

MEALtime—Eager children! Hungry grown-ups—Keen appetites to be appeased—And Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

Canned or plain it makes a dandy dish. It's easy to prepare—superior in quality, and costs no more than ordinary kinds.

In Glass Jars or Tins At Every Grocer

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

HAD THE BANDMASTER GOING

Governor Suffered Because His Request Was Not Couched in Plain Enough Language.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, state librarian of New York, said recently that librarians would do well to furnish free music rolls for player-pianos, just as they now furnish books.

"In Toledo," said Dr. Dewey the other day, "my project has been lately inaugurated. It will accomplish much for the musical art."

Then, apropos of music and ignorance, Dr. Dewey told a story.

"A certain governor," he said, "was being lunched at a seaside town. During the repast the local band played on the beach outside the hotel. The drum was in charge of a blacksmith, and he beat it so resonantly that at last this message was sent out:

"The governor requests the drummer to desist."

"The bandmaster was puzzled by this message for a moment; then his face brightened in a smile, and he said:

"More drum, Joe; the governor likes it."

TOO MUCH.

"I've been a no-account man and husband."

"But you've done the best you could."

"Mebbe so, but when I look back I'm ashamed of myself. I can't leave you a dollar."

"Never mind, Jim. Everybody will be kind to me and I shall get along."

"Yes," she replied, as tears filled her eyes.

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Telling Comment.

Ty Cobb of the Tigers said at a recent baseball banquet in Philadelphia:

"I admit that there is too much loud talk, too much arguing and wrangling and chin music in a game of baseball."

"I know a man who was seen the other day getting into a taxicab."

"Where are you going?" they asked him.

"I'm going to hear the ball game," he replied.

FAMILY RUNT

Kansas Man Says Coffee Made Him That.

"Coffee has been used in our family of eleven—father, mother, five sons and four daughters—for thirty years. I am the eldest of the boys and have always been considered the runt of the family and a coffee toper."

"I continued to drink it for years until I grew to be a man, and then I found I had stomach trouble, nervous headaches, poor circulation, was unable to do a full day's work, took medicine for this, that and the other thing, without the least benefit. In fact I only weighed 116 when I was 28."

"Then I changed from coffee to Postum, being the first one in our family to do so. I noticed, as did the rest of the family, that I was surely gaining strength and flesh. Shortly after I was visiting my cousin who said, 'You look so much better—your getting fat.'"

"At breakfast his wife passed me a cup of coffee, as she knew I was always such a coffee drinker, but I said, 'No, thank you.'"

"'What!' said my cousin, 'you quit coffee? What do you drink?'"

"'Postum,' I said, 'or water, and I am well.' They did not know what Postum was, but my cousin had stomach trouble and could not sleep at night from drinking coffee three times a day. He was glad to learn about Postum, but said he never knew coffee would hurt anyone." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"After understanding my condition and how I got well, he knew what to do for himself. He discovered that he never used tobacco or anything else of the kind. You should see the change in him now. We both believe that if persons who suffer from coffee drinking would stop and use Postum they could build back to health and happiness."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in plain, easy-to-read language. A new one appears from time to time. They are popular, true, and full of human interest.

Jim Bushwick's Widow

By Lawrence Alfred Clay

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

Jim Bushwick of the village of Rawlins, was a ne'er-do-well. He was born lazy and without business acumen sufficient to sell or buy a peck of potatoes. He didn't drink, smoke or chew, and when he married it was to have a wife to take care of him. She was a hustling, ambitious woman, and if she could have had his help they could have been well off after five years.

She didn't have it, however. Jim was always going to do this and do that, and he never even got up energy enough to set out a bed of onions. The wife seldom scolded or complained. She was the village seamstress, and by steady work she managed to keep a roof over their heads.

Now and then there was talk of doing something to Jim—tar and feathers—a whipping—the law or something else, but it never went beyond talk. As for tar and feathers, there was no tar in the town, and no citizen would have been willing to contribute the feathers.

Thus things went on for eight years, and then Jim Bushwick was taken with a hopeless illness. When this disease took hold of the man he galloped to the grave very fast. It was only after the doctors had told Jim there was no hope for him, and that his flame of life would be snuffed out in a couple of weeks more, that the true spirit of a manly man came out. He called his wife to his bedside one day and began:

"Sarah, you are going to be a widow soon."

