Logan, Ohio, Monday, May 14th, 1906.

Rempel Hotel from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SAVE YOUR SIGHT Have your eyes examined and tested by a skilled Optician. Dr. West of the France Medical Institute Co., will EXAMINE YOUR EYES FREE. If glasses are required he will fit you 50 per cent lower than any other firm. We grind lenses to suit each person.

If You are Suffering from any Disease, Weakness or Disability

Why Not Consult Free an Experienced, Educated Specialist, who is thoroughly equipped with the necessary appliances known to modern medical science?

It Will Pay You to Go 200 Miles to See Dr. Weist

Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of the France Medical Institute. Dr. Weist will do more for you and insure perfect success and in the SHORTEST POSSIBLE time and you are at no charges if he fails to heal—fails to cure. Not a PENNY is lost to you if you are at all dissatisfied.

I would rather effect a cure of a difficult case than receive a big sum of money. I believe in "CURING TO STAY CURED."

HE HEALS ALL CURABLE CASES

The France Medical Institute Established 1886. 19 years in Columbus. For nineteen years we have been making regular monthly visits to the principal cities of Ohio. Our long experience, remarkable skill, and great success entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted. REFERENCES—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of Columbus. Men and women who need treatment, find out what ails you. When the real trouble is known that is one half the cure. Not a dollar need be paid unless you are absolutely satisfied in every particular that Dr. Weist will keep his agreement.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Throat, Lung, Nasal Diseases Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

Heart, Blood and Skin Diseases Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, Eczema.

Brain, Spinal and Nerve Diseases Such as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Vertigo, Fits, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain, and Nervous Exhaustion, etc., successfully treated by our original method.

Rheumatism Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known to medical science.

Young and Middle-Aged Men who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.

Diseases of Women After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for diseases peculiar to the sex. Painful Menstruation, Sterility or Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, Pruritis, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method. Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. No humiliating exposure or examination. Try it, and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh, I feel like a different woman."

Rupture and Varicocele permanently cured without the use of the knife, truss or suspensory. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.

Kidney and Bladder Diseases Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Scribbling Urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

Stricture and all forms of disease of the urethra and prostate gland cured by our Medicated Bougie, a method of treatment without pain or detention from business.

Syphilis or Blood Poison cured without use of injurious drugs where others fail.

Not necessary to attend expensive Sanitariums, Hospitals, or Health Resorts; our medicines and treatment can be taken and applied at home. Each person applying for Medical Treatment to our visiting physician or at the home office should bring from two to four ounce of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopical examination. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without written consent.

Nothing is PAID by you if NOTHING is done for you. RESULTS COUNT; NOTHING ELSE. You get satisfaction, you get cured or you are OUT NO MONEY.

The FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., 38-40 West Gay Street **Columbus, O.** Next Door West of the Inter-Urban Union Station

OUR FASHION LETTER.

The Tailor Made Wash Gown Has Returned to Us.

BRAID NOW USED LAVISHLY.

Lingerie Hats In High Favor For Summer Wear—A Revival of Twilled Surah—Checks Are Too Popular to Be Retained Much Longer.

Buckles as trimmings on hats are a conspicuous feature. Many of the newest of these are shown in mother of pearl, smoked pearl or in colors harmonizing with different straws. Iridescent blue and green effects will be popular, and ivory ornaments showing designs in gilt are new and effective.

Sheer pin dotted muslins are to be had for 39 cents a yard, and there are all kinds of cotton mercerized materials that sell for 10 and 12 cents a yard.

CREAM CLOTH COSTUME.

Mercerized panama cloth in neat checks and Alice blue in the plain colors are attractive.

The smart nontubbable skirts for wear with lingerie waists this summer will be made of white panama, mohair and flannel. Pin striped flannels with a hair line of black or navy blue are especially good either for a separate skirt or for a whole suit.

