

CHARMED BY RATTLETS.

Five Snakes and a Rat Do Battle in a Hotel Window.



ES, SIR," said John Gilbert, the traveling grocerman. "Rattlesnakes can charm, provided you have enough snakes and put a rat in with them. Then you watch them. They won't charm the rat. No. They will charm you. That is, if you are anything like I am, and you call it being charmed to stand gazing steadily at snakes and rat, with no inclination or desire to take your eyes off and go away. I was under the spell of such a fascination the other night, and I believe I would be there staring at those snakes and that rat yet if something hadn't happened to break the spell."

"It was up in Punxsutawney, Pa. There have always been a great many rattlesnakes about Punxsutawney, and even the name of the place doesn't scare them away. I was in that town last week, and a guest at the Hotel Pantall intimated that he would like to see a live rattlesnake. The landlord of that hotel is a very accommodating chap, and he at once sent a man out to get a rattler, telling him to hurry up. The man came back in a few minutes. He had five rattlesnakes, all nice, big, bright, sassy fellows, fresh from the freedom of the adjacent hills. The guest who had said he was anxious to see a rattlesnake turned out to be a liar. He didn't want to see a rattler at all, for when the man came in with his choice specimens the guest jumped out of his chair five feet, and grabbed the grip and left. But the landlord took the guest's discourtesy all in good part, and put the five snakes in the bay window in front of the house and shut them in."

"I'll keep 'em there," he said, "so I'll have 'em handy, and won't have to waste any time sending out for one for the next guest who would like to see one."

"I got through in Punxsutawney, ate my supper, paid my bill and started to get the first train for the next town, where I had an important engagement. As I was going out the landlord came along. He had a big rat."

"Going to put him in with the snakes," said the landlord. "It'll only last a few seconds, but you'll see some fun."

"I had plenty of time, so I stopped to see the fan. The rat was dropped in with the snakes. The snakes were lying at one end of the window in a listless sort of way, but the instant the rat dropped in every snake was up in arms. Each one coiled quicker than a flash. Every rattler sounded a loud alarm; five big and ugly heads were raised from the coils, and five black tongues darted out and quivered with the excitement of their owners. The rat crouched down in one corner and seemed paralyzed with terror. Ten glittering eyes glared at it, and nothing else was done for some time. I forgot all about my train and my engagement in the next town, and gazed at the snakes and the rat spellbound. Presently the rat moved, turned and faced the snakes, and then made a dash at one, gave it a sharp bite in the neck and jumped back just in time and far enough to avoid the reptile's vicious and deadly strike. The offensive tactics of the rat enraged the rattlers, and two of them uncoiled and made a rush for him. The rat showed fight. One of the snakes shoved its face within three inches of the rat, and ran its tongue out and in at him. This made the rat mad, and watching his chance, he shot forward and bit the snake's tongue off and spit it out on the bottom of the window. A tremor ran through the snake as if the nipping off his tongue hurt him from snout to rattles, and he quickly re-



EVERY SNAKE WAS UP IN ARMS.

reated and huddled up in one corner of the window. The other snake that had moved upon the rat then made a pass for it. The rat sprang up, jumped clear over the rattler, turned, and with a movement so quick that it made me dizzy fastened its teeth in the snake's neck, biting it clear through. When the rat released the rattler the reptile keeled over on the floor, and although I could see by his glaring eyes and a convulsive movement along his entire length that he was alive, he didn't get up, and took no interest in the subsequent proceedings.

"The success of the rat's maneuvers swelled his head, and he began to tread around in the window as if he owned it. The three snakes that remained defiant had scattered about in the window, and the rat would make a rush toward one, manage to elude its strike, and then dash at another, and then at the third, going from one to another in succession, worrying the enraged snakes until their fury was terrible to see. I stood there with my nose flat-

tened against the glass, entirely oblivious to everything around me but the snakes and rat. I have an indistinct impression that I heard my train come and go, and after a time another one, and some time later a third, but I can't say positively. I know that I never took my eyes off of the snakes and the rat.

