Value of a Man's Life.

The Supreme Courts have decided that the life of the average man is worth just what he is able to earn. A man's earnings depend to a great extent upon his physical health. The stomach is the measure of health and strength. Every man may be bright and active if his digestion is normal. If it is not, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make it so. Try it for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, flatulency, liver or kidney troubles.

Briggs—"I don't understand about your row with Stetson. They say he gave you an unsolicited testimonial, and you kicked him out of your office." Griggs—"Yes; he said I was a liar."—Boston Transcript.

Big Forgery of Railroad Tickets.

As a result of the arrest, on August 15, of a ticket broker's concern at St. Louis, charged with swindling a customer, a gigantic railroad ticket counterfeiting scheme was uncovered. After the arrest of the brokers their office was ransacked and an immense number of tickets and passes found. It was almost impossible to place an estimate on the value of the tickets recovered, but it is stated by railroad authorities that $50,000 would be a conservative figure. It is believed that many of the tickets and passes were forged.

At Buffalo a number of ticket scalpers have already been lodged in jail on account of fraudulent manipulation and forgery of railroad tickets. These instances are so numerous the public should take pains to see that their tickets are purchased only at the autborized offices of transportation lines. This avoids all complication and trouble to the passenger and assures him that the railroad tickets purchased are valid and will be honored as printed.—Exchange.

Love poems should always be bound in calf.—Chicago Daily News.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Some remarks would be more remarkable if left unmade.—Chicago Daily News.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are the brightest, fastest and easiest to use.

Happy is the man who can't borrow trouble.—Chicago Daily News.

Check Cold and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Why don't you let folks advise you? They enjoy it.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Sozodont
Tooth Powder

The best that Money and Experience can produce. 25¢

At all stores, or by mail for the price. Sample of Sozodont by mail for the postage, 3 cents.
HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE.
For More Than a Quarter of a Century

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $2.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cts. additional for carriage. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes, in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown on model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. A fit guaranteed. Try a pair.

Fast Color Eyelets used.
Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

PRICE, 25 c.

Fertilizers They pay on all crops—rich land as well as poor land. Write for "Book on Use of Fertilizers" free. Largest fertilizer company in the world. VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

WHY NOT STOP THE LEAKS?

Sources of Loss to Southern Farmers Which a Little Thought and Effort Might Stop.

We recently had a leak in our water works. We were very anxious to have it repaired, because it would likely increase our monthly water bill.

Traveling as we have recently, over two thousand miles, among the farmers of the south, we have been greatly impressed with the leaks in farm methods, and can not help wondering why our farmers do not stop them. They certainly greatly increase the bill of expenses, or what is much the same, decrease the income.

The hay leak seems to be the most general leak upon the farm. Scarcely a farmer seems to fully appreciate the value of the hay crops growing upon his farm. Grasses of many kinds are permitted to grow to waste, die and be burned up, as if it had no market value.

Many of these very farmers are buying western hay to feed on. Many of their neighbors are buying western hay to feed their sawmill steers or mules or their livery stable horses upon.

We saw one man who was buying hay at $22 per ton, and yet pulling fodder and losing all the hay he might have made from his cornstalks. We found one man who had over six hundred tons of corn stalks, enough to make over six hundred tons of first class hay—but this man could not make up his mind to buy a shredder to make them into hay, although he had an engine ready to pull it.

Why not stop this $1,200 leak?

Farmers are paying high prices for bagging and ties, when they do not need either.

Why not stop this leak?

Farmers are buying thousands of tons of commercial fertilizers, when good, deep plowing and rapid harrowing would do their lands permanent good and make larger crops than the fertilizers do.

Why not stop this leak?

Farmers are cutting rocks and stumps at great expense and loss. They could easily remove both of these.

Very many of them are still suffering their lands to wash away. Deep plowing and subsoiling would stop this leak.

Many farmers are still growing scrub cows, when the same grass would grow Shorthorns and Herefords that would bring in four times the money. Why not get a Hereford or Shorthorn bull and stop this leak?

Many farmers have what they call pastures, but bushes, briars, worthless weeds and rocks occupy nearly all the fields.