The most exclusive tailors are turning out white coat and skirt suits of conspicuous severity. Stitched bands appear on some of these costumes, while others are trimmed sparingly with white floss braid and mother of pearl buttons. A touch of color is seen on the collar and cuffs of a few models.

Very stunning are the new cape boleros. They just escape the waist line, and the kimono-like sleeves reach to the elbow. In linen and silk they are elaborately laid with lace and adorned with hand embroidery.

The circular skirt, cut straight at the sides, with a seam up the middle front, is the least likely to sag of the new circular patterns, and it is being generally adopted for linen walking skirts.

A great deal of braid is used on spring suits, and many are the elaborate novelties shown in this line.

The walking costume pictured is of cream cloth. The bloused jacket has stole fronts and a smart cape collar. The turned down collar and belt are of blue velvet, with a slight tracery of gold embroidery. The skirt has a central seam and pelerine ruffles.

A DAINTY BLOUSE.

The embroidery fads of the season are shadow embroidery and hedebo work. The first is done on sheer linen only, the outlining appearing on the right side. This is equally modish for fancy work and as a trimming on blouses and gowns. The hedebo is on a more elaborate scale. It is often called eyelet embroidery and is done on Russian linen.

The glove garters up to date girls are making are stunning. They hold the elbow glove in place and are fashioned from a ribbon elastic over which is

WHITE SILK BLOUSE.

shirred lace, with a frill top and bottom, which gives the impression of the garter belonging to the sleeve.

Some of the coat and skirt suits are in a very trying shade of peacock blue.

Many of the swaggerest linen suits will have cape bolero jackets.

These little coats really look like kimonos cut off above the waist line, with sleeves abbreviated at the elbow.

Wide lace and linen collars are to be modish this summer. They are reminiscent of the old fashioned kerchief and come in all kinds of becoming shapes. For bringing a last summer's gown into fashion's line they are excellent.

The woman on the shady side of thirty should have her collars cut high in the back, to come well up to the hair and curving gracefully toward the chin, as age lines make themselves very conspicuous about the neck.

The blouse pictured is a French model carried out in white china silk. Falling from the lace yoke is an accordion plaited blouse covered with bands of chuny lace and tiny double ruffles of silk. The elbow sleeves are puffed and adorned with ruffle trimmed lace bands. JUDIC CHOLLET.

A TREE PLANTING GOSPEL.

In addition to being a state executive of more than ordinary forcefulness and a man of unique and striking personality, the late Governor Hogg possessed a large fund of common sense, which was manifest in the injunction given his children at the time of his death to plant at the head of his grave a pecan tree and at the foot a walnut tree, closing with the following fine sentiment: "When these trees shall bear let the pecans and walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees." This will doubtless prove a more enduring memorial of the man than the wealth he accumulated or the political honors which he won.

Many structures of antiquity testify most forcibly to the durability of concrete. That used in the construction of the pyramids of Egypt seems to have so hardened with age as to resist the penetration of stone drills. Natural stone, on the other hand, tends to disintegrate with the passing of the centuries.

MARKET PRICES.

BUYING PRICES

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Apples	$2.00
Potatoes	65c
Turnips	40c
PRODUCE.	
Butter	23c
Eggs	14c
Lard	9c
POULTRY.	
Live Chickens	8c
Dressed Chickens	10c
Live Turkeys	12½c
Dressed Turkeys	15c
GRAIN AND HAY.	
Wheat	85c
Corn	55c
Oats	40c
Choice Timothy	10.00
Mixed	8.00
Straw	5.00
LIVE STOCK	
Hogs, on foot	5½
Hogs, dressed	7c
Steers, on hoof	4c to 4½
Cows, on hoof	3 to 3½c
Heifers, on hoof	3 to 4c
Bulls, on hoof	3 to 3½c
Calfs, on hoof	5c

