



Uncle Sam.—"These are my Battle Axes."

The late war between the United States and Spain—as to what constituted Freedom—developed one quality in our army and navy that is above all others—reliability. They could be relied on.

So can Battle-Ax PLUG

and if YOU have any freedom of opinion you will not be satisfied with any other chewing tobacco.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"If at first you don't succeed," try

SAPOLIO



Laugh Thrice Each Day.

It has been said that we grow in face as we grow in thought, and that our faces are mirrors of our souls, but do we ever stop to think that our faces affect our souls also? And if they affect our souls they also affect our health, for health is to a greater or less extent controlled by the mind and soul.

It is a fact, as we have found out, that a woe-begone expression will drive every one away from us. Even fortune deserts us. If we sink in melancholy and indulge ourselves in our fancied or real ills of mind or body we become diseased. While on the other hand a cheerful view of life is better than medicine. A bright smile is always a winner, and its possessor can guide fate wherever she chooses.

On the other hand, if a woman sits down and broods over her own ugliness, longing for beauty, she will grow uglier and uglier every day. She should cultivate a smile and practice it frequently, no matter whether she feels like smiling or not, and laugh. It is a tonic.

Laugh methodically if you cannot laugh any other way. Make it a business to laugh three times a day no matter whether there is anything to laugh at or not. Laugh with others even if you do not see the joke. If there is no joke this fact merely makes one, and laughter being contagious every one around you feels exhilarated and more cheerful, and laughter as a duty becomes a habit, and one forgets to frown and groan and sigh. Laugh whenever seized with a desire to cry or scold.

One woman not long since cured herself of chronic ills which no doctor seemed able to reach by simply making up her mind to treat herself in this manner. Her first prescription to herself was a good hearty laugh at each meal, and the entire family circle were in league to help her. Her health improved of course, as laughter is known to aid digestion, and the return of health made her really happy, and happiness is the key note to beauty.—New York Herald.

Will Help to Preserve Sight.

Few people are aware what an excellent tonic a cold water bath is for the eyes. Not the ordinary sponge bath, with closed lids, but opening the eyes and holding them open for a minute or more in clear, cool water.

To do this, take a teaspoonful of water and hold it close to the eye, against the face, and open the eye in it. Open

such two or three times to wash out the eye. Then dry with a soft towel. Never rub your eyes; it is an exceedingly injurious practice, and children should be warned against it. If your eyes are weak, put a pinch of salt in the water.

To relieve a sty, wet a compress of old linen with boiling water and lay on the sty. Repeat every few minutes several times, and do this once an hour as long as may be necessary. Good sight is among the greatest blessings of life, and it behooves women for their own sake to take good care of their eyes. When you have nothing to do, when you are simply resting, close your eyes and let them rest also. As long as the eyes are open they are at work to greater or less extent, and oculists will tell you that the moisture of the closed lids is good for them.

Never press the eyeball, as that flattens it in time and brings on premature loss of vision. If a cinder gets in the eye, wet a flax-seed and put it in one corner of the eyelid. Close the lid and the seed will attract the cinder and bring it out. Closing the eye and anointing the edges of the lid with vaseline is another means to accomplish the same end without irritating the delicate organ.

Courtesy of the Heart.

There are two distinct kinds of courtesy; one is of the heart and the other is of the head. One is the expression of genuine kindness and goodwill, while the other is merely the result of good breeding. One says "I beg your pardon" because it would be "bad form" not to do so. The other says it from the heart. Some one has said that "politeness is artificial goodness," but a clearer thinker comes nearer the truth when he says that "good-nature is natural politeness."

Courtesy resulting from mere good breeding says and does pleasant and polite things in an exquisite manner with which the heart has nothing to do. Joab was courteous when, according to the approved custom of the time, he took Amasa by the beard to kiss him, saying: "Art thou in health, my brother?" Nevertheless, with his free hand did Joab grasp his sword and smite Amasa under the fifth rib to his death.

This cold-blooded kind of courtesy obtains to the present day, and so well is it affected that it often passes for courtesy of the heart. But it will not stand the tests that true courtesy will stand.

