DEFEAT TURNED INTO VICTORY.

Fine Illustration of the Readiness of a Nebraska Stump Speaker.

The Washington Post tells a story which illustrates the readiness of a first-rate stump orator. Colonel Stark of Nebraska, a member of Congress, was announced to speak in a certain town in Nebraska, and many people of his political faith—it is not necessary to say which side he was on, nor which eminent candidate he championed—had come in from round about to hear him.

At the last moment, however, it was discovered that, through some neglect of the local managers, the opposing party had got possession of the only hall in the place. In plain terms, Colonel Stark and his intending audience were literally out in the cold, for the season was late, and it was impossible to hold a meeting in the open air.

Of course Colonel Stark could not think of permitting the opponents to have his audience, and he set about finding some other roomy and warm place which would answer his purpose. The only thing that offered itself was a huge building used as the winter quarters of a circus and menagerie.

In the training shed of this establishment, therefore, Colonel Stark assembled his audience, which was all the larger on account of the unusual circumstances under which it was called together.

Colonel Stark mounted an elephant tub and began his address:

"Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen—"

Here the lion roared "Wow-wow-ow" completely drowning the orator's voice. As soon as the uproar had somewhat subsided, Stark began again:

"In this momentous campaign—"

"Yap-yow-hi-yi-yi-yi!" yelled the hyena. No progress was possible until this very unpleasant and discordant animal had ceased his outcries. Then Colonel Smith resumed:

"I come to speak to you in behalf—"

Here the elephant trumpeted with majestic sound, and several smaller animals contributed an echo of considerable magnitude. When this died over Colonel Stark went on:

"In behalf of our great and glorious leader, the peerless statesman and matchless orator—"

He named the leader of his party, and at once, possibly set on by the exasperating howl of the wolf, all the animals in the building began a clamor. The lion roared, the panther growled, the elephant trumpeted and the camels snorted. The audience began to laugh, and it seemed all over with the speech, when, in a lull of the tumult, the voice of Colonel Stark was once more heard:

"At the mention of whose name even the wild animals lift up their voices in a tumult of appreciative joy."

At this the audience cheered with delight and approbation. Having had their say, the animals thereafter remained comparatively quiet, and the meeting was pronounced an overwhelming success.

One day he took some pills and then
He highly praised the same.
He'll never be obscure again—
The whole world knows his name.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Look For the "Planet of Romance," on May 28th.

Part of the investigations of May 28th will be directed, not to the sun itself, but to the space lying between the sun and Mercury. We are told in a paper by Julia MacNair Wright in the May "New Lippincott" that it has been the dream of many astronomers that about half way between the sun and Mercury lies a little planet, lost in the effulgence of the sun. Sir William Ball names this the "Planet of Romance." Other astronomers have searched for it, christening it Vulcan before it has been found. If ever such a planet rolled exactly between the earth and the sun it would sometimes be seen crawling like a black dot across the sun's disk. In the gloom of an eclipse such an orb might show its face if its position as regards the earth were favorable. Most astronomers have concluded that there is no such planet, but that the space between Mercury and the sun is empty.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The unsuccessful man consoles himself with the thought that lots of men are too brilliant to become famous. No. 17

A Mother's Tears.

"I Would Cry Every Time I Washed My Baby."

"When he was 3 months old, first festers and then large boils broke out on my baby's neck. The sores spread down his back until he became a mass of raw flesh. When I washed and powdered him I would cry, realizing what pain he was in. His pitiful wailing was heart rending. I had about given up hope of saving him when I was urged to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, all other treatment having failed. I washed the sores with Hood's Medicated Soap, applied Hood's Olive Ointment and gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. The child seemed to get better every day, and very soon the change was quite noticeable. The discharge grew less, inflammation went down, the skin took on a healthy color, and the raw flesh began to scale over and a thin skin formed as the scales dropped off. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure. I cannot praise these medicines half enough." Mrs. Guerinot, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

The above testimonial is very much condensed from Mrs. Guerinot's letter. As many mothers will be interested in reading the full letter, we will send it to any one who sends request of us on a postal card. Mention this paper.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FARM AND GARDEN.

