raise corn, using machinery It easy We plow, put sing with a spreader, harrow with a cutaway, put the corn in with a corn planter, go over it with a crusher to make the land smooth, then use the harrow the last time, going over it seeding the land down. The is good, and we now have ten of corn seeded down.

ir corn is harvested for the silo a cutter and binder. It keeps and handles well. A bundl reighs fifteen pounds. Each cow has wo bundles a day, . It keeps well, and this is the best and the easiest way to handle the crop.-Charles Patterson in American Cultivator.

A Farmer's Vacation After having is a good time for far ners to take a short vacation. After

the labor of getting in the hay crop a little recreation will do them good There is no better way to enjoy one's self than by driving through the country and noting the condition of growing crops and of farms in general. and see different dairies and

young stock, note the difference in preeds and the various ways of manent, compare the results and learn a profitable lesson, thus combining business with pleasure.

Two or three days or even a week spent in this way will not be very expensive and a vast amount of valua ble information may be gained, and you will return home invigorated for the continuance of your work, and in ned as to the best method of doing it .- E. M. Pike, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Alfalfa vs. Clover.

Alfalfa is ready for cutting a full month before red clover. There is a strong advantage in dairy farming since green crops are needed at the t possible moment in the spring. After cutting, alfafa springs into growth more promptly than clover and a second crop is produced within six to eight weeks. Clover lasts two years and alfalfa ten to thirty years. In New Jersey the average yield of green forage an acre was 36,540 pounds for alfalfa and 14,000 for red clover. The weights of dry hay were 8258 pounds and 4pounds, and of proteine, 2214 pounds and 616 pounds an acre, re spectively. In the same state alfalfa was found to contain 1809 pounds of dry matter and 265 pounds of proteins a ton, as compared with 1694 pounds and 246 pounds for clover. In other words, alfalfa not only yields two and one-half times as much as red clover, but its feeding value is much greater pound for pound.-Country Life in America.

"Mutton Chops."

Teach the ram to lead. Woven wire makes the most reliable sheep fence. Bright eyes are the best indication

of good health. ting animals should not be oned with salts, A few bells will enable the strays

to locate the main flock One ounce of linseed oil will relieve a case of "stretches." The sheep that was "shaved" will

produce a mighty short staple at next In selecting a ram take the bold, "no scare" type—he will help defend

Quarantine each sheep you buy un til you are sure it is free from scab. Keep the fleece free from burrs-It pays to care for wool these times.

Don't inbreed. Sheep show the sad effect of close mating at the first

Vinegar applied to the udder will do much to dry off a ewe, in case she has lost her lamb .- Harry H. Wheel-

Selection for Seed.

The majority of people depend on en for their garden seeds, rather than take the extra pains and labor essary for saving them at home, in most respects this is to be recommended. The seeds which are saved for the purpose by men in the work as business are more likely to be satisfactory than those saved by the average owner of a small garden. The ction, cultivation and curing are all done by experts with the different crops, who can make use of an amount knowledge not possessed by oth-

But one often likes to save some seeds of his own. He has favorites among the plants in his garden and finds pleasure in propagating them The products of such will yield a satstaction not otherwise to be obtained. A row of lettuce or a hill of corn can never mean as much to the nan who merely plants the seed he bought as it does to the one who has been acquainted with the ances tors of these plants for generations back.-National Fruit Grower, Fitting the Collar of Horses,