"The rat had worried and drawn the fire of the three snakes, so to speak, for I don't know how long, when the rattlers made a strategic move of their own. They had evidently seen that singly they were no match for the cunning rat, and after a good deal of rattling to and fro, all three of the snakes massed themselves at one end of the window. They stood in a row, covering that part of the field absolutely. The rat was too good a general not to see that it wouldn't do for him to assail that phalanx of angry serpents, for the chances were that if one of them missed him one of the others would very likely hit him. So he rested in a corner for a moment and pondered. A gas pipe ran up that corner to the top of the window, and then across it to the side where the snakes were grouped in defensive front. The result of the rat's pondering was that he scurried up the pipe and ran along it until he was directly over the snakes and six feet above them. The rattlers were not long-headed enough to see what this move of the rat meant, and they didn't change their position. The rat eyed them for a few seconds, and then jumped right down upon them, landing on their heads behind their bristling heads. He nipped one through the neck with his long teeth, and the other two were panic-stricken and glided to the other end of the window. The snake the rat had bitten through the neck lay down in a paralyzed condition, as the one had done early in the game.

"The rat's ruse had worked so well that the rat seemed gleeful. He frisked around in aggravating proximity to the two remaining active rattlers, until the latter became terrible in their fury, but couldn't manage to get a blow in on the



THE SNAKE SHOT OUT ITS DEADLY HEAD.

agile rodent. By and by something was dropped in the window upon the snakes. I don't know who dropped it in, but I saw that it was a piece of cheese. It lay behind the two snakes, and partially on one. The rat soon smelt the cheese, and with a bound went clear over the snakes and seized the savory morsel. The snakes gibed away to the other end of the window. The rat nibbled at the cheese until he had eaten it all. Thus refreshed, he turned his attention to the snakes again. His luncheon seemed to have made him bolder even than he had been, and he rushed fiercely upon one of the snakes and seized it by the neck. The other snake moved off a short distance, but quickly turned. The rat was still nipping at his last victim's neck. The remaining snake shot out his deadly head and hit the rat squarely behind one of his forelegs. The shot told. The rat dropped his snake and, with a sharp cry, sprang at the snake that had struck him. The rattler shot out his head again and sank his fangs in the rat's nose. The rat fell over on his side, got up and ran around in a circle for two or three seconds and then fell again. He made a few convulsive kicks, and was as dead as any rat ever was with a load of poison in him. The snake stretched itself out in a corner and seemed to fall into a contented sleep.

"Then the spell that had held me there with my face against the window was broken. I turned to move away, and, to my intense surprise, found that I was wedged in by a crowd of others who had been fascinated, I suppose, as I was, although I had not noticed them before. I squeezed through, and when I looked up at the hotel clock I almost dropped in a faint. It was eleven o'clock. For five hours I had flattened my nose against that window and taken no note of time. The last train had gone, and I had to stay in Punxsutawney all night. That snake-charming scene cost me just two hundred and fifty dollars, for that is what I lost by missing my engagement in the next town."—N. Y. Sun.

He Could Not Get Away. A weary old man dropped with a sigh into a seat in a street car. At the other end three or four young men were talking and laughing. "They have just returned from their vacation," said the tired man to his next neighbor. "They seem to have enjoyed it." "Yes, they seem to. They work in the same store that I do." "Ah!" "Yes. They have all been away now—everybody in the store—clerks, bookkeepers and heads of departments, even the cash boys and the wrapping men and the porters. Every body has had his vacation—but me." "All but you?" "Yes." "Well, I should think your employer would let you off, too." "The old man shook his head. "What's the reason he won't?" "Well," replied the weary man with another sigh, "you see, I'm the proprietor myself."—Shoe and Leather Review.

