grown to an Indian maiden of perhaps 14 years, how to pronounce it. She was an apt pupil and took great pleasure in the work her father was prosecuting. When 87 characters had been cut on as many different pieces of bark Se-qua-yah declared his work finished, and told Oo-he-chae that they would talk "with mouth open." It was not long before the two could put words and sentences together by cutting the characters on large pieces of bark, and then Se-qua-yah told the braves what he could do. This they doubted, and when Se-qua-yah would sit on a large rock many miles away from Oo-he-chae, a doubting Indian would carry messages cut on a piece of bark, which she would read, and, having been taught to make the characters, she would send one in reply. For many moons hundreds of Indians gathered to see the wonderful work, and the father and daughter were at first regarded as evil spirits who had been sent to break up the peace and happiness of the red man.

This idea, or belief, however, finally died out, and other Indians were taught to "read and write." When it became common Se-qua-yah conceived the idea of publishing a newspaper, which he eventually did, calling it the Oo-lah-hee Sah-Nah-hee, meaning in English the Cherokee Phoenix—reviving or taking a new start. Like a majority of newspaper enterprises this one proved a failure and publication was suspended, probably from a lack of advertising patronage and subscriptions non-payment. However, after the Cherokees were tramped over the dirt road to their present nation the paper was revived under the name of the Cherokee Advocate, a seven-column four-page paper, which was at first printed all Cherokee, but which now comes out half English. Mr. Whitaker says the paper has a splendid circulation, and is often called Se-qua-yah's paper.

"These facts cannot be disputed," said Mr. Whitaker, "and there are hundreds of Cherokees living to-day who remember old man Se-qua-yah, whose English name was Guess. This was his given name, for an Indian fullblood has no surname. When Se-qua-yah settled in the present Cherokee nation he built him a log hut in a district which is called Se-qua-yah in his honor. This same rude log cabin stands to-day eight miles from Mulroe, and the Indians point it out as a place of historical interest and at one time the home of perhaps the greatest man of their nation. The inventor of the Cherokee alphabet received a liberal annual pension until he died, which occurred while he was on a visit to Mexico, and the widow received the pension until her death."—N. Y. Sun.

Has Biggest Penitentiary.

Jefferson City, Mo., is the location of the Missouri state penitentiary, which is the largest penitentiary in the United States with the largest number of prisoners confined within its walls. In addition, Jefferson City boasts the possession of the largest manufactory of saddle trees in the world. Incidentally, and as if it expected to be contradicted, the claim is made that Jefferson City can produce on demand the most persistent and artistic prevaricator in the world.—Chicago Tribune.

Brandy in Berlin.

A Berlin journalist has unearthed a document showing that brandy was first publicly served in Berlin exactly 300 years ago, in consequence of a pestilence which had diminished the population of the city from 12,000 to 9,000.—N. Y. Sun.

BOUND TO FAIL.

The Loss of Football Players Sealed the College's Doom.

This promising young Detroiter, six feet in the clear and trim as a racing spar, went into his father's office the other day and gave him a shock. "What is there for me about the establishment to do?" he began, without prologue.

"We'll find a place for you, my boy, when the time comes."

"But now? What is there now?"

"See here, my son, if you've been getting into trouble, and need money, say so. Don't approach me in this roundabout way. I'm no spring chicken, and I've been over the course. Out with it."

"I don't owe a dollar and there's nothing to conceal from you. I can see that there will be no more college for me, and I'm not going to stay around home as a deadhead."

"No more college? Some one must have misled you. The business was never more prosperous, and I have plenty. Of course you'll go back and complete your course. I'll swell the allowance if you think best."

"No, I've concluded to cut it all and go to work. I'm not so fickle as to take up with another alma mater. Besides, the other fellows would all be new. I would have no class memories, and I'd simply be a cat in a strange garret."

"Certainly you'd not change. No one thought of such a thing. Go back and finish with the boys you started in with."

"Father, you don't understand. That institution won't last three months. Four of the best football players have sent word that they must drop out. It is all up, and I want a job."—Detroit Free Press.

His Revenge.

As they bent solicitously over him the man who had been kicked by a horse opened his eyes. "Have you any last wish?" they asked him.

"Yes," he murmured. "Have an automobile hearse at the funeral."

Revenge, it seemed, was strong even in death.—N. Y. Press.

Penalties of Fatherhood.

Occasionally you will meet in this dreary world the father of a family of girls who wears a new overcoat, but you will never come up with such a father who can afford to have his teeth filled.—Atchison Globe.

QUALITY AND NEWS.

Fame and Excellence Are Determining Factors in Successful Development—One of the Important Functions of High-Class Newspapers.

