CURETHAT COLD TODAY



"I would rather preserve the health of a nation than be its ruler."-MUNYON.

Thousands of people who are suffering with colds are about today. Tomorrow they may be prostrated with pneumonia. An cance of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Get a 25 cent bottle of Munyon's Cold Cure at the nearest drug store. This bottle may be conveniently earried in the vest pocket. If you are not satisfied with the effects of the remedy, send us your empty bottle and we will refund your money. Munyon's Cold Cure will speedily break up all forms of colds and prevent grippe and pneumonia. It checks discharges of the nose and eyes,

stops sneezing, allays inflammation and fever, and tones up the system.

If you need Medical Advice, write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and advise you by mail, absolutely free. You are under no

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratory, 53d and Jefferson streets, Phil-adelphia, Pa.

Constipation

constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you, I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity. B. F. Pisher, Rosnoke, Ill.

Picasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Werken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Thompson's Eye Water

THOUGHT SHE HAD PRACTISED

Frenchman's Suspicions Really Something of a Compliment to the Men of America.

Claude Grahame White, the English aviator, praised at a dinner in New York, the good fellowship of Ameri-

"The American woman is regarded abroad as an angel," he said. "The man is admittedly a good fellow, but an angel he is far from being. "You've heard of the Frenchman,

perhaps, whose sweetheart spent the summer in America? After her return the poor Frenchman seemed quite "'What's the matter with you?' a

friend asked. 'I am worried,' the other muttered,

'about my flancee. You see, since her return from America she kisses so much better than she used to."

He Was a Boston Boy.

"Your little boy must be very intelligent," said a visitor to a Boston school teacher whose five-year-old son was forming Greek words with building blocks.

"Intelligent!" exclaimed the proud parent. "He is phenomenally gifted. As an example of his early erudition, what do you suppose was the first words he ever spoke?"

'Papa' and 'mamma'?"

"Stuff and nonsense!" ejaculated the father in a tone of disgust. "Why, the day he was 12 months old he suddenly laid down his algebra and said to me: 'Father, the longer I live the more indubitable proofs I perceive that there is in Boston as much culture to the square inch as there ever was in the ambient area of ancient Athens!""

STOPPED SHORT Taking Tonics, and Built Up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics-drugs.

New material from which to rebuild wasted nerve cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

Two years ago I found myself on the verge of a complete nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin young mother.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics prescribed by physicians, but their effects were off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me and I gained no flesh nor blood.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day, with cream and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grane-Nuts.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained 20 pounds in weight and felt like a different woman. My fittle daughter whom I was obliged to keep out of school last spring on account of chronic catarrh has changed from a thin, pale, nervous child to a rosy, healthy girl and has gone back to school this fall.

"Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever rend the above letter? A new spe appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. A Corner in Ancestors

By ELEANOR LEXINGTON

Cruger Family

(Copyright by McClure Syndicate)

shows, dates back to the time of the Crusades, Cruger was originally Cruciger, and was the Medieval Latin word for cross-bearer, from the words "crux," a cross, and "gere," carry. From Cruciger the name became Creuziger and Creutzinger, and finally Cruger, and in Germany and Holland, Kruger.

The name was first given to a knight in one of the Crusades, at the end of the eleventh century, and from him the family spread throughout Germany, Holland, Denmark and England. One Casper Crucigar, a German, helped Luther translate the Bible in 1532. In 1190 Sir Philip de Crucuger went with Richard I. of England on the third crusade to Palestine. Sir Philip is supposed to



have descended from the German baronial house of Von Cruger or Kruger, and from him the line is unbroken down to John Cruger, the

founder of the American family. About 1700 this John Cruger, an Englishman of good education, appearance and standing, came to New York. He went into business and also into politics; in 1712 he was made alderman, and for 22 consecutive years he held this office. Five years after giving it up, in 1739, he was made mayor, and continued in this canacity until his death in 1744. He cretion. In those days it was very difficult for a mayor to keep peace between the people on the one side. who were jealous of their rights, and | gorged or. the governor on the other, who was

The Cruger family, as the name | jealous of the king's rights. But Cruger seems to have accomplished this task.

In 1702 he married Maria, daughter of Hendrick Cuyler of Albany. They had five daughters, Anna, Maria, Sarah, another Maria, for the first died of smallpox, and Rachel; and three sons, Tileman, Henry and John.