"Yes," she replied, as tears filled her eyes.

"I've been a no-account man and husband."

"But you've done the best you could."

"Mebbe so, but when I look back I'm ashamed of myself. I can't leave you a dollar."

"Never mind, Jim. Everybody will be kind to me and I shall get along."

"Yes," she replied, as tears filled her eyes.

He Had Signed Without Looking.

Let us hope the doctors are mistaken, and that you will live many a year yet."

"Let us do nothing of the kind, but get ready for business. Sarah, you know what breach-o'-promise is, of course?"

"Yes."

"If you have a pretty good case agin a man he'll settle for cash."

"But how can I have a breach-o'-promise case?"

"That's what I am going to provide you with—several of them. Bring my pen, ink and paper, and then run over and tell Deacon Harrison I want to see him."

The deacon was a widower and well to do. He was one of those who had spoken of tar and feathers, but he had a neighborly feeling, for all that. When he had come in and expressed his sympathy, the dying man said:

"Deacon, Sarah will soon be left alone."

"Yes."

"I want folks to be kind to her when I'm gone."

"They will be, Jim—they will be."

"I'm not so sure of that. Folks get tired of being kind after awhile. I know how good you are, but if you'd only put it in black and white that



He Had Signed Without Looking.

Enjoyment Within Ourselves.

We have much to enjoy in the quiet and retirement of our own thoughts.—Longfellow.

Well Planned and Carried

Prince Kropotkin's Escape From Prison
Hospital One of the Most Daring Recorded in History.

In originality of conception and ingenuity of execution, the escape of Prince Kropotkin from the prison of St. Petersburg in 1876 is probably unparalleled in prison annals. Twelve conspirators outside the prison took part in it, but not one of them was ever arrested or suspected, although many of them were subsequently banished to Siberia for other political offenses.

The escape was made in broad daylight, about five o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of three armed soldiers, and with such novel accessories as cherries, opera hats, a mouse, a black mare and a microscope. The chances were at least ten to one that it would fail, notwithstanding the extraordinary ingenuity with which it was planned, but every device and

you'd be kind to Sarah after I'm gone I should feel a heap easier about going. Here's a paper I've drawn up that says you'll be kind."

"Why, I'll sign that, of course," was the reply; and the deacon, for once in his life, signed a paper without reading it and looking for traps. He did more than that. He offered to boss the funeral when it came off and to be one of the pallbearers.

Then Cyrus Barnes, another widower, was sent for. He was awfully sorry to find Jim so near the grave, and he was going to pull out a dollar bill and leave it with him when—he didn't. He indulged in further words of sympathy, which made it 88 per cent. cheaper for him.

"Cyrus, I've been a poor creak of a man," said Jim.

"You have that," was agreed.

"I ought to have been at work every day."

"We all know that."

"It's a wonder you folks didn't strangle me up."

"So 'tis—so 'tis. We talked of it many times, but we knowed that if we put on the tar and feathers you'd be too all-fired lazy to scrape 'em off, and your wife would have the job."

"That's right. She is good, Cyrus."

"None better."

"And that brings me to what I want to ask. She won't have a dollar after I'm gone."

"Of course she won't."

"She'll have to depend on the kindness of the neighbors."

"She will."

"Cyrus, you don't belong to any church, but you believe in heaven, don't you?"

"Yes, kinder."

"You'd like to feel that I was looking down on you and acting as your guardian angel, wouldn't you?"

"If you are going to keep up your laziness—"

"But I'm not, Cyrus—I'm going to hustle. I'll do all that I can for you if you'll sign this paper."

"What is it?"

"Just a promise to be kind to, and that you will look after, Sarah. We shall both feel a great deal better if you will."

The caller looked upon it as a dying man's whim, and signed. When ready to go he said:

"I hope you will get a hustle on you up there, Jim."

Then three more widowers and one old bachelor got the word to call, and in the course of three days the business was wound up. Then a lawyer was sent for, the signed papers handed over to him, and a great calm fell upon the dying man. He smiled every few minutes, and made no understandable explanations regarding what he had been up to. A few days later he passed away, and almost his last words were:

"Sarah, if they want to be kind to you, let 'em go ahead."

