Riley was a lazy fellow, Nover worked a bit. Never worked a bit.
All day long in some store corner
On a chair he'd sit.
Never talked much—too much trouble—
Tired his jaws, you see.
All of us were making money;
"Jest my luck!" says he.

Some one offered him ten dollars
If he'd work two days:
Riley crossed his legs and looked up
At the sun's hot rays.
Then he leaned back in the shadow,
Sadley shook his head;
"Never asked me till hot weather;
Jest my luck!" he said.

Riley courted Sally Hopkins
In his lazy way;
When he saw Jim Dodson kiss her
"Jest my luck!" he'd say.
Leap year came, and Mandy Perkins
Sought his company;
Riley sighed, and married Mandy;
"Jest my luck!" says he.

Riley took his wife out fishing In a little boat. In a little boat,
Storm blew up and turned them over;
Mandy wouldn't float.
Rilev sprang into the river,
Seized her by the hair,
Swam a mile unto the shore, where
Friends pulled out the pair.

Mandy was so full of water
Seemed she'd surely die:
Doctors worked with her two hours
'Ere she moved an eye.
They told Riley she was better;
Doctors were in glee;
Riley chewed an old pine solinter;
"Jest my luck!" says ho.
—Detroit Free Press.

The Other One. BY VIRGINIA LYNDALL DUNBAR.

"Every marriage is hazardous, but I can conceive of no greater risk than was taken by that same handsome, mild-mannered woman."

Judge Watson was speaking of a smiling, elegantly-dressed lady, whom he had just bowed out of his office,

and to her carriage.
"She doesn't look to me like one who had gone through many severe trials in life." trials in life.

"I am thinking of the chance she took, and what might have been. The story is worth listening to, although, perhaps, I will tell it badly."
"Let's have it, by all means," I

said. 'Very well," answered the Judge;

"Very well," answered the bridge,
"take a cigar, and while we are smoking, I will try to tell you the story."

"The lady who just left has a twin
sister who is now abroad. When they were girls together it was impossible to tell them apart, and when they grew to young womanhood they were literally as much alike as two peas, and their mother was the only one aside from themselves that could tell which was which, when they were abroad in the same attire. They used abroad in the same attire. They used to play jokes on the young men, for, being so much alike, this was easy to do. They were pretty girls, and had scores of young beaux, ready and willing to have all sorts of pranks played upon them, for just the sake of their companion.

"Howard Gleason was especially attentive to Mand, and he admits that he sometimes made the mittake of

he sometimes made the mistake of embracing the wrong sister when he happened to meet her suddenly in a

poor light.
"The father, old Mr. Wardlow, was rich and proud, and only knew that Howard Gleason was courting one of his daughters. Now, Howard was not blessed with this world's goods, and old man Wardlow was ambitious for his daughters; so he very promptly issued an ultimatum. The young man could have neither of the daughters, until he had made a fortune, or at any rate, not until he had laid the

foundation for one.

"Mand wept and urged upon her father that he had money enough for both, and though the old man agreed that this was true, he was obdurate, and refused to budge from the position he had taken.
"Howard was proud and plucky,

even if he was poor; he wasted neither time nor words. He soothed his sweet-heart, and then went straight to the mining regions of the west, where so many have sought, and found the smiles of fortune. Mand was to wait for him, and she promised to be faith. for him, and she promised to be faithful, no matter how long the time of waiting might be.