Real good grass can hardly get hold. Why not clear out everything except the grass and have a pasture?

Stop these leaks.

—Southern Cultivator.

SALIENT FARM NOTES.

A Practical Farmer Presents a Few Suggestions Prompted by Experience and Observation.

The great drought of 1901 will serve to teach many farmers that it is not safe to put all of their eggs into one basket. Thousands of farmers were becoming specialists; that is, they were beginning to grow one crop to the exclusion of all others. Many had decided that corn is the most profitable crop that can be raised in the so-called "corn belt," and either were growing or were preparing to grow that one cereal exclusively. In many sections of the drought-stricken area those who had adopted corn as their specialty find themselves well-nigh stranded. The long drought practically ruined the crop, and all they will get out of it will be a little fodder. They will have no grain of any kind. Oats, wheat, barley and rye were too early for the drought, and those who had fields of one or more of these have a supply of grain that will enable them to hold their young stock, to feed their working animals, and to carry over a full number of breeding stock, cows, sheep, hogs and fowls.

While there is no question that corn is the best-paying crop that can be grown in the great "corn belt," the possibility of a partial or complete failure of the great cereal should be sufficient to induce farmers to sow oats, wheat, rye or some other crop on a portion of their land. In many localities oats fail to yield a profitable crop except in favorable years. They are stricken by rust a few days before ripening, the grain withering and the straw softening, so that they fall of their own weight. If the crop is carefully watched at the critical period the first indications of rust may be noted and the crop cut for hay before injury is done. Those who have never fed oat hay do not know what a splendid feed it is. Cattle and horses will eat every spear of it, and do better on it than on good timothy. Sheep eat it ravenously. It should be mowed like grass, cured and put up like hay. I have seen fields of twenty to forty acres of oats allowed to go to waste because they were rusted and the grain shriveled to chaff, when the entire lot might have been saved and converted into the finest hay one could wish by cutting when the first indications of rust were apparent.

I had some cow peas well started before the drought became severe, and they have made a good growth. When the soil was as dry as powder and the temperature was 100 and over they would look rather limp from about 8 a. m. to nearly sunset, then they would straighten up again and by morning be looking first rate. I sowed another lot after the drought had fairly set in, and they came up, grew about four inches, and stayed there. There are not more than four or five inches high at this time (July 27th), but they are looking lively and only waiting for rain to jump upward at a lively rate. Farmers who live on land that dries out quickly should make sure of some early crop for feed. I have never seen a season that was so dry that neither a nearly nor late crop could be grown. Nine times in ten the early crop is the safest, because it misses the summer drought that seems to have become almost inevitable. Many writers have advised the sowing of cow peas as late as the middle of June. It is far safer to sow them early.

There is one thing that every farmer should do, if his land is in such a shape that he can, and that is to dam up a ravine on his farm so as to form a lake. I know hundreds of farms on which this can be done at little expense, and a depth of ten to twenty feet of water secured. I have noted many sorry attempts at building dams for this purpose, the work being less than half done, with the usual result—a broken dam and a shallow puddle. I have also seen the work well done, and a fine lake two to three hundred yards long, thirty to sixty feet wide and ten to twenty feet deep secured, from which hundreds of pounds of fish and tons of ice are taken every year.—Fred Grundy, in Farm and Fireside.

THE HOG FOR THE PACKER.

The Bacon Hog the Most Desirable and the Most Profitable For the Raiser.