Sore shoulders on horses are often proper treatment of the neck oulders during and after work ours. Dr. Currier in his Horse Sense some good ideas in reference to

itting the collar for horses. He says: The horse collar is made over orm and suits the taste of the maker while thoroughly wet. Then why not make the collar fit the form of the eck that is to wear it? To do this, ct a collar that will fit as nearly as possible the horse it is intended for On an evening thoroughly wet cloths enough to wrap them in that way, the collar in that condition all night. It need not be a new one, an old one may be treated the same way. In the morning, and while wet it it properly, also the hames and tugs, and work the horse modthrough the day, when the will be dry and adjusted exto the form of the neck of the se collar it must be right getting fatter or leaner ape of the neck is changed, a

ild have his own colday. Our readers should not is point. If attended to in start and then looked after there little danger of sore shoulders to the collar clean as well as the fix and shoulders. It is adviseble

ing the mid-day meal. At night baths the neck and shoulders with sait and water and wipe dry. When a period of rest is taken during the working hours, push the collar forward and allow the air to circulate freely about the neck and shoulders. Put the collars in place again before starting the team up. The man who neglects to provide against the possibility of making galls on his horse should not have

How I Ventilated My Dairy.

Some years ago when I got posse sion of the farm I found a dairy house built four feet deep and eight feet square with brick floor, which I thought would be a good place for

It was cleaned out nicely and the milk was placed in it, but with all my care the milk would soon be clabber and was often sour by dinner time, while my farmer's share of the milk would be sweet all day in a safe which vas kept under a shady tree, although the thermometer showed the dairy was several degrees cooler.

I concluded the trouble was owing o want of ventilation in the pit to rid of any acid vapor which must be the cause of the change mentioned the acid neutralizing the soda or alkall that holds the caseln in solution To get rid of the acid vapor was the question to solve, as there was no rentilation around the milk. Because of the mobile nature of air I knew the slightest variation of temperature would create a circulation. To ge this I built alongside of the old dairy a new one, with two four-inch walls about six inches apart giving a space around the building leaving an open outlet into the brick trough connecting the two, built on the floor, the out let being half a brick space every few inches along the bottom of the trough. A thermometer indicated that the air was two degrees cooler than the air in the trough, which difference kept up the circulation night and day, displacing the air in the trough. During my residence on the farm till about the first of October, we had no troub with milk turning to clabber, and often missed the cottage cheese for supper, as there was no clabber to make it, even for breakfast, but plenty of

sweet milk. Visiting the farm in November found the milk all in my kitchen. On speaking to my overseer's wife about it, she informed me she had to move as it was all ice in the morning thought it was impossible, as we had no freezing weather. So I had the night's milk put in the dairy with the thermometer at about twenty-eight de grees. To my surprise the milk wa all ice in the morning and the secret was out. The cold air circulating around the can soon extracted all the heat and the iced milk was the result. while in the kitchen, with the thermometer lower, there was no trouble, the kitchen not being used in the winter, but kept closed. For twenty years we had no trouble from the middle of May until freezing weath

At the present time we have trouble winter or summer, as the water from an artesian well, temper ature fifty-eight degrees flows through the dairy and in the drain pipe to the bay. My tenant informs me it in good order without ice. The well flows thousands of gallons in the twenty-four hours, discharging the water two feet above the surface. The layer of sand from which the water comes is 350 feet from the surface .-A. P. Sharp, in American Cultivator

OUR AGRICUTURAL PROGRESS.

The Large Thing We have Accom plished in Fifty Years.

The farm gardens, "market gar dens," and "truck gardens" of today are the producers of a multitude o "miscellaneous vegetables" almost unknown fifty years ago. In the cen sus of 1890 the large increase in gar den products was recognized, and a systematic count of their bulk and value was made. It is possible therefore, to make a ten-year compari son of the increase of such products and this records the remarkable in creases of from 190 percent to 400 per cent in the five several divisions of country. The North Atlantic States had a well-developed industry in "garden products" before 1890 which accounts for its relatively low increase. However, 190 percent in ten years, while the population increased only a trifle over 20 percent, is amag