—Hurry is the handmaid of worry.—Ram's Horn.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7. Cattle—Receipts, 4,574; calves, 190; shipped yesterday, 2,225; calves, 218. The market was dull; steers weak; cows weak to be lower; Texas cattle and feeders steady. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for 'CATTLE', 'COWS AND CALVES', and 'TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS'. It lists various grades of livestock and their corresponding market prices.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS. Receipts, 1,028; shipped, 519. Market was quiet and unchanged. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for 'CATTLE' and 'COWS'. It lists various grades of livestock and their corresponding market prices.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; official yesterday, 16,284; shipments yesterday, 7,199. Receipts for the week, 125,858; shipments for the week, 67,000. Receipts for the corresponding week last year, 232,305; shipments for the corresponding week last year, 161,000. Packing to date last year, 161,000; left over from 1909, quality only fair; market active and firm; prices about as high as last year; sales ranged at \$4.15 to \$4.70 for light; \$3.10 to \$3.75 for rough packing; \$3.20 to \$3.75 for mixed; \$4.00 to \$4.50 for heavy packing and ship pig lots. Pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; official yesterday, 10,500; shipments yesterday, 1,834; market moderate active and prices steady. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; official yesterday, 8,000; shipments yesterday, 2,000. Market quiet; steady prices.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Prices on fair to best range from \$4.00 to \$5.00. No sheep on sale.

Kansas City Grain Market. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—Trade in our lots of wheat by sample on change to-day was rather quiet. The offerings were light and trading was practically over by 10 o'clock. There was no change in prices except that the 'top' on No. 2 hard wheat was 5/8c against yesterday's. Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 50 1/2c; No. 3 hard wheat, 50 1/4c; No. 4 hard wheat, 50 1/8c; No. 5 hard wheat, 50 1/4c; No. 6 hard wheat, 50 1/8c; No. 7 hard wheat, 50 1/4c; No. 8 hard wheat, 50 1/8c; No. 9 hard wheat, 50 1/4c; No. 10 hard wheat, 50 1/8c; No. 11 hard wheat, 50 1/4c; No. 12 hard wheat, 50 1/8c.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. Nov. 7. Opened High's Low's Closing. Wheat—Nov. 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2; Dec. 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2; Corn—Nov. 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2; Dec. 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2; Pork—Nov. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2; Lard—Nov. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2; Sugar—Nov. 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2; Beans—Nov. 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2; Rice—Nov. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2.

St. Louis Grain. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Receipts wheat, 72,838 bu.; shipments, 41,684 bu.; receipts corn, 28,933 bu.; shipments, 27,208 bu.; receipts oats, 44,280 bu.; shipments, 16,101 bu. Wheat—November, 64 1/2c; December, 67 1/2c; May, 73 1/2c. Corn—November, 39 1/2c; December, 38c; May, 41 1/2c.

New York Grain. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Receipts wheat, 38,033 bu.; shipments, 128,778 bu.; receipts corn, 2,700 bu.; shipments, 68,761 bu. Wheat—January, 77 1/2c; May, 82 1/2c; Corn—May, 31 1/2c; December, 30 1/2c. Oats—May, 20 1/2c; December, 20 1/2c.

Kansas City Produce. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—Eggs—Larger receipts, light supply, active; fresh candied 10c; held, 10c. Butter—Heavier receipts, quiet, easy; creamery, extra fancy, 25c; fancy, 25c; good to choice, 23 1/2c; store packed, 18 1/2c; packing, 16c. Greases: No. 1 dairy, active, firm, fancy, scarce, 22c; choice, 16 1/2c. Poultry—Light receipts; more active; firm; roasters, 15 1/2c each; hens, 6c; perils, Turkey—Large receipts, dull; gobblers, 8 1/2c; hens, steady, 8 1/2c. Ducks—Old, 4 1/2c; springs, quiet, weak, 6c. Geese—Dull, 4 1/2c to 5c; young, 8c. Pigons—Wanted, \$1.00; dressed, light receipts, chickens, 7c; turkeys, 7 1/2c. Apples—Large receipts, more active, common, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fancy, scarce, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Michigan, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Canadian, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bu. Pears—Illinois, 50c per peck basket; Bartlett, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bu. New York, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per bu. Quinces—30c per 1/4 bushel basket. Grapes—Plentiful, steady. Concord, New York, fancy, 2 1/2c; medium, 2 1/2c; Michigan and Ohio, 2 1/2c; Delaware, 2 1/2c; per 10 lb basket. Cranberries, 8c to 10c per bu.

Election in Italy. Rome, Nov. 7.—The general elections for members of the Italian parliament were held throughout Italy yesterday. Among the candidates successful are Signors Pelloso and Bonaire, members of the present cabinet, and Signors Colombo and Barzilli, members of the last ministry.

BED AND BEDDING.