Be Easy on the Horses.

The teams will soon be very busy and the farmers also; but in spite of all this don't overlook the matter of seeing to the collars, for after the horses have been "laying up" all winter their shoulders will no doubt be tender, and when they are first put into harness the constant jerking of the plow is liable to make them very sore.

Sometimes a balky horse can be cured by looking over the harness and determining just what is bothering the animal. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men would balk if they were compelled to work when in the same condition that some horses are.

The least thing that can be done for the ever faithful servant of man is to make him as comfortable as possible when at labor.

Millet For Hens.

The small seeds, such as those from millet and sorghum, are much better than whole Indian corn as winter feed for fowls. The latter can be and is swallowed too fast, and often in a few minutes the hen fills her small crop so that the active muscles of the gizzard cannot be brought to grind it. In such cases the fowl becomes crop bound, in which condition the corn ferments, and the result is certain death unless relieved. A slit into the crop and large [illegible] out the mass [illegible] will often allow permanent relief. There is no such danger in feeding small seeds, especially if they are scattered so that the fowl has to exercise some to get them, and swallows only a few at a time. If corn is fed it is better if broken into small pieces than if fed whole.

Plow Sod Shallow.

Experience and observation have demonstrated that a sward should not be turned as deep as old land, for the reason that sod [illegible] works downward instead of upward, and when a heavy sod is turned under to the depth of nine or ten inches, it is plain that the decaying vegetable matter will [illegible] that is soluble. The water that may fall on the [illegible] naturally carries these [illegible] deeper down into the [illegible]. This would do no harm if it was not for the fact that the soluble [illegible] is carried so deep as not to be available for plant food. [illegible] within two inches of the surface [illegible], and the [illegible] the usual depth of [illegible]. The [illegible] naturally [illegible].

Anchoring a Water Fence.

Where a fence must be built across a shallow stream or extend into the edge of a pond or river, the plan shown in the cut will be found useful. A box stake is constructed by nailing four [illegible]

[illegible] STAKE [illegible] IN POSITION.

boards together, as shown, [illegible] the top. [illegible] the lower [illegible] of the inte[illegible]. This will very [illegible] kind of [illegible] post. They [illegible] made of [illegible] the surface [illegible] near the top [illegible] to keep the [illegible] and [illegible] open.

Healthy Hogs.

The health of hogs does not depend in any measure on the [illegible]. If proper attention were given to all the hogs in the country the [illegible] of cholera [illegible] would have no demand for their [illegible]. When it is said they [illegible] the public it [illegible] to tell the truth, and it is not [illegible] anything against them or their remedies. Those men who have studied hog cholera in all its phases are the first to say that the disease gets its foothold in filthy pens and yards, and from drinking stagnant water. From this start herds that are properly cared for become infected, and, if the season is favorable for the development of the germs of the disease, an epidemic of hog cholera follows, that sweeps hogs worth untold thousands.

It cannot be said too many times that hogs are cleanly by nature. They are the only domestic animals that will habitually have a certain place in which to deposit their droppings, keeping the remainder of the range clean, if they are allowed to do so. Give pure water and plenty of green feed during the period of development and [illegible], if it comes at all, will come from an outside source. Once [illegible] arrived prompt measures to [illegible] should be resorted to and [illegible] until the disease [illegible].—Swineherd.

Planting and Cultivating Strawberries.

Do not plant [illegible] small garden if you can help [illegible] some place where you can [illegible] a plow and team. A few long rows are better than many short ones. Never plant in the fall unless you have time and money to throw away. Plant on ground free of weeds as [illegible] you will see it. Plant as soon as the ground is in good working condition but not before. Have the clods well pulverized, then mark the ground off with furrows three or four inches deep and forty inches apart. Have your plants ready before the furrow is opened. Take up a small bunch of plants, dip the roots in water, then sprinkle fresh dirt on them till it adheres to every rootlet, then get them set quickly before the dirt dries on them and you will not lose a plant. Plant them eighteen inches apart, spreading the roots out well and pressing the dirt down firmly on the roots. Plant them on the level. If they are above it they will dry out and die. If below, in cultivation the clods will roll down on them and cause much unnecessary labor.