Could our great-granddaddies, who thought tomatoes poisonous and our great-grandmothers, who grew them as oranmental plants in window-pots, under the attractive name of "love apples," come back and realize that over thirty million bushels of the pretty poisonous vegetables are eaten as a common and healthful food, they would surely realize that time works wonderful changes. Another interesting statement is that the lettuce crop of the south has so increased that in the spring of this year North Carolina sent twenty carloads of that vege-

table north in a single day. Thirty-five years ago celery was a rarity even on hotel tables, and was used by few families, even of wealth, Today it is a common edible, occupy ing thousands of acres in Michigan Ohio and New York. One firm has celery farms in Michigan, Florida and California, and because of the variety of seasons it is engaged in shipping celery by the carload the whole year Twenty-two million bunches of radishes and twelve million bunch es of asparagus are the figures for the crops of these vegetables.-Harper's

Results of Japan's Success. All the nations, blind to the future are fawning upon victorious Japan Great Britain, happy in the fall of Russia, utters satirical expressions of sympathy. America sends her secre tary of war and a party of eccentric American ladies on a tour to the Mikado's realm. France, fearful of what may be in store for Indo-China, permits Japan to order her here and Even the crowned Hohenzol iern, who a few short years ago sounded the most solemn of warnings to the white race, makes a dash to the railway station in Berlin to hall the little yellow Prince from Japan and over-whelm him with his attentions.—St. Petersburg Rasviet.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ande by students at the Bermuda Blo-gical Station is that some of the habitage of the

inhabitants of the water there are able to imitate the color of the rocks and

Wireless telegraphy is likely to

put to a new use. In England experi-

surgiar alarms. Steel safes are equip-

ped with transmitters. When the safe

The great earthquake that caus

much damage and loss of life in India

early in April was recorded in detail

by a horizontal pendulum at Birming-ham, England. The first record con-

percent in the fuel is made by the

removal of the moisture from the air

The lifting of massive iron and stee

plates weighing four, six and twelve

tons, by magnetism is now done every

workday in a number of large stee

works. The marnets are suspended by

chains from cranes, and pick up the

plates by simple contact and without

the loss of time consequent to the

adjustment of chain and hooks in the

The peak of Apo, a huge volcanic

ountain in the center of the Island

of Mindanao, has been added to the

category of mountains remarkable for

possessing animal species peculiar to

themselves, and differing from those

of the surrounding lowlands Dr. E. A.

Mearns announces, as the result of a

course through the globe.

employed.

older method.

ed the electrical waves are ra-

reefs among which they swim.

THE BEST OF HEALTH

IN POOR HEALTH. PAINS IN BACK.

SICK HEADACHES. PE-RU-NA CURED. Mrs. Lena Smith, N. Cherry street, cor. Line, Nashville, Tenn., writes:
"I have had poor health for the past four years, pains in the back and groins, and dull, sick headache, with bearing down

"A friend who was very culhusi-stic about Peruna insisted that I

"I took it for ten days and was sur-prised to find I had so little pain.
"I therefore continued to use it and at the end of two months my pains had totally disappeared. "I have been in the best of health since and feet ten years younger. I am very grateful to you."

Catarrh of the internal organs gradually saps away the strength, undermines the vitality and causes nervousness. Perupa is

Pay Days In Norway.

In Norway on pay days saloons are closed and savings banks open until midnight. Servant girls hire for half a year at a time by contract at public registry offices. There is a telegraph box on every street car. One writes the message, puts on the right number of stamps, and drops it in the box. Farmers can borrow money from the government at three per cent. There are practically no illiterates. The average wage earnings are \$88 a year. There are more eindeer than horses, more sheep than cows.

PITSpermanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great rer Patrial bottleand treatise fre Dr.R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch 5t., Philin., Pa.

Japan is exporting cotton yarn at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year.

Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colls, 25c, a bottle Singers cannot sing so well after a fit of

do not believe Place Oure for Consum-Honhasane just for coug is and colds. - Joses F.Boren, Urfaity Sociales, and., Fr 195, 1994. China is anxious to have a national an-

Draws the Potson. Sloan's Liniment, the great antiseptic, draws the poison from mosquito bites and stings of all inaccts. It kills yellow fever and malaria germs.

Peru and Bolivia have the richest silver

The Guest and the Waitress.