There was kindness from every direction, from contributions to pay the funeral expenses to groceries and provisions sent in for the widow's sustenance. After about a month had elapsed Deacon Harrison received a letter asking him to call at the law office of the attorney who had the dead man's papers. When the good man came strolling in, only mildly curious as to why he had been summoned, he was greeted with:

"Of course it won't take place for a year, but allow me to congratulate you in advance."

"What d'ye mean?" asked the deacon.

"Your marriage with the Widow Bushwick."

"Shoo! What're you joking about?"

"Only this."

The paper he had signed for Jim Bushwick was handed him. He had signed without reading, and now behold: "I not only promise to be kind to James Bushwick's wife after she becomes his widow, but to marry her one year after his death."

"By thunder!" exclaimed the deacon as he danced around.

"No better evidence wanted in a breach-o'-promise case," quietly replied the lawyer.

"She can sue and be hanged!"

"Better settle for a couple of hundred, deacon, and carry off your paper. It wouldn't sound well to have people saying that you had your second wife picked out while her husband was alive."

The deacon hung off for a week and then came down. One by one the others followed suit. Each one was financially well able to do so.

"Money contributed by your good friends, and nothing is to be said about it," remarked the lawyer to the widow.

To this day she has no other idea about it. Now and then some one says something about Jim Bushwick's laziness in Deacon Harrison's hearing, and he turns and replies:

"Why, there wasn't a lousy bone in his whole carcass! He made more clean money in the last two weeks of his life than I did in the hull year! Yes, dar' him, he did!"

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM
By William Pitt

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Train the horse carefully.
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The cow that gives much milk must have plenty to drink.
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Continue the spraying of grapes with bordeaux mixture to prevent rot.
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A good cream separator with several good cows will soon abolish a mortgage.
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Two pounds of mixed shorts and bran per cow per day is not sufficient for cows that are expected to give liberal flows of milk.
Overheating is to be avoided by cautious working and careful watching of work horses; with shade and water at intervals, is possible.
In dog-day weather carelessness often breeds trouble, but common sense care will prevent a whole lot of discomfort and disease.
The breast of the Indian game is very much like that of the pheasant or the prairie chicken. The huff of the meat lies on the breast.
Veal calves in hot weather will grow better if kept during the day in a dark, cool stable, but the stable must be cleaned out and well ventilated.
Unless the little turkeys are allowed free range all the time, they should be kept shut in on rainy days and mornings when there is a heavy dew.
If the peas are obstinate about using the supports provided for them, give them a start up to the brush or wire, and they will cause no more trouble.
In order to get the greatest profit from the pigs on the farm, it is necessary to encourage them to consume as much of the cheap feeds as possible early in life.
Clover should be cut for hay when in first bloom. If left much longer than this, the seeds form and weaken the plant, and there is also a loss, due to the shattering of dry leaves.
To insure the highest per cent. of fertility in the eggs, stock ducks need bathing water, but this does not necessarily mean that they must have a stream or lake on which to disport themselves.
If many chicks are raised it is a good plan to keep a large kettle near the poultry house in which the drinking vessels can be boiled at least once a week. A handful of common soda thrown in the water will help.
The farmer who adopts a wise rotation of crops, who raises upon the farm the products for the support of his stock and his family, who seeks to increase his stock of manure from every available source, and applies it back to his land, will not likely complain of his farm running down.
Turkeys are more creatures of habit than any other of our feathered fowls. They live on worms, insects, seeds and grass. While they roam over the prairie during the day in search of food, they will always come home at night if one will always make a practice of feeding them, however lightly. Turkeys love insect life, and when this is abundant they enjoy the woods and prairie.