Although John left no descendants, he is by far the most interesting of his generation. He showed unusual ability even as a child. From 1754 to 1755 he was alderman and from 1756 to 1765 he was mayor. He was the first speaker and president of the first colonial assembly, and he was a member of that body for 17 years, from 1759 to 1775. He wrote the famous "Declaration of Rights and Grievances" adopted by the Stamp Act congress in 1765, the first notable piece of political writing in our history, and said to be the model on which Jefferson based the Declaration of Independence. He also started the movement which led to the establishment, 1768, of the New York chamber of commerce, modeled on the English board of trade, and the first mercantile society established in America. He died in 1791.

The most interesting member of the next generation is also the one who left no heirs. His name was John Harris Cruger, and he married Anne, daughter of Brig. Gen. Oliver De Lancey of New York and the British army. When war was threatened De Lancey raised a brigade, called "De Lancey's battalions," for the "defense of Long island and other exigencies;" and he commissioned his son-in-law, who was strongly in sympathy with his mother country, lieutenant colonel. Cruger's military record was brilliant. Among other things he commanded Fort Ninety-Six in South Carolina when it was attacked, and he forced the American general, Nathaniel Greene, to raise the siege. After the war he went to England, and died there.

The late Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger was brevetted for gallantry in the Civil war. He was in Europe when hostilitles broke out, but he hurried home and went to the front. He was terribly wounded at Resaca, and was honorably discharged. As soon as his wounds were healed he begged to be reinstated, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

The arms are blazoned: Argent, a bend azure charged with three martis spoken of as a man of tact and dis- lets or, between two greyhounds courrant, proper.

Motto: Deo non Fortuna. Crest: A demi-greyhound saliant,

Motto (beneath the wreath): Fides.

Ives Family

Ives, Ivie. Ivys, Ivins, Ivison, St. 1 Ives, and also Eve, Eves, Eaves, Eveson and Evans are names supposed to be derived from the town of St. Ives, England. This town was thus called in honor of St. Ive, a Persian missionarv of early days.

Drayton, in a pcem, thus gives the

From Persia, led by zeal, St. Ive this island sought. And near our eastern fens, a fit place, finding taught The faith; which place from him alone

the name derives. And of that sainted man has since been

called St. Ives. A person living at St. Ives might be "of Ives," or "de Ives" or "d'Ives," which was finally shortened to Ives or Ive. The Norman form of the name was Ivo. Other near relatives of the names Ives are Ison, Ivett and Ivatts. An old Hebrew form of Eve, it may be mentioned, was Havah, which was another name for Eve of the Bible. Eve means, as we are told, the mother of all.

It is not impossible, however, to account for all these names by referring them back to Ivan, meaning John.

The family has its history all along the ages, and its romance. There was the famous antiquarian, John Ives, who was also the "Suffolk herald extraordinary." He was born in Great Yarmouth, 1751, and "the son of an opulent merchant." Some of his manuscripts are in the British museum. But this is of but triffing importance of the Order of Vasa, decorations becompared with the romance which stowed by Christian IX., 1891, and by adorns the pages of its history. For the king of Sweden, 1895. he eloped. What wouldn't anyone give for an eloping great-great-grandfather? This grandfather and Sarah, daughter of Wade Kett of Lopham, eloped. It was midsummer, the "silly season;" or communion wafers. This coateach was young and foolish and

didn't know any better. William Ives of London came over in the Truelove, 1635. He was a freeman and one of the proprietors of New Haven, where he died, 1648. His name is one of the number found in as their heraldic charge. the civil compact dated June 4, 1639. One of his sons was Joseph, whose son Samuel was a Maine colonist. William's (the pilgrim) widow married William Bassett. Another immigrant was Miles Ives, who was also from England. He was first at Watertown, Mass., and afterward at Boston. His than one charge upon the shield. wife was Sarah and they had a large family. Others of the Ives family of those days were John, at New Haven, 1669, and Joseph, a proprietor of New Hampshire.

Wallingford, Conn., was another home of the Ives. John Ives married Mary -- and had eight children, of whom one was Gideon, born 1680. He is called Ensign. His wife was was Joel, which was a favorite name for a few generations.