"The father had also commanded that there should be no correspondence between the young people, dur-ing the time of Howard's absence, and this condition was respected by both. "The months crept by wearily, and

to the young man working so hard for the woman he loved, this time seemed interminable. Day after day, and week after week he toiled uncheered by any message from the woman for whom he toiled. Sometimes he felt tempted to break his pledged word, and write to the girl, imploring her to and write to the girl, imploring her to send him a few words, if only enough to tell him that she was still faithful. And then his pride would come to his rescue, and he would say to himself: "No, I will not write; if she can't be faithful to me better I should know it over then when it is too late." So he now than when it is too late." now than when it is too late." So he worked, and toiled, cheered always by the belief that a fair, sweet girl was waiting to welcome him home, and counting the hours just as he was do-

ing.
"Luck was with the young man, and "Luck was with the young man, and in a little more than a year he and his partner had 'struck it rich,' and he was half-owner of a mine that promised to become one of the richest in that country. Then he determined to go back home and tell the girl of his heart of his good fortune. He would be his own messenger in carrying the glad news, so without a word, he put his things together and started east.

"Of course, having no correspond-

his things together and started east.

"Of course, having no correspondence with any one in town, no one was aware of Howard's good fortune, and when he arrived at his old home he came unheralded. He took only sufficient time to brush up a bit, and then

he started for Mr. Wardlow's. Arrived at the house he knew so well, and rived at the house he knew so well, and the afternoon being warm, he found nobody about, save the old gardener, who was looking after the flowers. ""Where is your mistress?" Howard

asked. The old man hesitated. "'Can't you understand English?'
Howard said impatiently. 'Where is

Howard said impatiently. 'Where is your mistress?'

"'She's—she's in the grove, sir, a-reading,' said the old man, bowing obsequiously, and without more ado Howard went to seek her. You can perhaps imagine the meeting. He came suddenly upon a fair young creature swinging in her hammock under the trees and reading. Coming upquietly behind her he caught her to his heart, as he covered her face with kisses.

kisses.
"Then he held her off at arm's

"Then he held her off at arm's length and said:
"'Maud, my darling!"
"While she answered, 'Howard!' and hid her face on his breast.
"Howard had waited sufficiently long for his wife, and so they were quietly married the next day, and left at once on their wedding tour."
Here the Index cossed his story.

Here the Judge ceased his story, and sat silent, puffing at his cigar, so long that the other said:

"Well, I don't see anything so very risky in that."

The Judge smiled and then went

"Wait. It was the 'other one' that Howard had married. Maud had suc-cumbered to the charms of a foreigner, had married and gone away with him. The 'other one' loved Howard had always loved him, and when she saw that he mistook her for Maud of course she pitied him. When she found, too, that he had not the slightest notion of the true condition of affairs, she conceived the idea of marrying him her self, and explaining to him afterward him herself, and explaining to him afterward.
After much coaxing, and because she
believed that her daughter's happiness depended upon it, Mrs. Wardlow
consented to the plot. When they returned from their wedding tour.
Howard's wife told him everything.
He's a sensible fellow and was quick
to see that what had happened was
all for his happiness.

"Five years have gone by, and to this day he has never quit thanking his stars' that he didn't marry Maud, but married "the other one!"—St. Louis Star.

all for his happiness.

BUILT BY THE WINDS.

Holland's Vigorous Battle Against the

Advancing Sea.

Appreciating the fact that the high chalk cliffs of England are no protec-tion against the sea, the Dutch engi-neers did not attempt to place an artificial vertical wall against the waves and the storm tides, but coaxed the sea to deposit its sands on the shore and so build it up, rather than throw them inland and then, hungry for more, eat into the shore. They be-lieved it best to satisfy its appetite, but induced it to toy with the sands, but induced it to toy with the sands, which its own flood currents and waves bring from other shores, and from the offing depths. The sand thus deposited blows, in the gales, over the inland country. The engineers induced it to stop and build a barrier for them against the sea. One of the heaviest dikes along the coast was built by the winds themselves.

winds themselves.