Keep the hoe going.
Feed the hogs a variety.
The best feed is cheapest.
Turkeys devour many insects.
Separating cold milk means a loss of cream.
This season of the year is trying on cows and dairymen.
Get a die and stamp your initials on the cream or milk cans. Paint will rub off in time.
The cow that can hold up well in milk production in August is a valuable animal.
Selling all the hay and grain raised on the farm is a sure method of selling the farm.
From 10 to 50 per cent. of cream is lost by "setting" milk in pans, say the experimenters.
With the exception of the plow, the harrow is perhaps the oldest of tillage instruments.
Less Kaffir corn in the feed as the weather gets warmer will keep hens from getting fat and lazy.
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Don't allow the hen-mother to drag around all day with her brood, as many chicks succumb through exhaustion.
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Where one finds a bird with a congested crop, they can cut into the crop and remove the ingredients, after which they should thoroughly cleanse the interior of the crop with a solution of warm water and boracic acid. After the crop has been treated thus, it should be sewed with silk cord.
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Two pounds of mixed shorts and bran per cow per day is not sufficient for cows that are expected to give liberal flows of milk.
Overheating is to be avoided by cautious working and careful watching of work horses; with shade and water at intervals, is possible.
In dog-day weather carelessness often breeds trouble, but common sense care will prevent a whole lot of discomfort and disease.
The breast of the Indian game is very much like that of the pheasant or the prairie chicken. The huff of the meat lies on the breast.
Veal calves in hot weather will grow better if kept during the day in a dark, cool stable, but the stable must be cleaned out and well ventilated.
Unless the little turkeys are allowed free range all the time, they should be kept shut in on rainy days and mornings when there is a heavy dew.
If the peas are obstinate about using the supports provided for them, give them a start up to the brush or wire, and they will cause no more trouble.
In order to get the greatest profit from the pigs on the farm, it is necessary to encourage them to consume as much of the cheap feeds as possible early in life.
Clover should be cut for hay when in first bloom. If left much longer than this, the seeds form and weaken the plant, and there is also a loss, due to the shattering of dry leaves.
To insure the highest per cent. of fertility in the eggs, stock ducks need bathing water, but this does not necessarily mean that they must have a stream or lake on which to disport themselves.
If many chicks are raised it is a good plan to keep a large kettle near the poultry house in which the drinking vessels can be boiled at least once a week. A handful of common soda thrown in the water will help.
The farmer who adopts a wise rotation of crops, who raises upon the farm the products for the support of his stock and his family, who seeks to increase his stock of manure from every available source, and applies it back to his land, will not likely complain of his farm running down.
Turkeys are more creatures of habit than any other of our feathered fowls. They live on worms, insects, seeds and grass. While they roam over the prairie during the day in search of food, they will always come home at night if one will always make a practice of feeding them, however lightly. Turkeys love insect life, and when this is abundant they enjoy the woods and prairie.

Keep the hoe going.
Feed the hogs a variety.
The best feed is cheapest.
Turkeys devour many insects.
Separating cold milk means a loss of cream.
This season of the year is trying on cows and dairymen.
Get a die and stamp your initials on the cream or milk cans. Paint will rub off in time.
The cow that can hold up well in milk production in August is a valuable animal.
Selling all the hay and grain raised on the farm is a sure method of selling the farm.
From 10 to 50 per cent. of cream is lost by "setting" milk in pans, say the experimenters.
With the exception of the plow, the harrow is perhaps the oldest of tillage instruments.
Less Kaffir corn in the feed as the weather gets warmer will keep hens from getting fat and lazy.
Don't fail to divide the buttermilk between Biddy and the pigs. She relishes it as much as they.
All fowls, chicks, ducks and ducklings that are kept in yards should have plenty of green food every day.
A chicken takes naturally to having feed handed him, but the turkey is almost self-supporting until cold weather.
Don't allow the hen-mother to drag around all day with her brood, as many chicks succumb through exhaustion.
One advantage in keeping feed always before poultry is that they do not have to hurry so to get their meals.
In building a wire fence for hogs put one barbed wire at the bottom and the worst rooter in the pasture won't root out.
One mite on the back of a fellow's neck makes him just about wild. What must it be to have a million crawling?
There is still time to put out a crop of roots for cow feed next winter. Rich light soil is the best place for them.
Turkeys always find a ready sale and are almost clear profit. There is always a demand. The market is never glutted.
Neat, clean crates and boxes help to sell fruit even though it may not be quite up to standard of excellence set by the grower.
If the season is dry, haul a few barrels of water to those late planted trees. Don't let them suffer for water during a dry spell.
If hogs are lousy, set a small post, wrapped tight with an old rope, in the ground and soak the rope with coal oil. The hog will do the rest.
Don't imagine a chicken does not need a change of diet because it is a chicken. They need a change of food quite as much as a human biped.
If you use the litter in the house keep it dry and clean. Musty and moldy litter is particularly liable to cause trouble at this season of the year.
Plymouth Rocks have been made to weigh seven pounds, dressed, at Thanksgiving time, by judicious feeding for growth and development while on range.
Don't expect the hired man to work in hay and harvest till dark, and then milk a dozen cows after dark, and be very gentle about it. He isn't built that way.
Land plaster has a very small percentage of lime; lump lime has the largest percentage and hydrated lime next. Marl is usually a little richer in lime than ground limestone.