The Ives have fighting blood and in every war were always to the fore. Some of the most important photographic devices are the invention of



Frederick Eugene Ives, born in Litchfield, Conn., 1856. An artist of the family is Halsey Ives, knight of the Order of Danebrog, and also a knight

The coat of arms reproduced is: 'Argent, three torteaux, between two bends, gules." The torteaux, or roundels, of heraldry symbolize manchets armor, judging from the charge, is an ancient one and probably was bestowed upon a crusader knight.

Moors' heads and goats are the charges of other Ives arms. The Ives of Northampton, England, had goats

Burke's "Peerage" blazons coats of arms for the Eve family and they, too, must be very ancient. One is "quarterly, sable and or."

The other is "barry of ten, argent and purpure." In the beginning of things, coat-armor was little more

Regarding the second coat, the metal argent (silver), signifies peace. sincerity, purity and innocence; purpure (purple), royal majesty, sovereignty and justice.



COST OF FEEDING CHICKENS

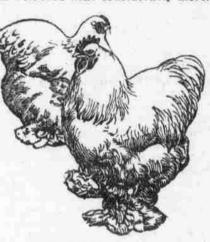
Interesting Experiments Made by Oregon Station-Larger Breeds Eat More Than Smaller.

How much does it really cost to feed a laying hen a year? To this question there will be many answers. Some will say one thing, some another, but how about the facts?

In experiments made by the Oregon experiment station, covering several years, in which every ounce of food was weighed, six pens of Leghorn hens consumed during the year 564 pounds of wheat 296 pounds of corn. 203 pounds of oats, 112 pounds of bran and shorts and 235 pounds of skim milk, in addition to some animal food. The cost of the total food per fowl for the year varied in different pens from 61 to 78 cents, and averaged 66 cents.

The wheat was charged at 1 cent a pound, corn at 14, oats at 1 cent. skim milk at 1-5 of a cent and bran and shorts at 3-5 of a cent. The animal food cost from 5 to 6 cents per fowl. The wheat constituted nearly a half of the total cost. The hens laid an average of 144 eggs per fowl, valued at \$1.68, at local prices for eggs. The prices were from 10 cents to 25 cents per dozen. If wheat had been worth, say, 90 cents, and had been charged for at that rate, and bran at cent a pound, the cost per fowl would have been about 16 cents more, or 80 cents instead of 66 cents.

On the basis of prices when the experiment was made, food costing 80 cents when fed to hens produces eggs worth \$2.58. This is a pretty good margin of profit in feeding 90-cent wheat. It may be said that the average flock of hens does not lay 144 eggs per fowl. That is true. It is also true that 144 eggs per fowl is not phenomenal. The right kind of hens properly attended should average 150 and well-bred hens considerably more.



Prize-Winning Cochins.

The average farm flock will not average 125, probably not 100.

In these experiments all the food eaten was paid for at market prices and the cost averaged only 66 cents per hen. The cost would have been only 80 cents if the wheat had cost 90 cents per bushel. The farmer, however, who keeps fifty or a hundred hens, can do better than that, for on the average farm that number of hens Mary Royce and their family num- may be kept largely on the waste bered a dozen minus one. One son products of by-products of the farm. They will find the animal food in the fields in the shape of bugs, grasshoppers, worms, etc., and there will usually be skim-milk or buttermilk. There need therefore be no cost for animal food, resulting in a saving of 8 to 10 cents per fowl. The clover or grass they eat will have little marketable value. The destruction of grasshoppers in the clover and grain fields and of bugs in the orchard vill. where these insects are bad, offset a large part of the annual cost of food for the fowls in better crops.

In experiments with larger breeds the cost of feeding was greater. The cost of feeding Cochins and Plymouth Rocks averaged \$1.15 per fowl and of Wyandottes \$1. This extra cost, however, is largely offset when the fowls are marketed, the larger breeds bringing more than the smaller breeds.

Save the Pumpkins.

Every pumpkin should be saved. The ducks and geese eat these readily and they make splendid feed for tiding over the winter months. If you intend raising ducks for profit the coming year remember there is nothing more detrimental to success with these fowls than careless housing right now. Cold or damp quarters will have a tendency to cause them to wait later in the spring to begin laying, which means a poorer chance to raise them profitably. Keep the floor of their quarters deep in straw and securely sheltered from cold winds.