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 00@5 85; shipping steers, $4 75@5 15; butchers' cattle, $4 50@4 90; fat cows, $2 60@4 50; bulls, $2 50@4 25; heifers, $3 10@5 00; milkers and springers, $20 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 25; wethers, $6 00@6 25; mixed, $5 50@5 75; ewes, $5 50@5 75; lambs, $6 25@7 10; clipped lambs, $4 50@5 50. Calves—Best, $6 00@6 75. Hogs—Heavies, $7 70; medium, $7 00; Yorkers, $6 75@7 00; pigs, $6 85; roughs, $5 75@6 25; stags, $4 00@5 00.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 00@6 35; cows, $3 25@4 60; heifers, $2 75@5 35; bulls, $2 60@4 25; stockers and feeders, 2 75@4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@6 30; lambs, $4 75@6 75; yearlings, $5 00@6 25. Calves—$2 75@6 50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, $6 75@6 82½; medium to good heavy, $6 70@6 75; butcher weights, $6 75@6 80; good to choice heavy mixed, $6 67½@6 75; packing, $5 90@6 70. Wheat—No. 2 red, 85½@86½c. Corn—No. 2, 47¾@48c. Oats—No. 2, 31¾c.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 60@5 80; prime, $5 50@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 80@5 20; heifers, $3 00@4 50; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@4 25; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4 75@4 90; good mixed, $4 50@4 70; lambs, $4 00@6 50; spring lambs, $10 00@11 00. Calves—Veal, $5 00@6 25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $7 00; light Yorkers, $6 50@6 85; pigs, $6 70@6 75.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Good to choice steers, $4 50@5 25; heifers, $3 75@4 25; fat cows, $2 00@4 00; fat bulls, $4 00@4 25; milkers and springers, $15 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice clipped lambs, $5 00@6 25; culls, $4 00@4 50; wethers, $4 75@5 00; mixed, $4 50@5 00; ewes, $4 75@5 00. Calves—$6 75 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $6 90; pigs, $6 75; stags, $4 50@5 00; roughs, $5 75@6 10.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 89½@90½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 48¾@49c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Rye—No. 2, 87c. Lard—$8 35. Bulk meats—$9 25. Bacon—$10 00. Hogs—$6 55@6 80. Cattle—$2 25@5 25. Sheep—$3 00@5 75. Lambs—$4 50@7 00.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 35@34½c; X, 32@33c; No. 1, 38@39c; No. 2, 38@40c; unwashed delaine, 28@29c; fine washed delaine, 26@27c; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., ¾ and ⅝-blood, 22@23c.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 90½c. Corn—No. 2, 57c. Oats—Mixed, 37@37½c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 87c; corn, 50½c; oats, 34½c; rye, 86c; cloverseed, $6 25.

That is a pretty good hired man who does not have to be called in the morning.

The shade in the summer for stock is not more acceptable to them than is the sunshine in winter.

A carload of honey recently brought $5,000 on the Kansas City market, being sold at $2.25 per case.

One way to tell a good cow is to watch those that the dairyman does not want to sell, and vice versa, we might add.

It takes something more than simple grit and push to win success. Associated with these qualities there must be intelligence and common sense.

The cabbage worm craze is a thing of the past, and people are now eating regular rations of boiled dinners and sauerkraut without so much as a thought as to the consequences.

The department of agriculture has recently issued bulletin No. 247 relative to the control of the codling moth and apple scab. It is a valuable circular and should be in the hands of all orchardists.

Some idea of the extent to which flower culture is carried—the point at which it amounts to a fad—is conveyed in the news item which states that $6,000 was recently paid for a single orchid at a London flower sale.

In cases where a King road drag is not available and one has not the time at his disposal to make one roads may be greatly improved by a thorough treatment with a common drag just after a rain and while the earth is still in a moist and mellow condition.

One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain five pounds of potash and are particularly valuable as an orchard fertilizer and as a renovator of loose, sandy soils. Coal ashes, on the other hand, possess no fertilizing value for any growing crop and should not be used.