The peanut is becoming more important as a feed for stock, especially in the southern states. The vines with the nuts attached are often cured and they make a palatable hay for all kinds of farm stock.
Where one finds a bird with a congested crop, they can cut into the crop and remove the ingredients, after which they should thoroughly cleanse the interior of the crop with a solution of warm water and boracic acid. After the crop has been treated thus, it should be sewed with silk cord.
The cheapest food is not that which costs the least, but which gives the best results. The best food is the cheapest, and all reasonable care should be taken to see that each animal on the farm is well supplied with not only good food, but which is well adapted to the purposes for which the animal is kept.

Principle of the Escape From Prison
Hospital One of the Most Daring Recorded in History.

Principle of the escape from the prison of St. Petersburg in 1876 is probably unparalleled in prison annals. Twelve conspirators outside the prison took part in it, but not one of them was ever arrested or suspected, although many of them were subsequently banished to Siberia for other political offenses.

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Temperance

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

REACHING THE LOGICAL GOAL

Gradual, but Practical Gains of Reform Movement From Start to Present Date.

(By CHRISTINE L. TINKLING.)

At the beginning of the reform movement, when an earnest minister suggested some improvement in the drinking customs, a leading paper said, "None but an insane person could advocate such a cause." Those were the days when liquor reigned supreme.

Then came the moderate pledge against wine and beer, not more than a glass at a sitting, not more than a pint a day. A total abstinence pledge was considered absurd, there was no sense in going so far. What would those old folks think if they could see the vast army of total abstainers? What would they think of that decision of the United States Supreme Court that "there is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating drink, and that the business is attended with danger to the community?" What would they think of the authoritative statements of our great doctors that the value of alcohol, as a medicine, is practically nil, and that it would have been better for the world if it had never been known? We have come a long way and the only logical conclusion will be found in national prohibition.

MUCH DRYNESS IN MISSOURI

Difficulties Encountered by Party of Convivial Friends While Traveling in West.

A party of convivial friends got on the train at Memphis, Tenn., without replenishing their whiskey bottles. They were men got off to get a drink. It was a dry Arkansas town. He got none. One of the others tried it at the next good-sized town, but no handy depot saloon appeared. Three times they made a rush on Arkansas soil, only to come back dry and disconsolate.

"Wait till we strike Missouri, boys!" they said. At West Plains, Mo., their best forager did a lightning act, but came back empty handed. A county map was procured. "Try the next town." So at Cabool, Mo., two thirsty men made the run, but all in vain.

At Mountain Grove, in the next county, the entire party of three, frantic for a drink, dashed out of the coach as it stopped. They came back soberly and sadly.

"Boys," said the leader, "you see how it's going. We'll soon have to cross the ocean to get a drink of beer. Blamed if the whole Mississippi Valley isn't going dry!"

RIGHT TO PROHIBIT LIQUOR

Only Reasonable to Stop Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, Cause of Misery to Mankind.

Some one says he does not believe in prohibition. Then he ought to move out of the United States, for more than half of the laws under which he lives are prohibitory. The law says we shall not steal, burn houses, make counterfeit money, kill men. If it is right to prohibit shooting quail out of season, letting down a neighbor's fence, using a cancelled stamp, throwing dynamite into the river to kill fish, a man gadding about when there is smallpox in his family—then why is it not reasonable and right to prohibit the sale