Two Fashionable Modes Employed in Dressing the Sleeping Couch. The sham bed, with its huge square pillows and buffed covers, is practically out of use. The only pillow used on the bed with families of good taste is the oblong one, which is not too large for use. The large square pillow was, in fact, never used. It was only a gorgeous show piece to display a more gorgeous sham.

There are but two ways of dressing a bed for the day-time in fashionable use. One to use a pure white counterpane, folded in conventional manner below the bolster, on which oblong white pillows are laid covered with pillow-cases, either hemstitched or ornamented with drawn work. The other is to upholster the bed, using a colored spread of silk, cretonne or other rich, suitable material, with a round bolster, which is covered with material similar to the coverlet and is fastened to it permanently and finished at each end with a rosette or an upholsterer's tassels.

Where a bed is furnished with a demitester or half canopy, it is rather more desirable to upholster it in this way. Where it is a plain wooden bedstead, in a country bedroom, a fine white counterpane and linen pillow-cases are in rather better taste. Separate pillows should be used on the bed in the daytime in order to keep the bed looking neat and spotless. If one desires to take a nap during the daytime, a lounge should be provided in every bedroom for this purpose wherever it is practicable. All English bedrooms are fitted out in this way, with a simple lounge with movable cushions and a comfortable pillow. Where a white counterpane is used or where the bed is upholstered, the day coverings must be removed at night and the night pillows and bolsters, in case of the upholstered bed, are put on. This is a moment's work and it is always the duty of the housemaid to attend to this at night to prepare the bed for slumber as much as it is to make the bed in the morning, yet it is very often neglected and left to be attended to by the guest.

Old-Fashioned Herbs. Old-fashioned people could tell the names, as well as the properties, of many flowers, and had a smattering of knowledge, almost intuitive, of pot herbs and simples, and a certain degree of plant lore was handed down from parents to children. All this is being fast forgotten, and the pretty country names and the Old World meanings, often of themselves a whole history in a word, are alike relegated to the lumber room of the past, disappearing before the botany manuals with their gilt vocabulary as swiftly as aborigines in the track of civilization. The modern Perdita would scarcely recognize her pony; you must go back two generations at least for the names, and, it is to be feared, further still for their derivations. "Poor silly things," said an old dame recently, "they can none of 'em do as they used. When I was a girl my mother would have stared to see the doctor's carriage at the door so long as she could stir the yard-pot; but it is as if no one has their health nowadays; they all turn themselves so unsatisfied, they're forced to go to the towns to get 'em." And for the few who remain behind the leisure, the ease, the carelessness of country life is gone.—Macmillan's Magazine.

OF ROYAL BIRTH. DUCHESS DA MONTPEISIER, sister of Queen Isabella, is a great grand-mother at 35.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S new dining-room at Osborne cost \$103,000. She paid for it herself.

ABU BURAR, the sultan of Johore, who will visit the world's fair next season, is about 65 years of age, a man of progressive views and worth about \$20,000,000.

MARQUIS GUICCIOLI, the new Italian ambassador at Berlin, is a grand nephew of the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Byron. The marquis was formerly mayor of Rome.

The czar is said, on what London papers quote as the authority of his English physician at St. Petersburg, to have lately grown thin and nervous. There is nothing braising and fattening about being the czar of Russia.

RAILROAD INTERESTS. THE world's railways are worth \$30,000,000,000.

MARRIED couples in Norway are privileged to ride on railroads at a fare and a half.

The railroad dining cars in this country earn more money than the sleeping and baggage cars together.

The railways of the United Kingdom of Great Britain have 16,860 locomotives, of which only 1,841 are in Scotland and 705 in Ireland. The London & North-western have the most, 3,648, followed by the Midland with 2,030.

—From time immemorial men have been held up for examples, and now and then they've been held up for what they had about their clothes.—Binghamton Leader.

There is generally music in the hair when he wakes at midnight.

EASY TO TAKE. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest, best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

Everything catarrhal in its nature, catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.

A SOLDIER'S CORNER.

THE oldest British soldier is Sir Patrick Grant, aged eighty-eight years. Gun caps were first used in 1823 in the British army.