The sand formed between the jetties becomes dry in sunny weather, and the surface is blown ashore when the wind is in that direction. It was desired to build a strong dike to connect with the sand dunes. This was accomplished by setting in the sand, in rows about a foot apart, tufts of the dune sea grass near by. The tufts were placed about a foot apart—simply little handfulls of grass; the place for each tuft was dug out with the hands, the tuft set into it, and the sand pressed around it. The whole surface of the dry, sandy beach above high tide was covered with this plan high tide was covered with this plan tation, and, just back of it, at the highest point of the existing sandy area, one or two rows of reeds were set into the sand, their tops cut off, and the stalks left standing about four feet above the sand. The sand drift. one windy day will almost bury the tufts of grass and stand up a foot along the rows of reeds. Then another plantation was made, and another, until a massive dike was built up to the height of the adjoining dike. In high storm tides the waves will eat into the toe of the slope and pull down the sand, but, by the same process of building, the dike is again restored to its former size.—Engineering Mage

The Chief Rascal.

Thomas was a gentleman of Celtic origin, and it did not take long for the boys to notice his brogue, and they made all manner of fun about it, often mimicking it to a nicety. Thomas stood the torture as long as any able-bodied man could be expected to, but finally he resorted to punishment for his tormentors. One day, full of wrath at an exceptional breach on the what at at exceptional breach on the part of a tow-headed youngster, he strode vengefully to the school. With much noise he climbed the stairway in search of the principal. He was courteously shown to that person, and began to bitterly denounce the actions

of the pupils.
"I am sorry to hear this," exclaimed his listener, "and I will try to put an end to it".

"Oi wish you would, sirruh. sorry to trouble ye, but oi've been so abused by thim rascals oi thought oi'd tell ye, as oi understand ye are the principal of thim."—Harper's Round Table.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have arisen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and ten are now inhabited.



chickens would never think of calling for a yellow-legged quail or turkey or canvas-back duck. The choicest of all our wild-game fowl do not have yellow legs. The quail, whose bodyshape is the perfection of shape for the table—a little bird which carries more meat in proportion to its size than any other food bird—has not yellow legs.

than any other food bird—has not yellow legs.

The true table fowl is long in the body, wide in the back, full in the breast, and plump over the keel—meaty all over. Taking its legs as a centre, there must be more body in front of the legs than behind. The shape is a parallelogram. It may be carried more or less uprightly, depending on the breed.

America has produced one most excellent breed of table fowl. This is the black java, a fowl which deserves full recognition. I shall never forget what a beautiful sight at the first midcontinental show at Kansas City, the

continental show at Kansas City, the pair of black javas of George McCor-

mick's, dressed by Armour, made. These black fowls have yellow skin but dark legs, long, deep, meaty bodies of good size; they are a large bird. Those fowls attracted a great deal of

I do hope our poultry societies will

I know that prizes are often offered

for best pair dressed fowls, etc., but that is not what I mean. It must be made a feature, and the prizes must be awarded by an expert in dressed poultry—one who does not care for

poultry—one who does not care for breed or color of plumage, but does know what the carcass should be for table purposes. As a rule, our poultry judges know nothing on this subject. If at our poultry shows we could have a classification "table poultry, first shown alive, and then the fowls to be dressed for final award," I tell you there is a whole lot of much advertised table fowls which would not be in it, and some of our old breeds would come to the front in a single leap.

a single leap.

There is one breed of fowls that

should come in here which I have not heretofore referred to. They are not described in the Standard; they are

described in the Standard; they are not recognized as a fancier's breed; yet there is no breed so truly a thoroughbred—no one which can trace its pedigree so far back into by-

gone ages—not one which has more of general utility for all purposes—for eggs, for the table. I refer to what is now called "the old English game fowl." May the time come when pit-fighters cease to dictate regarding this bread, when

tate regarding this breed-when the Standard again admits and describes

it as it was fifty years ago, and when its stalwart form and fearless bearing

is again recognized in the poultry fancy as the chief of all poultrydom.

- Correspondence Country Gentle

Poultry Notes.

If half the hens lay during the winter (50 per cent.of the flock) it is good

If the hens lay fairly well during January and February, it shows that

In fact, meat should be fed every day in the year, only more should be given in winter than in summer.