A dainty stranger wafted into the dining room of a hotel in Smith Cen tre the other day, and as the chair was held back for him pulled out his handkerchief and dusted the seat carefully. Pulling up his trousers no seated himself, wined the knife fork and spoon with a napkin, worried a few crumbs off the table and heaved sigh of relief. Without hegitation. the girl who stepped forward to take his order, deftly wiped the stranger's mouth, which had been drawn into a pucker of dissatisfaction at the imaginary untidiness abounding, and planted a kiss thereon that was plainly heard in all parts of the room. The dainty stranger, when he recor ered, ordered meekly, ate hurriedly

Cheap Nitrogen.

and left quickly.-Kansas City Jour-

It is reported, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, that by the Eachweiler-Woltereek process for taking nitrogen from the air a ton of ammon ium sulphate can be made at a cost of less than half the present price. Prof. Wilhelm Eschweller is in the Technical High School of Hanover, and H. C. Wiltereek is a Londones The process is described as follows: A current of air mixed-with steam is passed over a mass of burning peat. Part of the nitrogen of the air united with nascont hydrogen from the steam, forming ammonia, which is then absorbed by sulphuric acid.

GET POWER.

The Supply Comes From Food, If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skilful ly selected food that exactly fits the

requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer. "From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never sble to find out the sort of food that was ' ... for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner antil I literally became a living skeleton, and in time was compelled to keep to my

"A few months ago I was persu to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed. All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back and I am now able to do my house work and enjoy it. The Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum

Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

LIGHTING LORE

KCETTLENE EX ELS AS AN ILLU. MISANT.

Est For Lighting Formerly Confined to Cities and Large Towns, New in Gen-eral Use in the Country.

The satisfactory lighting of suburban and country homes requires that the means used shall be convenient, safe, consinical and furnish a brilliant, penetrating, effulgent light. Everybody admits that these are not

the characteristics of the candle or kerosene lamp, which, formerly, were the only feasible means of producing light for domestic use in the rural dis For generations there was a crying

sisted of a series of tremors, which Doctor Davison thinks took a direct A process has been devised whereby the air used for the blast in blast fur naces is dried by refrigeration before using. A practical application of the method is being made at the Isabella being generally used. Furnaces near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Common lime and carbon in the form It is claimed that a saving of twenty

> any part of the country. The machine into which the Calcium Curbide is fed and from which the Acetylene is distributed through the building to be lighted, is but little larger than a thirty-gallon milk can, and of the same general form. It is easily

with Acetylene light.

woman whose peculiar sort of pamonth's examination of Apo, that most trictism has been compared to that of of the species and several of the gen-Boule de Suif in Guy de Maupassant's era collected are new to science. It has added three genera and more than a score of specis to the list of birds inhabiting the Philippines. SUCCESS WITH HORSERADISH. Kansas Man Derives from

Few Acres of It. Success in raising horseradish depends mainly on resetting it every spring. Many farmers are under the impression that because it sends up strong shoots the second season they will have plenty of horseradish without more labor. A man here is making from \$300 to \$400 a year from horseradish, and never more than two acres of land is used. His method is this:

Use roots about six or eight inches long and plant just far enough apart to hoe between the hills. The rows are wide enough apart to cultivate between. The ground should be rich and loose, and he says any land that will raise corn is suitable for horseradish. This man started with a few hills the first year. The next spring he dug every hill, cutting all the small slim roots off for planting and saving the large top roots to grate for table use. The roots must be kept covered with dirt until ready to plant, for if left in the sun and wind one day they scrivel and are not fit to use.

A horsepower is used for grating and a windy day is always selected, for the vapor from horseradish very severe. He grates a 50-pound lard can full and bottles it, selling it to the stores and butchers' shops at \$10 and 15 cents a bottle. He has bought acre farm has t and is making a comfortable living from this vegetable alone, gathering also a neat sum from the sale of slips for planting. He hangs out a sign to the effect that they are only 15 cents a hundred, and, as one good, hill will make 20 or more cuttings, his profit is large.