Keep the Hens Scratching.

By keeping the hens busy scratching among the litter, or trying to obtain a portion of their food from cabbage just within their reach; by furnishing them with a varied diet of grains, vegetables, meat and lime; by gliving them sun and dust baths; by disinfecting the houses and keeping them clean, diseases may be avoided, health promoted, vie us habits pre-vented and as about the of eggs ob-tained, which, no 18 that poultry thus managed wit the a cource of pleasure and profit

WOULD BE OF MORE VALUE

Father O'Leary's Facetious Rejoinder to John Philpot Curran an Example of Real Wit.

One day the famous John Philpot Curran, who was also very partial to the said corned mutton, did me the honor to meet him. To enjoy the society of such men was an intellectual treat. They were great friends and seemed to have a mutual respect for each other's talent, and, as it may easily be imagined, O'Leary versus Curran was no bad match.

One day after dinner Curran said to him: "Reverend father, I wish you were St. Peter."

"And why, counselor, would you wish that I were St. Peter?" asked O'Leary.

"Because, reverend father, in that case," said Curran, "you would have the keys to heaven, and you could let me in "By my honor and conscience, coun-

selor," replied the divine, "it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, then I could let you out.

Curran enjoyed the joke, which he admitted had a good deal of justice in it.—From Kelly's Remeniscences.

On Authority of Teacher. A quick-witted boy, asking food at a farmhouse too recently ravaged by other hungry fishing truants, was told

that he was big enough to wait until

he got home "Of course, if you have children with you-" hesitated the kindly woman of the house, and was immediately informed that there were six children

in the party. "No, I don't tell a fib, neither," was the indignant protest later drawn forth by the condemnation of one who had shared the good bread and butter thus secured. "Fib nothin'. We're children six times over. We're children of our father and mother, children of God, children of our country, children of the church an' children of grace. Teacher said so last Thursday, and I guess she ought to know."

Strong Preaching.

The minister's eight-year-old daughter was returning with her parents from church, where the district superintendent had that morning occupied the pulpit.

"Oh, father," asked the little girl, her face alive with enthusiasm. "Don't you think Brother C. is a very strong preacher? I do." Gratified by this evidence of un

usual intelligence on the part of his offspring, the minister eagerly inquired into her reasons for her state-"Oh," replied the little miss, art-

lessly, "didn't you see how the dust rose when he stamped his feet?"-Judge

With a Sour Laugh. A Chicago editor has brought from London an amusing story about Hum-

"Humphry Ward," he said, was in is bachelor days, a really well-known art critic. But now!

"I met Humphry Ward at a dinner in Soho, and he said to me, with a sour laugh:

"When a girl wants to retire from the world and be lost in oblivion, she has to enter a nunnery. But a man. to achieve the same end, need only marry a famous woman."

First Dose Cured. Permanent relief: "My daughter contracted chills in 1877. No prescription ever gave more than temporary relief, no tonic kept them off. bottles of Hughes' Tonic cured her completely. She had no chill after taking the first dose." Sold by Druggists-50c. and \$1.00 bottles. Prepared by Robinson-Pettet Co. (Inc.), Louisville.

A Sure Sign.

"I understand, Mr. Reuben," said the visitor, "that your son is devoted to the turf."

"Ya-as, I reckon he is," said the old man. "Jabez kin lay down on the grass for hull hours 'thout makin' no complaint,"-Harper's Weekly.

and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy. And many a man's reputation for

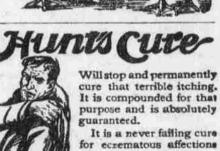
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate

houesty is due to his having put aside temptations that didn't tempt. The worst deadbeat is he who re-

fuses to pay a debt of gratitude.







Humid Tetter Herpes Salt Rheum Prurido Heat Eruption Flavus Ring Worm and Scables (1884) This last named disease is not due to inflammation like other skin diseases, but to the presence of little parasites which burrow under the skin. The itching they

of all kinds, including:

culty the sufferer can refrain from tearing the skin with his nails. HUNT'S CURE is an infallible remedy for this aggravating trouble. Applied locally. Sold by all first class druggists.

produce is so intense it is often with diffi-

Price, 50 Cents Per Box And the money will be refunded in every case where one box only fails to cure.

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the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price Genuine must bear Signature



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