The same day you plant them, cultivate them. Keep the surface loose at all times until frost in the fall. Never plow with big shovels. Never throw the dirt up to them so as to make a ridge. At all times, plow as close to the plants as you can, dragging the runners with the plow or cultivator into a close row. If weeds appear in the rows, pull them out. Do not cut off the runners. If you will let no fruit grow on them the first year you will have a bigger crop the the next. It pays to pinch off the fruit stems. Do not neglect this crop and you will have a thing of beauty and pleasure in the end.—W. L. Anderson, in the New England Homestead.

A Reliable Post Driver.

By the aid of a homemade post driving machine, as illustrated, posts can be driven nearly as fast as a team can walk on light soils, and each stop, even on a heavy soil, will not be greatly prolonged. The only difficulty will be in driving on a rock. The two side pieces (a a) are 1x4 inches by 10 feet; cross pieces (b b) are as long as the wagon is wide and of 1x4 inches. Pieces (e e) are 1x4 inches and 5 feet long, being let into crosspiece b one half. Cross pieces (c c) of 2x4 inch and 11 feet long, mortised into c c 2 inches. Windlass (d) is operated by a crank on side. Hammer (f) is operated by a crank; a line attached to trip hook on hammer

THE DESIGN OF THE POST DRIVER.

passes through pulley at g and through block at e to windlass (d).

For my wagon, pieces h h are each 1x4 inches and 1? feet long, fastened to ends of a and e, leaving place for hammer to work in. Wagon wheels are shown at i i. The two centerpieces j j, the runners for hammer f to work up and down in, are placed upright on end of e e, braced, as shown, with four pieces. A strip of 1x2 inches and 10 feet long is fastened on the inner face of j j, leaving 1 inch space on each side of the runner. A corresponding groove is made in each side of hammer f (shown more clearly in the small figure), which is 2 inches wide and 1 inch deep, and slides up and down on j j. About 30 feet of small rope for hoisting the hammer is required. A line may be attached to trip hook on hammer and by simply pulling on it the hammer may be dropped at any desired height. Fifty pounds is weight enough for hammer. Two blows of hammer, under ordinary conditions, will drive a post. A team, one man and a boy can operate it.—Peter B. Miller, in Farm and Home.

Defective Butter.

The dairyman who would make the finest butter for a critical market has no easy job before him, and the dangers that threaten his product are so numerous that he is never sure of his profit until the butter has reached the consumer. Most of the butter made in this country is classified below fancy or extra and only an extremely small percentage of the whole output sells at outside quotations given in any market. A mere summary of the dangers that threaten to cause his butter to be marked down is sufficient to show how careful he must be. The worst [illegible] of this subject is that we are not [illegible] just what causes all of the defects.

For instance, streaky and mottled butter will sometimes come from the best dairy or creamery, and dairymen of experience differ as to the exact cause of this. Some attribute it to the churn and the methods of making, others to the temperature of the milk and cream, and others to the feed the cows have received, which affects the cream adversely. It is certain that such butter never commands the highest price, although it may be almost perfect in color and flavor. It is appearance as well as flavor that determines the price of butter in city markets.