Mr. Lucius F. Swift, of Chicago, has a lengthy and instructive article in the Western Swineherd on "The Hog the Packers Wants." We glean from the article that the favorite weights are 175 to 250 pounds. Such hogs yield a larger percentage of high-priced meats, and are not too fat. When lard is scarce and high the heavier and fatter the better. There is always a good demand for hogs weighing from 170 to 190, if they are otherwise suitable for making the best bacon. Hogs fed on corn or wheat are most desirable. Hogs fed on soft food, acorns and nuts, make oily and undesirable bacon. Packers prefer Berkshires or Poland Chinas, because they yield the largest percentage of high-priced meat. Yorkshires and Tamworths are better for curing into high-priced bacon, such as in popular in Canada and England. Butchers prefer white hogs because they can be dressed so as to make a more attractive show, but packers care nothing for the color of the hair. There is a sufficient demand for the "bacon hog," but he can not be made from our American breeds by any system of feeding. Light bacon is not necessarily the best bacon. If American farmers would produce or grow a bacon type of hog, in quantities sufficient and in supply regular, then packers could pay a premium for such hogs and make bacon for the British market. No packer can undertake to supply a special grade of meat unless he is assured of a sufficient supply of raw materal. Unless there are enough bacon hogs available it is not reasonable to expect them to command the prices they otherwise would. The man who fattens his hogs as a part of his cattle feeding business, using them to utilize the droppings, can not make a bacon hog at all. Corn as an exclusive feed will not make a bacon hog. Peas, barly, oats, wheat, bran and shorts are feeds that develop lean meat, and are necessary to develop the bacon hog. Mr. Swift gives the following advice to farmers from the packer's standpoint:

"I advise farmers to market younger hogs!—hogs that are mature at about six months of age, and weigh from 175 to 250 pounds. A painstaking, successful farmer, who aims to mature and market his hogs at six months, weighing 220 to 230 pounds, says experience has taught him that with corn worth 25 cents per bushel the first 100 pounds of hog cost him $2, the second $2.75, the third $3.50, and the last hundred pounds of a 400-pound hog, $4.25. This is in view of the fact that as a rule the 175 to 200 pound hogs are in best demand and consequently sell at best prices, added to the tied-up capital and greater danger from disease, by holding hogs to make them heavier, makes a powerful argument for early maturity.

HERE AND THERE.

—A good family strawberry patch may be planted as early in the fall as a good season can be found in the soil. Get the ground once thoroughly saturated and the plants may be kept growing through a long fall drought.

—If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

—It seems reasonable to suppose that the demand for choice cattle will be so great during the coming winter that it would be a good investment for farmers and stockmen to buy feed at the ruling prices and hold their cattle until they are in prime condition.

—Fall plowing, just like any other plowing, should be thoroughly done, which means well done. Any reasonable amount of well-directed work devoted to preparation will pay well at harvest time. Even with cultivated crops, like corn and cotton, the best part of the work should be done before and at planting.

HINTS ON THE STYLES.

Long chains will be worn another season.

The winter is to be a season of flowers.

Little gunmetal buttons are attractive on dark waists.

The fall is going to be a great color season in feathers.

Only small fur neck pieces will be correct this winter.

Pink, blue and white ribbon are the only shades used for adorning lingerie.

This year robes, especially for high toilets, are to be more worn than ever.

Green and brown promise to vie for supremacy as the smart shades of the season.

Black and white, so very popular this summer, is to be the great vogue of the coming winter.

The fashionable woman does not consider her collections of silver complete without some pieces of Dutch silver.

The cretonne appliques so popular were evolved, it is said, from a lamp shade decoration at the Paris exposition.

Fashion arbiters predict a continuance of favor to be shown fancy stocks, even when flannel shirt waists supersede the wash ones.

A form of trimming to renew its stylishness is that of the jetted and spangled order. New sorts of this are offered, and jetted robes and trimming, both in spangles and beadwork, are among the handsomest and most expensive of the season's novelties.

BIG RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A unique excursion was recently arranged by the Union Pacific Railroad company. About sixty newspaper men, representing the leading journals of the country, were invited to take a trip on the Wyoming division, "The Overland Route," for the purpose of viewing the stupendous engineering achievements recently made on that line.

The train was made up of two private cars, three Pullman palace sleepers, a dining car, drawn by one of the new compound engines, with an observation car—constructed on the same plan as a trolley car—ahead of the engine.

One hundred and fifty-eight and four-tenths miles of new track laid, reducing the mileage between Omaha and Ogden by 30.47 miles, and reducing gradients which varied from 43.4 to 97.68 feet to the mile to a maximum of 43.3 feet, and curves from 6 to 4 degrees, while a great deal of bad curvature has been eliminated entirely.