Keep the bone mill going if you have one. If not, then feed plenty of ground meat and bone, put up for

Feed the mash every morning also

So many different grains, etc., can be thus easily mixed and fed, and acts as a change and invigorator.

Do not overfeed. Give plenty of good, sound food, but in such a man-

get it. Never feed rye to laying

Meat in some form is the founda-

tion of winter egg-laying. Use one quart of prepared meat to every six

quarts of the soft mash, seven morn-

Do not neglect to season the mash with salt. We use about a good tea-

with salt. We use about a good tea-spoonful of salt to a pail of mash. All these little things count in the

Wheat is the best standby for a

regular diet, yet if possible change to other grains. If very cold feed corn at night. Cracked corn (sieve out the meal) is the best, for it works down in the litter better.

Never confine fowls to the same kind of food every day in the year Make a change as often as possible

Small potatoes or any vegetable can be boiled, mashed and thickened with

bran and fed warm will do nicely for

Clean, warm water mornings, dur

Clean, warm water mornings, curing cold weather, acts as a tonic on the fowls. It warms them up and gets them to work sooner than a drink of ice-cold water. The water can be boiling hot when taken from the stove. It don't take it long to cool at this season of the warr.

ner so the fowls will have to work

man.

enough

they get proper care.

that purpose.

ings every week.

course of the year.

a change.

Double Walls for Warmth.

In building for warmth it should never be forgotten that light double walls, enclosing a dead air space, are much better than a solid wall of any material. These are equally useful to keep out cold in winter and the excessive heats of summer. Air is one of the poorest conductors known, and when it is confined so that no current affects it, there is greater uniformity of temperature than can be secured by any other method.

Full Colonies Are Best.

It is always best to start with a full It is always best to start with a full colony of bees, and one that is in every way in first class condition. It is true that you can buy a part of a colony for less money, but it is the dearest in the long run, and more liable to be a failure with you. A full colony of bees in one season are capable of storing 100 or 200 pounds of honey, besides they may swarm and make from ing 100 or 200 pounds of honey, besides they may swarm and make from one to three colonies; and more, a full colony of bees are in a condition to take care of themselves, and do not require such difficult manipulation as that of a nucleus, or pounds of bees, and a queen, etc. Full colonies are always sent in the ordinary hive used in the apiary, and are equipped with the necessary fixtures to have everything in working order the moment the bees are located, and the entrance opened.—The Epitomist. opened. -The Epitomist.

Garden and Truck Farming. There are several things to contend with in gardening and truck farming to make it a success:

to make it a success:

1st. You must find a place where
there is a demand for your product;
where there are factories, mines or
some similar concerns, employing
many people who have little time or

to raise a garden.
You must have good land and 2d. keep it good by frequent applications of the best fertilizers for the crop you

expect to raise.

3d. Ascertain what vegetables your on Ascertain what vegetables your customers want and supply them with the best of each variety. Keep posted on store prices and don't undersell them, thereby commanding the respect of your merchants. Thus you spect of your merchants. Thus you will get much better prices than if you

will get much better prices than if you sold at the store.

4th. Have regular days for making your rounds and make them, rain or shine. Then your customers will wait for your coming instead of buying elsewhere. Sell for cash.

5th. Be polite, dress neatly, have your wares arranged to look attractive and keen your rig in good repair.

and keep your rig in good repair.
6th. Be honest and indstrious,

give good measure, and success awaits you.—Charles L. Berry in the Epito-mist.

Growing Cabbage.