Any time in April or May is the proper time to set the cuttings. The horseradish can be left in the ground all winter and dug out in times of a thaw, for freezing does not hurt it, but it is better to plough it all out in the fall, separate the roots for grating and planting, put all in the cellar and cover over with dirt .- N. R. H., Galena, Kan., in New York Tribune.

A Strange New Animal.

Dr. Haus Gadow, of Cambridge uni versity, England, the distinguished traveler and scientist, who came to Mexico several weeks ago, is preparing to make an exploring tour through the state of Guerrero for the purpose of making a collection of insects and reptiles indigenous to that section. He is now in Igula, having just ar rived from the Rio Balsas station of he Mexican Central railroad, where he made some valuable additions to his collection of reptiles, the most interesting being two fine specimens of a two-footed lizard which is said to exist only at this locality. They are about 10 inches long and a quarter of an inch in thickness, with two little feet near the head, and resemble a snake or large worm. One of them is pre served in alcohol and the other he will keep alive.-Mexican Herald.

Polsoned Flour In China.

The trade in foreign flour from Amoy into the interior of China and In Amoy itself will disappear for some time to come if the evil effects of a most fortunate occurrence canno be overcome at once. Somewhere be tween thirty and forty people have died as the result of eating products of flour sent to Amoy in a certain ship ment from Hong-kong, and the matives in the interior as well as in Amoy have almost altogether ceased to us the product. All sorts of rumors have been spread broadcast and anti-foreign gitation has received a great impetus -United States Consul Anderson Amoy, China.

A Wonderful Echo

"We have a wonderful echo up in these mountains," said the prop of the Mist Inn, as he showed the nev boarder around the premises. yell as loud as you can: "Will you

"Ah," said the new boarder, "I sup-pose it answers back, 'Will you have a cigar?" "Nothing of the kind. It answers back, 'Sure!' "-- Chicago News.

Every barrister who accepts a brief is pot-boiling. Every ciergyman who preaches a sermon is pot-boiling. The pot has got to be boiled. So long as one does the work to the best of one's ability, and so long as it is work that at least harms no one, ther is nothing to be said against it .- J. F

need, a yearning for something better, which was not satisfied. A few years ago deliverance came in the shape of the chemical compound, Calcium Car-bide, from which, by the simple application of water, the gas Acetylene is derived. Acetylene meets all the requirements fully and admirably and is

of coke or coal are the raw materials which, fused in an intensely heated furnace, make Calcium Carbide, and there is no difficulty in obtaining it in

and cheaply installed, either in the cellar or in an outbuilding. The light from burning Acetylene is

exquisite, and lighting experts agree that it surpasses all other known illuminants. It does not taint the air nor strain the eyes, and is not objectionable in any respect. Every up-to-date rural residence should be equipped A New Boule de Suif.

In Paris the police have discovered

story. (She was arrested recently for having robbed a German merchant of £68. To the Magistrate she made a strange declaration. She said that her main object in life was to decoy Germans and to rob them. She went about with them to cafes and music halls, and while affecting to be very interested in them she picked their

pockets. In this way she had annexed for several years past over £700. She had picked the pockets exactly sixty-seven Germans, and she was proud of it. As her reason for thus acting, the woman said that in 1879 her family in Normar ty had been completely ruined by the German invaders, who stole her father's cattle, pigs, fowls, and even plate. She was then obliged to go out as a dairymaid, but not being accustomed to servitude she came to Paris, and began waylaying and robbing Germans. The Magistrate listened to this tale calmly. It made no impression on him, for he sent the new Boule de Suif back to the depot, there to await trial.-London Tele

Mothers Are Helpe THEIR HEALTH RESTORED Happinese of Thousands of Homes Du-to Lydia E. Fintham's Vogetable Com-

graph.

pound and fars. Pinkham's Advice. A devoted mother seems to listen to every call of duty excepting the su-preme one that tells her to guard her health, and before she realizes it some inle organs he manifested itself, and nervousness and irritability take the place of happi-ness and amiability.