A mountain removed and lost into a chasm; huge holes bored hundreds of feet through solid granite, an underground river encountered and overcome; an army of men, with all sorts of mechanical aids, engaged in the work for nearly a year; the great Union Pacific track between Omaha and Ogden made shorter, heavy grades eliminated, and the business of the great Overland route flowing through a new channel, without the slightest interruption.

Millions of money have been spent to reduce the grades and shorten the distance. This reduction is the result of straightening unnecessary curves, and the construction of several cutoffs between Buford and Bear river, Utah.

The curvature saved is about one-half, the grading about the same, while the angles are reduced nearly two-thirds. The superiority of these changes is apparent to the practical railroad engineer. It is also apparent to the operating department in the reduction in operating expenses, and to the traveler in the increased speed the trains can make.

The new line runs due west from Buford, avoiding the high hills and eighty-foot grade from Cheyenne, and piercing through cuts and the big tunnel, crosses the Black Hills at a grade of less than one-half (43.3 feet) over mountain altitudes.

From a constructive standpoint the line is remarkable for the amount of material required in the construction of immense embankments and the building of large tunnels through solid rock. The construction of the new line between Buford and Laramie alone has involved the excavation of 500,000 cubic yards of material, one-third of which (exclusive of the tunnel excavation) has been solid rock, of something over 160,000 cubic yards per mile.

Too much credit for this work cannot be given to Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific railroad, and his assistants.

The excursion was replete with many interesting incidents, and the splendid hospitality of the Union Pacific officials was a revelation. The newspaper men evinced their appreciation in many ways, particularly in a resolution of thanks to the Union Pacific officials, General Passenger Agent Lomax, and Messrs. Darlow, Park and Griffin.

"Here's a telegram for you; 75 cents charges." "That's too much. I got one last week for a quarter."—Indianapolis News.

Australian Mail's Record Trip.

The most important mail that has left Australia in years for London recently made a record-breaking trip. The mail consisted of 347 sacks and contained many documents for the British parliament. At Sidney it was put on board the steamer Ventura, a steamship sailing under the American flag and built only last year for the Oceanic Steamship company at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia. The trip across the Pacific occupied just 21 days, the former time having been 26 days. From San Francisco the mail was hurried east on special fast trains on the Southern Pacific (Ogden line), Union Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, but arrived in Chicago too late to connect with the fast mail train of the Lake Shore and New York Central, which is a 24-hour train from Chicago to New York. A special train was made up and attached to one of the fastest engines on the Lake Shore line. The regular train was overtaken at Toledo, and the hour and a half lost time was made up. At Buffalo the regular train was made into two sections by the New York Central with the mail cars, including the Australian mail, in the first section. New York was reached three minutes ahead of schedule time. At New York the mail was delivered to the Campania and that vessel left on regular time. Barring accidents or unusual delays it will be delivered in England in several days shorter time than ever before.

Perhaps the man you think is a fool thinks you are in the same class.—Chicago Daily News.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

A gay deceiver is never gay long.—Atchison Globe.

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

Quickly Develops Into Bright's Disease.

(PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH WHEREVER LOCATED.)

John Herziger, son of Alderman Herziger, of Neenah, Wis., and Vice President of the Neenah Young Men's Club, writes in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the following:

"After suffering for two years with kidney trouble I received relief and a cure from using your wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"For months I was unable to work on account of a severe pain in my back, and when I was able to do anything I was in pain and distressed most of the time.

"Hearing so much of the good results people had obtained through the use of Peruna I determined to give it a trial and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I am well now and it only took a few bottles of Peruna."—John Herziger, 307 Commercial street, Neenah, Wis.

Two years suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, unable to work on account of the severe pain; could find no relief from medicine; gave Peruna a trial and was promptly cured—such was the experience of John Herziger, of Wisconsin.

This experience has been repeated many times. Not only in Wisconsin but in every state in the Union. It was indeed a lucky day for this young man when his attention was called to Peruna. What would have been the result had he continued suffering on and fooling away precious time with other remedies, no man can tell. But it is almost certain that it would have ended in incurable Bright's disease of the kidneys, which sooner or later would have proved fatal.