Courtesy of the heart makes no distinctions. It never lapses into unkindness and rudeness when talking to the lowest of one's inferiors, and it is never servile before its superiors. It is an attribute peculiarly gracious and charming in women, and they who possess it add largely to the growing beauty and sweetness and good of the world.—Harper's Bazar.



THE WASP AND THE BEE.

A wasp met a bee that was just buzzing by. And he said: "Little cousin, can you tell me why you are loved so much better by people than I? My back shines as bright and as yellow as gold. And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold. Yet nobody likes me for that, I am told."

"Ah, friend," said the bee, "it's all very true! But were I half as much mischief to do, then people would love me no better than you."

You have a fine shape and a delicate wing; you are perfectly handsome—but, there's one thing they can never put up with, and that is your sting.

"My coat is quite homely and plain, as you see. Yet nobody ever is angry with me. Because I'm a useful and innocent bee."

From this little lesson let children beware. For if, like the wasp, they ill-natured are, they will never be loved, though they're ever so fair.

—H. Gartlett.

John Grant's Opportunity.

John Grant, as the "Youth's Companion" tells the story, at eighteen, had engaged himself to work in a hardware store at two dollars a week. "You can make yourself acquainted with all the details of the business, and as fast as you prove yourself capable, we will recognize your services in some way," said his employers.

After several weeks, John, who had been closely watching, observed that his employer always attended to the checking of the bills of imported foreign goods. These, he found, were in German and French. He resolutely set to work to study the bills, also commercial German and French, in which they were written.

One day a larger assortment than usual came in, much to the dismay of Mr. Williams, who exclaimed: "I don't see how I can spare the time to mark these goods!"

"Let me do it," quietly replied John.

"You?"

"Yes, sir; I think I can do it correctly."

"But these bills are in French."

"I have been studying French and German. I think I can read any bill that we have ever had."

"Well, try it and see how you make out."

Mr. Williams watched him for a while, and then said: "You seem to know what you are about. If you can do this, all right. It will relieve me more than I can tell."

John did the work so satisfactorily that, at the next importation, the bill was handed to him as a matter of course.

One day, a month later, he was called into the office and interviewed by both the active members of the firm. The senior member said: "In my forty years' experience in this business you are the first boy who has seen his opportunity and improved it. I always had to do the work until Mr. Williams came, and one reason why he became a member of the firm was because he could attend to this part of the business. We want you to take charge of the foreign goods. It is an important position; in fact, it is a matter of necessity that we have some one who can do this work. You, only, of the twenty young men we have here, saw the place and fitted yourself for it."

His pay was advanced to ten dollars a week; in five years, he received eighteen hundred dollars salary and had been sent to France and Germany. "John Grant," said his employer, "will probably become a member of the firm at thirty. He saw the opportunity, and fitted himself for it at some sacrifice; but it paid. It always pays."—Success.

Juvenile Patriots.

The little Brooklyn boy who offered his entire fortune of forty-eight cents to President McKinley to buy a warship to replace the "Maine," had a predecessor in the War of 1812. In history he is known as simply "Billy," and was only nine years old. He was the only son of a widow, and the crew of Captain Decatur's frigate "United States" had adopted him. When the "Macedonian" hoisted in sight, the little fellow stepped up to Commodore Decatur.

"And it please you, captain, I wish my name might be put down on the roll."

"And what for, my lad?" inquired the commander.

"So that I can draw a share of the prize money, sir," answered he.

Pleased with the spirit of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list. After the prize was taken, Decatur called up the little sailor-boy.

"Well, Billy," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her in safe, will be about two hundred dollars. What will you do with it?"

"I'll send one-half of it to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school."

Delighted with the spirit of the lad, the commodore took him under his immediate protection, and obtained for him the berth of a midshipman.—Success.



Seeding for Timothy Meadows.

Timothy is a surface feeder, and hence the soil should be prepared so as to concentrate an abundance of plant food near the surface and to allow the roots to penetrate to as great a depth as possible. One of the most common practices is to begin at least a year before seeding to grass and put the field into some crop which will allow the land to be given a deep, late plowing, and a heavy coating of manure. If the field has been kept clean it will usually be in good condition for fall sowing, in favorable seasons. If not, it may be further enriched, fall plowed if necessary, and seeded the next spring.