How to control the flavor and sweetness of butter is a problem that has caused many a dairyman to grow gray in the service. There are so many conditions that do not prevail in all cases that it would be impossible to lay down general rules that would always be practical. Sweet cream, up-to-date methods of making, and everything else apparently necessary to produce the finest butter will be present, but some little unexpected change in the temperature or an accident to the machinery or failure to have the packing tubs perfectly sterilized may cause a defect that will reduce the profits a cent or two a pound. Even the matter of controlling the moisture in butter is an important one. Over-churning butter will sometimes cause the moisture in it to dry up so that it will not keep well nor present a fine appearance. The salt in this dry butter does not dissolve properly, but remains on the outside of the butter and mars its appearance. On the other hand over-churning will sometimes cause the soft and slushy butter that is always hard to sell in the market. Very few can so control the moisture in butter so that it will always come out hard and firm, with a texture that delights the eyes and a flavor that is in no way impaired. Yet this is what every dairyman aspires to accomplish, and he has plenty of study and work ahead of him to do it.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

Worse and Worse.

Lady (engaging new housemaid)—"Daphne? That is much too romantic a name, with young men in the house. I suppose you would not object to be called by your surname?"

Applicant—"Oh no, ma'am. In fact, I'm quite used to it."

Lady—What is your surname?"

Applicant—"Darling."—Answers.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Rural Mendings.

With the opening of the riding and driving season, and especially with the reappearance of bicycles, we shall hear much of good roads. It is wished that in this country we might see as much as we hear of them. Where the highways are improved they are valued, and people who see them are never again willing to go back to the kind of trough of sand and mud that passes for a turnpike in many parts of this country. The good roads movement has not ceased from moving, and cheering news comes, every now and again, of the laying of asphalt in cities and of macadam in the country, yet so little is done in proportion to what ought to be done, and must be done, that one loses heart, now and again, and fears that for the next century this country is doomed to travel over almost the worst roads in all the world. A traveler who has just reached the East, on his return from a wheeling tour of nearly three years around the world, reports that he found the roads in Illinois worse than those in China, which were heretofore supposed to be the meanest that could be found in any land that had roads at all.

One of the chief causes of the slowness with which reform progresses will probably be found in the fact that in our country districts the farmers discover that good roads do not stay good forever. They appear to think that their whole duty is done when a proper foundation is laid and it is smoothed by a roller. They do not think in this wise of their houses or their churches or their farms. They know that buildings need repair; they know that trees need trimming, they know that fields need plowing, and they gather the stones and stumps out of them every now and then; yet the road that passes their doors and is used by hundreds of thousands of persons, is buried in snow in winter, is scored by rain and pierced by frost, receives no attention from them whatever. They do these things better abroad. They first make a road with a clean, hard, properly graded surface, then they appoint men whose daily business it is to go over it and make repairs.

Queens county has spent millions of dollars in macadam, and it has secured the best roads in the State of New York. If they are allowed to go to ruin the work will all have to be done over again at a tremendous expense. A road mender can keep at least a couple of miles repaired; and his pay will not be more than a couple of dollars a day, unless he is in politics. It is wiser to pay this sum than to have a bill of thousands of dollars to meet at the end of some years. In Europe the menders watch the highways just as track walkers watch the railroads. Whenever a heavy rain has started a little channel in the pavement it will widen and deepen with every succeeding rainfall until that part of the pavement is torn beyond repair. A little tamping with gravel, a stone put in the channel, a shovelful of earth here and there, a cart rut obliterated, a loose stone thrown aside now and then will keep the road in serviceable condition for a life time. The way not to do it is finely illustrated in Prospect Park, where a couple of men of intelligence and a little more diligence than we see in public service would make farther repairs needless; but absolute neglect follows the surfacing of every path and drive. The stitch in time that saves nine is never applied. It is not sufficient to make good roads. It is just as important to keep them good.—New York Mail and Express.

The Economic Phase.

Speaking of good roads as an economic proposition, there is no doubt that if the common highways of the United States were placed in anything like proper condition they would save millions of dollars annually. A Government expert estimates it at half a billion dollars, or one-half the appropriations of the famous "Billion Dollar Congress."

There was a national good roads movement on a different principle early in the century. It included the building of a national turnpike from Washington to St. Louis. The advent of railroads nipped the movement in the bud, and all that remains of it to-day is the Cumberland turnpike. But highways were needed and the necessity was recognized. The iron rails have been made the leading highways during the past half century.