Tired, nervous and irritable, other is unfit to care for her dren, and her condition ruins the child' ition and reacts upon herself. The mother should not be blamed, as she no doubt is suffering with back-ache, headache, bearing-down pains or displacement, making life a burden. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound is the unfailing cure for this ndition. It strengthens the organs and permanently cures all displacements and irregularities.
Such testimony as the followin
should convince women of its value: following

ahould convince women of its vatue;
Dear Mrs. Pinkham:
"I want to bell you how much good Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me.
I suffered for eight years with ovarian
troubles. I was nervous, thred and irritable, and it-did not seem as though I could
stand it any longer, as I had five children to
care for. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound was recommended and it has encare for. Lydia B. Linauded and it has en-Compound was recommended and it has en-tirely curved ms. I cannot thank you enough for your letter of advice and for what Lydia R. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for ms.—Mrs. Ih. Hoffman, 100 Himrod Street, Brocklyp, N. Y. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick wome

free. Address, Lynn, Mass. Protection for Ruins.

Great Britain's government has declded to secure and protect for the nation the ancient ramparts erected by Edward I, around the town of Berwick-on-Tweed. These ruins are of great antiquarian and historical value. They form one of the most interesting monuments of the bitter strife that existed for centuries between England and Scotland, as they are situated right on the border. The walls include the old bell tower from which a flaring beacon gave warning to the English farmers of the approach of the bands of marauding Scots,-New York Globe,

THEN HE RAN. Huskey-My weight is exactly 231 Littleton-With all your clothes on,

Huskey-No, sir! That's my net Littleton-Net? Hum. Most people would call that gross.-Philadelphia FEWER POCKET KNIVES SOLD.

City Demand Has Fallen Away Late Years, Says the Cutlery Doaler.

ocketknives to New York sa there the cutiery turineas in this city to There was a time when orty years. very man carried a pocketknife, but now you might step fifty men in the downtown sertion and ask for a knife and not more than a doren could ac-

"We do not carry paything like the stock in this line that we did in other times. Now one person in an office or business house keeps the sharpened for the boss and the help. The manloure shop also has cut into the field of the pocket knife, and men who do not patronize the mani

"Some of the old brand of knives which used to be good sellers the year round have entirely disappear ed from our cases, and nearly from the factories. When did you ever use a Barlow knife? There was a time when every boy had one. For the smaller youngsters there was the dog-knife. It was so called because the handle was an 'mitation of a deg on a run. The dog! nife u ed to be a sort of necessary in a boy's stocking on Christmas. I haven't seen or heard of a dogknile since the Civil

War. "A long time ago the pocketknife most in demand was the four inch spring back. One reason why it had such a run was that it was a mighty handy weapon in a fight. When the blade was open it stayed put until you pressed a spring which closed it Many who could not be induced to carry a revolver did not hesitate to keep the springback knife where it would come handy.

"The cld horn handles have nearly disappeared from the city. They are still used in the country stores, but the city man who carries a pocket blade wints something that will not wear out his pocketr, and which will

not he any extra weight. "There used to be a combination knife that was a good deal in demand. In addition to its blade it conalned a corkscrew, a pick, an awl, and a small pair of scissors. There is no demand in the city for such a knife now. The corkscrew has its uses still, and its place, but its place is one the sideboard. And then, you know, most decocitons as they are now put up do not require a corkscrew. When a man wants a drink in this busy age he wants it quick. and the bottles are so arranged that you unscrew the arrangement at the top and the drink is ready."-New York Sun.

MONEY-WORSHIP NEW DISEASE.

Grafters Alming Either for Prison or for Congress.