In presenting interesting phases of scientific and economic problems, high-class newspapers frequently give information of as great value in their advertising columns as in those devoted to the publication of the principal events of the day; and when the fame of a product is extended beyond its natural limits into foreign lands, and a large demand created throughout Great Britain and her Colonies and the principal seaports and cities of Europe, Asia and Africa, it becomes a pleasant duty to note the fact and to tell of the points of excellence on which so great a success is based. We refer to the now world-famed laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, the product of the California Fig Syrup Company. The merits of this well-known excellent laxative were first made known to the world through the medical journals and newspapers of the United States; and is one of the distinct achievements of the press. It is now well known that Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, approved by the most eminent physicians everywhere, because it is simple and effective, yet pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the system, and not only prompt in its beneficial effects, but also wholly free from any unpleasant after-effects. It is frequently referred to as the remedy of the healthy, because it is used by people who enjoy good health and who live well and feel well and are well informed on all subjects generally, including laxatives. In order to get its beneficial effects, it is necessary to get the genuine Syrup of Figs, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

A Lack of Capacity.

"Isn't it wonderful that one small head can carry all he knows?"

"No. The wonder is where he stores all he thinks he knows." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Bigger Man Than Wilhelm.

"Der Kaiser," said Mr. Dinkelspiel, "may pe Vilhelm der Grosse, but, by chiminently, I am Vilhelm der grocer alretty, Hein?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Railroad Enterprise.

The constantly increasing business of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has necessitated very material additions to the telegraph service. During the past year nearly 2,000 miles of copper wire, 166 pounds to the mile, have been strung. New lines have been placed in service between Baltimore and Pittsburg, Baltimore and Parkersburg, Newark, O., to Chicago, Philadelphia to Newark, Philadelphia to Cumberland and Cumberland to Grafton. During the summer several of these wires were quadruplexed between Baltimore and Cumberland and duplexed west.

Like all new Baltimore & Ohio work, the lines are constructed in the best possible manner.

"It was very brave of you, captain, to rescue that girl from drowning." "Think so? Don't you see—if the sea had been a little more boy-ant, I need not have been so gal-lant. Eh?"—Ally Sloper.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

"I've got no case," said a lawyer who was trying a suit for damages against a railroad, "but I've got the jury."—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

The wonder is not that people are afraid to tell the truth, but that they are not afraid to tell a lie.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—Chicago Daily News.

MRS. PINKHAM says that irritability indicates disease. Women who are nervous and snappish are to be pitied. Their homes are uncomfortable; their dispositions grow constantly worse. Such women need the counsel and treatment of a woman who understands the peculiar troubles of her sex.

EVERY-DAY TALKS WITH WOMEN

MRS. ANNA E. HALL, of Milldale, Conn., was all run down in health and had completely lost control of her nerves. She wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Now she writes:

"I wish to thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It has helped me more than anything else. I suffered for a long time with nervousness, pains in back and limbs and falling of the womb; also had neuralgia in my head and could not sleep. I told my husband that something must be done, for I was nearly frantic with pain. Having read of the wonderful cures Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had performed, I determined to try it. I have taken it and am happy to say I am cured. I recommend it to all my friends and never tire of telling the benefit I have derived from its use. I have you alone to thank for my recovery."

MRS. ELLEN FLANAGAN, 1810 Mountain St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Three years ago I was a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, was irritable and cross, and can say that after taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was entirely cured. I take great pleasure in writing this to you and would be pleased to be interviewed by any one who is afflicted with that distressing complaint. I am very grateful to you."

Up to Date Definitions.

Love—A childish disease which silly persons have more than once.

Weather Reports—Dreams that go by contraries.

The Inside Track—The alimentary canal.

Baby Carriage—A vehicle pushed by girls in New York and by men in Brooklyn.

A Man of Sense—One who advises you to follow the plan you had previously laid out yourself.

Marriage—A lottery where the blanks win the prizes.

Divorce—A chance the law gives one to make a fool of one's self over again.

Bargain—An article that seems cheap when you buy it.

Beauty—A gilt-edged security in the matrimonial market.

Dowry—The only thing that saves many a woman from becoming an old maid.

Law—A bait that induces you to spend your money in search of justice.—N. Y. World.

Dewey Had No Grievance.

"Where do you take command of the fleet?" a lady friend asked Dewey just before he left for Manila.

"At Hong-Kong," he replied.

After a silence the lady said:

"Aren't you aggrieved, in view of our possible trouble with Spain, over being ordered to the remote Asiatic station, which can hardly be in the picture in case of war?"

"Sailor's luck!" replied Dewey. "Moreover, I haven't entertained grievances for years."

And then he added, evidently as an afterthought: "Besides, you know, Spain owns the Philippines."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"There is always something frigid to me about the atmosphere of a bank," said De Vere. "Well, that is probably because they always deal in cold cash there," observed Handy.—Philadelphia North American.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $5 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES
THE GENUINE have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.
Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind, or leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue in Press.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

WE WANT MEN To sell Our Northern Grown Stock. Best Wages. Pay Weekly. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

CARTER'S INK
No household can afford to be without it. Every household can afford to have it.

A. N. K.—G 1784

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

FOR 30 DAYS YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 10 CENTS.

READ WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN Has to say who has had 35 YEARS of active Practice of Medicine:

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