The annual wail from southern peach growers has been raised relative to an alleged destruction of 50 per cent of this year's crop and the absolute ruin of many orchards. One redeeming feature of the situation is that, as a rule, the peach growers are pessimistic and generally more scared than hurt.

As a general rule, all over the north country where it has been used the large tile for the culvert in the highway is almost a total failure and its use for this purpose is being abandoned. The trouble is that water is allowed to settle on the bottom; then the frost comes and cracks the tile and renders it worthless.

Farmers' bulletin No. 244, issued by the department of agriculture, on the food value of different products, states that cottage cheese prepared with cream compares favorably both in composition and digestibility with beef and other meats and that on the farm where milk is produced this food is one of the cheapest that can be used.

A good example is just about as catching as a bad one, and along agricultural lines we think more so. No man can go to work and increase the productiveness of his fields, raise better crops and stock, fix his home grounds up and put into his home modern improvements but his less enterprising neighbors are stimulated to follow his example.

The general introduction of the farm separator and the shipment of the cream to the central creameries have resulted in materially lowering the grade of the butter made owing to the variation in the age and quality of the cream. In order to overcome this trouble the creameries have adopted the plan of grading the cream received, paying a good premium for No. 1 and a lesser price for No. 2.

An Illinois fruit grower has invented a folding strawberry box which bids fair to come into popular use.

Thirty years is given as the life of the red cedar post; that of white oak is eight, red and black oak four, elm seven to nine and catalpa twenty.

A well polished hoe and spade are almost indispensable if one is to have any pleasure is using them, and one way to keep them polished is never to lend them.

There is an asparagus firm at Ogden, Utah, which has 125 acres planted with this vegetable. They harvest their first crop from this tract this spring, most of the vegetable being canned.

When harvest time comes we can almost always see where had certain things been done differently in the spring results would have been much better. Right now is the time to look our for these things.

Western crows have not yet got into the habit of pulling up the newly planted corn, as they do down east. It is to be hoped that they will not, as the birds are so plentiful they would make bad work with the cornfields.

Down on Chesapeake bay they fatten oysters on corn, just as the northern farmer fattens his hogs. The oysters are placed in a cool cellar and wet down with salt water. Cornmeal is then sprinkled over the pile, which they greedily devour.

If there's one thing that I like better than another, it's good chewing tobacco; and if there's one good chewing tobacco that I like better than another, it's HAPPY THOUGHT.

I happen to know a few things about chewing tobacco. I know that HAPPY THOUGHT has all the other kinds beat to a standstill when it comes to real satisfying chewing qualities.

HAPPY THOUGHT

Ribbon-Cut Chewing Tobacco

is made from long clean leaves. It has the flavor of the best tobacco, and it's *clean.*

The nickel you pay for a 2 1-2 oz. package of HAPPY THOUGHT is a small investment for big satisfaction.

HAPPY THOUGHT is a *large* package for a nickel.

Col. Longleaf

"Root Maggots and How to Control Them" is the title of circular No. 63, which is issued by the department of agriculture at Washington and tells of the best methods of combating the maggots in growing cabbage and onions. It will be sent free by applying to the department.

A member of the Missouri state board of agriculture, after making a careful estimate, states that if two kernels of corn were added to every ear produced in the state the value of the crop would be increased to the extent of $200,000. It is in view of figures such as these that such tremendous importance is attached to the gospel of good seed corn and scientific and intelligent culture of the crop that is being preached all over the corn belt.

Tests made by the Illinois experiment station show that cows kept in any open shed during the winter months, provided with abundance of good feed, water and plenty of bedding and stabled only at milking time made a better showing in the matter of milk yield than cows given the same rations, but kept stabled all the time during the period mentioned. The experiment would seem to show that the cows kept in the open shed were in a better condition of health and more hardy than those confined.