Unless you intend to grow cabbage for early summer use, which is expensive and often unprofitable, it will not be best to sow the seed until March or April. Before that time make a hotbed, but without manure, for the young cabbage is quite as likely to "damp off" from too much heat as to be injured by cold. Make a bed of as rich soil as you can pro-cure and cover this with straw or leaves to prevent it freezing. Then when the sun passes the March sol-stice rake off the straw or leaves used as protection, and sow the cabbage seed rather thinly in rows six inches apart, and cover with a glass sash large enough to cover the bed and banking on three sides. The fourth side should merely fit against a board, so that it can be lifted to give air and ventilation. In ten days the cabbage will be up, and then the sash should will be up, and then the sash should be raised every day so long as the sun is shining and the air is above the freezing point. If you have some ni-trate of soda to put in the drills with the cabbage seed it will make stronger plants. So soon as the plants are three inches high they should be transplanted into larger beds, which must be previously prepared for this purpose. Every time the cabbage is purpose. Every time the cabbage is transplanted shorten its leaves so as to keep it from wilting. This will make a stocky plant, with plenty of roots. Such plants in fairly rich soil will be sure to head. The plants that are grown in masses and have no transplanting until taken from the bed where they have grown and set in the open ground are not worth taking as a gift where those that have been at least once transplanted can be had.— American Cultivator.

Poultry for the Table.

It is singular, but it is true, that in our country yellow legs control most purchasers of fowl for the table in their selections. The shape of the body which comes on the table is ignored in favor of the color of the legs, which are cut off and become offal. It is a truth that there exists no breed of fowl bred for table poultry in all the long list of American productions save one; and in the wide world there is no distinctive table fowl with yellow legs.

American lovers of roast fowl must give up their fancy for yellow legs or forego the choicest of table poultry.

The fowls. It warms them up and gets them to work sooner than a drink of the water. The water can be boiling hot when taken from the stove. It don't take it long to cool at this season of the year.

Fresh eggs and fresh-killed poultry will always bring a good price. If the quality (of egg) is regular—no maket quotations. This is where the farmer has the advantage.

Make your own market in the nearest town. People will pay high prices for strictly fresh eggs or fresh-killed poultry.—Agricultural Epitomist. It is singular, but it is true, that in

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS

All the land above sea level would not fill up more than one-third of the Atlantic ocean.

Boston's highest tide was April 16, 1851. It rose to 15.66 feet, and was 33 over the coping of navy yard dry dock.

Sweden is about to undertake the measurement of a degree of latitude within the Arctic circle. An expedi-tion will be sent out in May to make

a preliminary survey.

It has been recently claimed that iron ships fitted with electric plants suffer rapid deterioration of their pipes having direct connection with the sea, due to electrolytic action.

Adding pencils are being made which have a sliding register plate set in the register brace as in the side of the pencil case to be raised by pressing the point of the pencil against the paper or desk and register any number of points.

A Parisian opthalmologist says that the incandescent electric light is the least harmful to the eyes of all artificial light. Next comes the light of a good kerosene lamp, after that candles, and the worst of all is ordinary gas light.

Two Englishmen have invented a pneumatic tire for wagons and bicy-cles which will not puncture, as only a solid or cushion tire rests on the solid or cushion tire rests on the ground, two small inflatable tubes being set in the bottom of the U-shaped rim to back the outside tire.

Science announces that the Austrian steamship Pola has gone to the Red sea for scientific explorations, and will this year cover the ground between Dschedda and Aden. Dr. Franz Stein-dachner, the ichthyologist, has charge of the zoological work, and observa-tions will also be made in physical oceanography.

Three specimens of the rare white Three specimens of the rare white partridge (Perdix cinerea) were recently exhibited at a meeting of the Linnean society, in London. All were shot early in October by Leonard Lush of Gloucestershire, while hunting in the Berwyn mountains, in Wales. A remarkable fact was that of a covey of nine birds scared up by the hunter all but four were albinos. the hunter all but four were albinos, the rest being of the normal color.

The first trial trips on the electric rack railway up the Corner Grat, near Zermatt, were recently carried out in the presence of the inspectors of the Swiss Railway department. The section completed has a length of 1600 meters and a gradient of twelve percent. The tests were satisfactory, both the ascent and descent being effected without the slightest difficulty, the motors holding the locomotive perfectly to its proper speed. Starting on the maximum gradient with a fully loaded train was also effected with great facility. Zermatt, were recently carried out in great facility.