"The Easy Dollar and How it fe Made" was 'he theme for a rather startling sermon by Dr. George Cooper, pastor of the First Baptist Church Media Pa Grift in public and private life and the moral decay of the generation were the points of lie office of the

many epigrams of unusual brills sermon. Extracts from it are

and perverteth the cause of the righteous." This matter of common congeorgia-Alabama Business College, Macon, Ga versation in every circle, should be matter of instruction in the House of God from a proper point of view. The age is materialistic. Money, THE MAN

with its power of pleasure and influ ence, is the great aim of life. "Put BEHIND THE SAW but money in thy purse. Fill thy purse with money," is the popular As Ban Johnson says: "Get maney,

boys; no matter by what means." Wealth is the end of life. As a result the methods of making money were never so disregarded in a moral war We have been called the worshipers of the almighty dollar. In our money-worship a new disease has broken out-a craze for the easiest dollar at any sacrifice of moral principle. Graft is the advanced stage of the craze for uncarned money. Our whole social fabric is honeycombewith it. Prostitution of office for the

easy dollar no longer shocks us. Graft cannot exist without being discovered after a while. Cleaning up tainted money is the new antisep game. Public exposures of graft ing men are public benefactions. Al honor to the public press in this work. Publicity is the one great pun ishment that stares graft and bribery in the face.

Success is the standard of life. If man steals or receives a bribe, is found out and goes to prison, he has only failed in his aim and is unfortunate. If he is not found out and goes to Congress and dies in the odor of bribery, he has succeeded, and we are not to condemn him in the heat of his temptation.

Rossettl's East Indian Visitor. Gabriel Dante Rossetti, poet sainter, was once visited by an East Indian prince who said to him: "I wish to give you a commis

"Is your father in London?" asked "No, my father is dead," replied the Oriental. "Have you some photographs

to paint a portrait of my father."

him or any portrait?" "We have no portraits of him any kind." "How can I paint a portrait of him then?" asked the artist. "It is impos sible. I could not think of attempt

ing anything so absurd." "Why is it absurd?" demanded the prince gravely. "You paint pictures of Mary Magdalens and Circe John the Baptist, and yet you have never seen any of them. Why can you not paint my father?" The prince was so insistent that

Rossetti yielded in sheer desperation, He painted an ideal head that was certainly Oriental and also regal in tta bearing. The prince came to the idlo in great state to view it. When at it steadily and then burst into tears.

DISFIGURING HUMOR

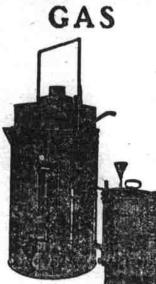
rished Scalus From Face Like Poude Suctor Said Ledy Would Se Diségure For Life-Outleare Works Wonders.

"I suffered with ecrema all over my ody. My face was covered; my eyebrows body. My face was covered; my cychrows came out. I had tried three costors, but did not get any better. I then went to another doctor. He thought my face would be marked for life, but my brotherin-law told me to get Cuticura. I washed with Cuticura Soap, applied Cuticura Ontment, and took Cuticura Resolvent as directed. I could brush the coales off my face like nowder. Now my face it just as SICK HEADACHE, face like powder. Now my face is just as clean as it ever was. Alrs. Emma White 641 Cherrier Piace, Camden, N J., Apri

In the course of sixty-three years 5,000,000 persons have been cared for in the asylums for the homeless is Berlin,



ACETYLENE



PILOT Automatic Generators

can be installed at small cost in any home, large or small, any where. Acetylene Gas is cheaper than kerosene, brighter than electricity, safer than either. Ful particulars FREE for the asking.

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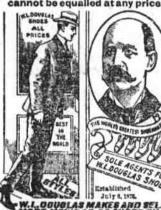
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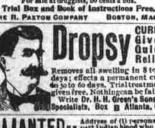




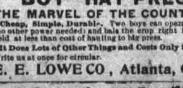
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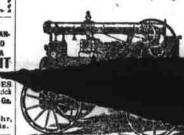
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