Peruna is a sure cure for incipient Bright's disease of the kidneys. Taken in the early stages of this disease, it cures permanently. Bright's disease always begins with catarrh of the kidneys. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Congressman Bankhead's Statement.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court Angelina No. 3422 I. O. O. F., 205 High St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I came here a few years ago suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought that the climate would cure me but found that I was mistaken, but what the climate could not do Peruna could and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine and I was then a well man. I know of at least twenty friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna and it has a host of friends in this city."—Samuel R. Sprecher.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MIRACLES OF TODAY

The Wonderful Stories of Two People Saved from Horrible Death

It probably never occurred before that two people horribly afflicted in entirely different ways, and living far apart, were miraculously rescued from the very jaws of death, by the same means, and almost at the same time. The stories of George Herniman, of Buffalo, and Mrs. George W. Sharp, of Washington, Kan., read like the wonders of Divine interference. Let them tell their experience in their own plain, truthful language:

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14—(Special).—I write to tell you how much Cascarets Candy Cathartic have done for me in the past year, and you may send any or all of the people of Western New York to me and use my name as strongly as you wish, for I know that they have saved my life. I had an injury to my spine and the spinal cord was hurt, and of course was paralyzed from the hips down. The doctors could not move my bowels, saying that that they would never move again, and one of the doctors—my own cousin—an army surgeon, said a syringe could not be used on account of the large bone being broken and bad; and they also said that I could not live six months, if that long. Well, thanks to God and your candy cathartic Cascarets, I sit here four years later in my wheel chair and write this to you. I can walk for five minutes on crutches, and say that your Cascarets have saved my life, and, with old Mother Nature's help, are curing me. I have used one 10c. box a week for two and one-half years. But my case is one in 100,000 to recover at all; and I had the best of doctors, too, all saying the same thing—no hope. But we fooled them all this time.
—George W. Herniman, 63 Boyd St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Washington, Kan., June 1—(Special).—I had constipation of the worst nature for years. Medicine had no effect upon my stomach, and my stomach was in such a condition from purgatives that I could not take food. I was taken to a hospital and my bowels were operated upon for constipation. I did not get any better going through that terrible operation. My bowels were dead—no action at all—and the doctors gave me up. I could not eat anything but stale bread and water, literally starving to death. Lost over 100 pounds and was a living skeleton. After trying everything else I gave Cascarets a trial, not thinking they would help me. But they did right away. I commenced to eat and sleep, and from that on I could get out of bed and then got so I could go out riding—something I had not done for over three years. Now I do all my work. My friends just marvel; they say they never saw such a miracle. I tell them Cascarets did it, and they all want them. I weighed 60 pounds when I commenced taking Cascarets and now I weigh 170.
—Mrs. George W. Sharp.

No one should wait until such a terrible affliction comes upon him or her, but use Cascarets always to keep the bowels and internal organs gently and naturally active. All druggists sell Cascarets, the sweet, aromatic, never-griping candy cathartic, 10c., 25c., 50c. a box.

If you want to try before you buy, **FREE FOR THE ASKING:** a sample of CASCARETS and the famous health booklet.

Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago and New York. 478

YUCATAN CHILL-TONIC

Better than Quinine

Yucatan Chill Tonic cures Chills, Fever, Ague and all Malarial Diseases and does it quickly, permanently and pleasantly. Does not produce any bad after effects. Your dealer has it or can get it from his jobber in a day or two.

Insist on securing Yucatan Chill Tonic (Improved). Price 50cts. Made only by The American Pharmacal Co., (Incorporated), Evansville, Indiana.

RAG DOLLS To any little girl who will send us 10 cents, together with the names and addresses of (3) little friends, we will send, postpaid, one of our CRY BABY DOLLS. ART FABRIC MILLS, Department C. C. 40 White Street, NEW YORK.

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

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World's Most Wonderful Resort for Health, Rest and Pleasure.

Nature's own infallible cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney, Bladder, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. For beautiful 128 page illustrated magazine and all information, address

C. S. Crane, G. P. A., Wabash R. R. ST. LOUIS, MO. 473

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE. NEVER FAILS! Price, 50c.

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