The difference between being overloaded with work and having what one can attend to in proper manner is the difference between drudgery and slavery and enjoyable, satisfactory occupation. Try to get shut of the extra, unnecessary burdens, and particularly those you have voluntarily assumed. Life is short at best, and you will be a long time dead, and it is better to enjoy life's blessings and compensations as you go along than to be forever head over heels in work, so that those about you will look forward to your demise with a sense of relief and be glad of a day off to attend your funeral.

There seems to be an element of justice in the demand of shippers for what is termed a reciprocal demurrage bill, which, while levying a penalty on the shipper for delay beyond a given limit in the loading of his car or cars, also demands the payment to the shipper by the transportation company of a similar amount for failure to furnish cars at a specified time, nonperformance of which duty is often attended with serious loss to the shipper because of the consequent failure to get his products to market in time to get the highest prices. It looks very much in this instance as though what was "sauce for the goose was also sauce for the gander."

There is a man in the western part of Iowa who has made $2,200 the past season buying poultry and feeding it on the milk he bought from a nearby creamery. He allowed the milk to sour and fed it in shallow troughs after it became thick. And, to use his own words, "you would be surprised to see how they take on flesh with it." These milk fed chickens are sought after by both Swift and Armour at good prices. This man commences work where the farmer or the farmer's wife leaves off. He finishes the product—gets it into marketable condition. Poultry should be fatted for market with just as much care as the hog or the steer. If it pays this man to do it, it will pay the man who raised the poultry.

That bunch of farmers certainly had a hand in something worse than a poker game who clubbed together and sent to a distant catalogue house for their timothy seed because they could get it cheaper than from the home dealer. When it arrived some of the buyers were suspicious of its appearance and sent a sample to their state experiment station, where a careful inspection by experts showed it contained, besides timothy seed, seeds of the Canada thistle and those of other noxious weeds. Those economically inclined may indulge this tendency in the matter of purchasing ordinary foodstuffs and wearing apparel which are likely to be bogus and shoddy and no serious results ensue, but when it comes to the matter of grain and grass seeds it is worse than playing with fire.

A dairyman who ships his butter to a cream receiving station of a central creamery, where it is tested, complains to us that he is not given a fair test and wants to know what he can do to remedy it. We know of but one way, and that is to get a Babcock tester and test the cream himself before he ships it. The expense is slight, and with the machine he can tell at once whether he is getting a square deal or not.

The plan of renting land on shares is very old, it being a common practice among the Romans, who exacted one-tenth of the crop for the use of the land. When the land in England was occupied, the same plan was followed. A farm of 1,200 acres brought the following rent in the eighth century: Ten casks of honey, 12 casks of strong ale, 30 casks of small ale, 300 loaves of bread, 2 oxen, 10 wedders, 10 geese, 20 hens, 10 chickens, 10 cheeses, 1 cask of butter, 5 salmon, 20 pounds of forage and 100 eels.

FREE GRAIN ALCOHOL.

No measure so keenly affecting the industrial and agricultural interests of the country has been before congress in a long time as that which has recently been favorably reported by the house committee on ways and means, which has in view the removal of the tax of $2.07 per gallon at present levied on grain alcohol. At first thought this may not seem to the average reader of especial importance, but it is highly so. Free alcohol for industrial purposes will revolutionize the fuel problem so far as internal combustion engines, lighting and cooking purposes are concerned. Careful estimates which have been made agree that it can be made for 15 cents per gallon, while many authorities put the cost at less than 10 cents. In view of the fact that grain alcohol can be used to good advantage as a substitute for gasoline in almost every utility, and as the latter has been gradually increasing in price, the field opened up along this line alone will readily be seen to be one of utmost importance. Besides the uses mentioned it is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of smokeless powder, photographic plates, celluloid products, transparent soaps, etc., in which uses it has been practically driven out because of the very high internal revenue tax mentioned above, wood alcohol being used in its place. The greatest objection which has heretofore existed to a removal of the tax on grain alcohol has been the fear of its use as a beverage. This is now entirely removed by the use of a process whereby alcohol of this character is "denatured"—i. e., rendered unfit for use as a beverage. In this condition it is intensely nauseous and cannot profitably be redistilled. Besides being cheaper than gasoline alcohol is much safer and can be made from many products of the farm which are now wasted—grain spoiled for feeding purposes, potatoes, cornstalks—in fact, anything that contains sugar and starch. Should the tax be removed it would result in the establishment of hundreds of small distilleries all through the agricultural sections of the country, which would provide a close market for the products not now profitably used and result in lessening transportation charges on a most excellent and cheap fuel. Every farmer who reads this article or has read of the matter elsewhere should write his congressman and senator urging a cordial support of the measure.