Timothy is often used in reclaiming worn out native meadows and pastures, and with proper treatment very good results are obtained. It seldom yields well in pastures, however, for more than two or three years in succession, unless the land is very rich and moist. It is the best plan, therefore, to sow blue grass with the timothy, and by the time the latter is pastured out the former will have occupied the land. Sowing on native turf is usually done in early spring. The seed is sown broadcast and then the ground is gone over thoroughly with a heavy harrow. Native meadows on low, rich soil, that have become thin from continuous close cutting, may be very materially strengthened by the addition of a little timothy in this manner.

Take Good Care of Farm Tools.

During the time of use many tools have to be left in the field exposed to sun and rain for days at a time, but when not in use they should be sheltered. And later in the season, or during the winter, each tool should be examined and put in order for the coming spring. A good method to pursue is, as soon as the hurry of work is over in the fall, to inspect each tool, and, if a plow or cultivator, to scour the points, etc., tighten the nuts, put in new bolts, if necessary, and then with warm linseed oil brush over the entire implement, castings and wood-work. When spring time comes there is no guess work about the tools. They are ready every time. A farmer can do much repairing himself, if he tries, and with but few tools. A small stock of bolts and screws should be kept on hand, and a few sticks of choice timber for emergencies. The butt of that young hickory or oak cut last winter, had it been put in some dry place, would have been the thing for some of our repairs and better timber than is often found at the shops. You wanted a short whiffletree last year when you cultivated corn. Make one now and get it ironed while work is not pressing. Take it to the blacksmith when you take the teeth from the spike-toothed harrow to be sharpened and do not put it off until spring time.—J. M. Bowerman in Agriculturalist.

Best Time to Cut Timber.

A timber cut for purposes where durability is a consideration is worth from two to four times as much if cut between July 15 and Aug. 15, as the same would be if cut in January or April. If a tree is cut after the starch which enters into its chemical composition has changed to sugar, say in March, the worms, being very fond of this sweet, become destructive to the wood; but if cut in July, after the completion of the spring growth, there is no sugar in the sap or wood and they seek some more savory food.

Another reason is because if cut when the sap is rich in sugar the fermentative process changes the sugar into an acid, which is the very first stage of decay, and if decay is thus early initiated it is any wonder that posts and ties do not last as they would if cut when these conditions could not possibly exist?

Timber land cut off in from January to April will sprout and grow again, because the sap at this season of the year is rich in sugar, to reproduce the leaves, which are the lungs as well as digestive organs of vegetation, but if cut the last of July or the first half of August dies because deprived of both. This idea is valuable to those who wish to destroy certain kinds of trees, or to clean up brush land.—Dr. J. F. Sanborn in Agriculturalist.

Make the Hen Hunt for Food.

When the fowls are fed in a manner to save labor for the owner the flock soon ceases to pay. This is especially true when grain is put in a trough and placed where the fowls can eat at will. They will not seek food, but will keep their crops full, getting heavier every day and laying but few eggs. By keeping grain before the hens the cost of the food is also increased. Whenever one begins to save labor in that manner he demonstrates that sooner or later he will become disgraced and abandon poultry altogether. It has always been a custom to associate the hens with plenty of grain, but the use of grain depends on the season of the year. During severe cold weather when the heat must be created to combat the low temperature, grain should be an important portion of the ration, but at all times it should be given at regular hours and in connection with other foods. A hen cannot produce eggs on grain alone, except for a limited period of time, and when she has a full trough of grain always before her she will soon reach a condition which she will bring a good price in market and lay so eggs of all.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring a woman in a dress and the text 'A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious.'

Advertisement for Alexander Brothers & Co., Dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts, with contact information for Bloomsburg Pa.

Advertisement for W. H. Brower's Carpets, Matting, or Oil Cloth, located at 2nd Door above Court House.

Advertisement for Washington, featuring a regular correspondent's report on the political situation in Washington, D.C., dated Oct. 3, 1898.

Advertisement for the Democratic candidates for Congress, discussing the political climate and the upcoming election.

Advertisement for Castoria, a medicinal product, with the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought' and a signature.