The armies of the civilized nations of the world number 4,000,000. Besides the loss of their time and labor, they cost at least \$1,000 a year for each soldier, and that amounts to \$4,000,000,000.

HENRY PACKARD, of Rockland, Sullivan county, N. Y., a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he served as a drummer boy, has just received from the General Society of the War of 1812 a bronze medal. Mr. Packard is lame to this day from a wound received in a skirmish.

A MAINE veteran who marched in the procession at Washington has forty-eight scars, an empty sleeve and an artificial eye to prove that he was in the late unpleasantness. His name is J. F. Chase, a member of the old Fifth battery of the Pine Tree state.

WOODEN pavements were the invention of Nicholson in 1854.

THE first omnibus appeared in Paris in 1825; in New York five years later.

STEREOTYPING was the invention of Didot, 1793, and came to America 1813.

UMBRELLAS have been made in the United States since 1802, and in considerable number since 1802, but, except for the cheapest goods, until late years the sticks, the ribs, the stretchers and the coverings were imported.

IN 1801 war was declared against the United States by the bey of Tripoli to whom the United States had paid tribute for the privilege of navigating the Mediterranean. Hostilities continued with slight practical result, much to the credit of the American navy, till peace was made in 1805.

A Constant Plague. In laceration is, in many instances, a constant plague, giving the sufferer no peace night or day. To banish the tormentor, don't deluge your stomach with peppins and sour or acidulous tonics. Use the genuine invigorant and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, approved and recommended by physicians of distinction. Use it, too, for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

JAMSON says it is a great thing to be able to keep the respect of the man who passes the plate to you every Sunday.—Elmira Gazette.

In Olden Times. People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

POSITIVE, mild, comparative, milder. Positive, man; comparative, manna or manner.

Have You Asthma? DR. R. SCHEFFERS, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Scheffers' Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

TEACHER—"Can you tell me, Susie, what animal has the warmest fur?" Susie (after a long pause)—"The box."

HALE'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

SOME fellows develop amazing speed when they're driven to drink.—Elmira Gazette.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Honey and Trez Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"YOUR turn will come soon," said the impetuous young man as he inspected his cuffs.—Washington Star.

FAN sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body, or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

"SHE's a very upright young lady." "Yes, but she's bent on matrimony."—Philadelphia Record.

JACOBS OIL CURES SCIATICA Back Aches Neuralgia. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

DR. FERGUSON'S PORTABLE WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. Machines drill any depth, with or without power. 25¢ per foot for free illustrated catalogues. MORGAN, KELLY & TAYLOR, Inc., Watrous, Iowa. SEND THIS PAPER every two years.

SEND 10c and you receive for one year a paper that can't be beat. Funny pictures and good stories. OUR OFFICE, 107 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. SEND THIS PAPER every two years.

Sign Printing. Men to use our Patterns & Chart. No experience required. \$1 per hour. Send for sample, particulars, etc. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Adams, N. Y. SEND THIS PAPER every two years.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. SEND THIS PAPER every two years.

PISOS CURE FOR Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S CURE for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough cure. Sold everywhere. B.C.

A. N. K.-H. 1421 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Paste, Kerosene, and Paints which stain the walls, burn the iron, and ruin the floor. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.



Bile Beans Small

Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Headaches and Constipation in 48 hours in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. Picture "7, 17, 27" and sample coin free. J. A. SMITH & CO., Philadelphia, NEW YORK.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT in the World!



Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

SALVATION OIL KILLS ALL PAIN 25c A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones.

THE RULES OF HEALTH.

Formerly people believed that sickness was a dispensation of providence, that when they were sick they were sick and there was no help for it. They lived in defiance of the rules of sanitation. They were taken down with fevers; they suffered from all sorts of contagious diseases; they were bled, drugged and cupped; they were old men at 40 and old women at 35. Now they have learned that these fevers are the result of dirt; of neglected drainage either within the system or without. If they take care of their own sanitation and cleanse the digestive organs with a mild laxative like the Laxative Gum Drops, they will avoid all danger from fever. These gum drops contain no taste of medicine; they are a mild laxative that act on the liver, stomach and bowels. They contain no poison and nothing deleterious. They are put up in two sizes. Small size 10 cents, large size 25 cents. Get them of any dealer. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

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