APPRECIATION.

There is probably no form of investment one can make whose initial cost is less or whose return is more generous than that involved in the giving of cordial words of appreciation to one's fellows and particularly to those who sustain to one the relation of employees. A stipulated salary or wage may secure all you could desire in way of length of service—hours put in—but a kind and timely word of appreciation will be vastly more effective in securing a quality of service, and its bestowal will result in benefit to donor as well as recipient, making hard work lighter, long hours shorter and tending to simplify and harmonize all relations between yourself and those who labor for you. In this connection remember the good wife, who does not look forward to a stipulated salary at the end of the month, but who, for all practical purposes, is working for her keep. Such words of kindliness and sympathy from you will help to rest the weary body, ease the often sad and anxious heart and bring light to the tired eyes, being as gratefully and eagerly received as sunshine by opening flower or rain by the parched and thirsty earth.

DOGS.

Dogs, like a great many other things that might be named, are well enough when they serve a definite purpose, but are the worst kind of nuisances when they miss their calling. Whether owned in town or country, the dog which is not trained to do definite things and whose only mission seems to be to chase passing teams and bay at the moon has no plausible excuse for living. The best canines are admitted to be spreaders of disease among both animals and human beings and may go mad at any time. Much more, then, is the gadding, good for nothing cur an economic excrescence that should be put out of the way at the earliest possible moment. In a general way it may be stated that good dogs are the result of the same conditions that produce the well behaved and respectful boy and girl, in which they are taught to do some useful thing and show a regard for properly constituted authority.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

Some 900,000 or 1,000,000 people of northern Japan—peasants whose chief source of food supply is rice—are now facing one of the worst famines of modern times as a result of an almost complete failure of their staple crop. The crop shortage would be most serious in itself, but the situation has been greatly aggravated and intensified because of the serious prostration of the finances of the country as a result of the late war with Russia, which renders the mikado's government unable to succor its own people. Numerous relief movements have been started in this country at the earnest appeal of President Roosevelt, and a generous response should be forthcoming. It does not seem that, being blessed with bountiful crops and having to our credit so generous a record of assistance to those in distress in the past, we ought to fail in responding to this appeal from the Japanese sufferers.

Jos Trigg

She Made a Good Guess.

It was at an afternoon tea, and the girl with a bad memory turned cold as two vaguely familiar women greeted her cordially while she stood chatting with a friend. An introduction was obviously expected, not to say imperative.

"So stupid of me to forget your name," she murmured, smiling weefly, "but I am sure it begins with an 'M,' now doesn't it?"

"Almost," returned the other. "It's Emerson."—New York Press.

A Cat Dilemma.

A babu in charge of the documents of a certain town in India found that they were being seriously damaged by rats. He wrote to the government to provide him with weekly rations for two cats to destroy the rats. The request was granted, and the two cats were installed, one, the larger of the two, receiving slightly better rations than the other. All went well for a few weeks, when the supreme government of India received the following dispatch: "I have the honor to inform you that the senior cat is absent without leave. What shall I do?" The problem seemed to baffle the supreme government, for the babu received no answer. After waiting a few days he sent off a proposal: "In re absentee cat, I propose to promote the junior cat and in the meantime to take into government service a probationer cat on full rations." The supreme government expressed its approval of the scheme, and things once more ran smoothly in that department.