A railroad is a highway of commerce in the same sense as a public road, and so are rivers, harbors and canals. They are the arteries of trade. This country has spent billions of dollars for railroad building, hundreds of millions for canals and still more for rivers and harbors.

Yet not one ounce of any commodity, of any kind, that is hauled over railroads, canals, rivers and harbors, but is first hauled over country roads or city streets.

The Way to Get Good Roads.

One hears a good deal from time to time of the good roads movement. Is public sentiment behind it? Do the farmers of New York really want first-class highways, or are they content with those they now drive on? The treatment which the bill pending at Albany appropriating $1,000,000 for good roads gets will throw light on these questions. It is provided in this measure that the appropriation shall be spent in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1898, by which the State pays fifty per cent. of the cost of road improvement, the county thirty-five per cent. and the town or abutting property owners immediately interested the remaining fifteen per cent.

This certainly is a fair division, or, at all events, it is a division which enables those who desire good roads to secure them without placing too heavy a burden upon their shoulders. The bill is one of the results of the good roads convention lately held in Albany. If the farmers as a whole desire its passage and bestir themselves to that end they can have their way. If they remain passive the Legislature will be justified in concluding that the time is not ripe for making so large an appropriation.—New York Mail and Express.

Some men try to give the impression that they are suffering from gout, when they are really troubled with bunions.

We forfeit 10c for every package of Putnam Fadeless Dye that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

If money talks, one would scarcely care to listen to the conversation of filthy lucre.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
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One man counts for as much as another when it comes to taking the census.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 25c.

Blobbs—"I missed my tooth this morning." Slobbs—"Have you reported the matter to the police?"

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Fuel Oil Tests.

So far the tests with fuel oil intended as a substitute for coal on ships of war, which are being made at Norfolk and New York, do not appear to have sustained the glowing reports of tests made abroad. It is most probable, however, that coal will some day be superseded by some more easily handled fuel. The authorities having charge of the present tests have reached the conclusion that fuel oil will be valuable only in times of emergency, especially on board torpedo boats, when it is necessary to get up steam quickly. At such times the question of economy need not enter into the matter. It is yet too early to determine whether fuel oil will be smokeless, and the other features which have recommended its trial have not been fully demonstrated, therefore it may be some time before anything definite in the way of an improvement will be discovered.

[illegible] Piso's Cure for Consumption [illegible]

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state [illegible]. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine." Mrs. Amos Fessman, Box 56, [illegible]

Female Troubles Overcome

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint [illegible]. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result [illegible] the benefit your medicine has been to me."—Mrs. Clara Sutter, [illegible] Neb.

No More Pain

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—Mrs. E. F. Custer, Berlin, Wis.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Such things as creditors' meetings are likely to be overdun.

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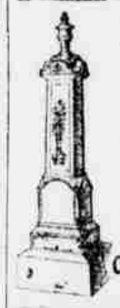

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Write for Our SPECIAL Prices and EASY Payment Plan at Once.
E. M. ANDREWS Furniture & Music Co.,
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Fish Commits Suicide.

A giant star fish was recently captured and placed on exhibition in an aquarium in San Francisco. The morning after its capture it was found that one of the rays of the star was separated from its body. It was thought that a big land crab, which occupied the same tank, must be guilty of assault and battery, and it was accordingly taken out. Next morning, however, two more of the star's rays had been separated from its body, and then a watch was set. It was found that the star fish, apparently dissatisfied with its surroundings, was deliberately dismembering itself. This process was continued until all the six arms had been cast off, and there was nothing left of the original star fish but its central body.

The floating population is not altogether composed of the people who travel on the Camden ferries.

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

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—[illegible]
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ATTENTION is facilitated if you mention this paper when writing advertisers. No. 17

WINTER BILE

Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful—take care of your bowels—salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than before. The only safe, gentle inside Spring cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

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To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.