Too Much Salt.

The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt; eat it on every-thing—on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips, and squashes, in bread, and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used, that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real; taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small, and if the diet has been rightly compounded, very little is necessary. Some go so far as to discard its use altogether, but whether this is wise or not, we will not here consider. What are some of the evils of the excessive use of salt? They are to parayze the nerves of taste, or to pervert them so that they cannot enjoy any-thing which has not a salty flavor, and thing which has not a salty flavor, and in addition, there is a direct tax on both the skin and the kidneys in removing it from the blood. Whether the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthy skin; but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to to enjoy man without salt, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and to try and diminish the use of this condiment as far as possible. We believe they will be better for it.— Journal of Hygiene. Tea Culture

Tea culture in the United States de-serves a word, though it never had the extended trials which were granted to silk and sorghum. The idea was first broached in 1854 or 1855, and in 1857 the government commissioned Robert Fortune, the English author and botanist, who had spent many years in China, to send to the United States Patent Office from that country specimens of tea seeds and young plants. These arrived in good condiplants. These arrived in good condi-tion, and in August, 1859, over fifty thousand fine tea plants were growing in the United States Propagating Gar-den at Washington. In the Agricul-tural Report for that year considerable space was devoted to tea, with reasons why it could be raised successfully in America. America.
South Carolina seems to have been

the only state which cared to try the tea experiment, and the results were short-lived and unsatisfactory. In a year or two no mention of tea appeared in the Agricultural Reports, and the project was added to the retired list. It is not believed that it has ever since been revived.—New York Tribune.

There is a clock in Brussels that is kept going by the wind.

Electric Organs.

Electricity is used to operate a new-ly-designed pipe organ, the keys clos-ing circuits which operate magnetic coils to control the air valves, and the stops being operated by switches arranged above the keyboard.

The old log cabin in Front Royal, Va., in which George Washington lived while surveying between 1748 and 1752, is still standing in fair condition and is used as a spring house.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes:
"From one package Salzer's German Coffee
Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better
coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a
lb."

lb."
A packege of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

The coal output of West Virginia for 1897 amounted to 13,500,000 tons.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, which is the constitution of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much fa the in its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address feet monials. Address Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Drugsits, 750.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The agricultural products of Kansas for 1897 amounted to \$230,410,143.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

About thirty-two per cent. of the tillable land of Arkansas is under cultivation.

Chew Star Tobacco-The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes

The supply of granite in Missouri is be-lieved to be without limit.

Sciatic Rheumatism

"I have been troubled with sciatic rheumatism and have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I improved every day and now am as well as I ever was in my life. I feel five years younger than I did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. O'BRIEN, 2515

th Avenue, West Troy, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla." Wx. O'Bairx, 2515

th Avenue, West Troy, New York.

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents. The King's Bounty.

King Humbert recently visited an Italian hospital and left a sum of money with the directors, so that the patients might each have some additional delicacy in honor of the event. one of the sick men, hearing of this complained that his dinner had been no better than usual. The nurse explained to him: "My good fellow, the state of your health doesn't permit of any change in your diet, but the doctor had ordered you a dozen leechter." had ordered you a dozen leeches, and as a treat, we are going to apply eigh-teen."—London Sketch.

"Surprise Furnity re."

"Surprise furniture" seems to be the rule rather than the exception nowadays, but the oddest of all odd pieces is a pretty little round table, upholstered in old brocade, with an arrangement for showing one or two miniatures. The half-top (it cannot be clearly defined) revolves with a touch, revealing all the necessaries for writing a hasty note or telegram another turn discloses just what is required for a 5 o'clock tea in lovely china. and pockets for letters and cards, and

Try Grain=0! Try Grain=0!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without

injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1 the price of coffee.

Sold by all grocers. Tastes like Coffee

Looks like Coffee Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O

When, where, and how to get there—quickly—safely. The cost. Extraordinary inducements for able-bodied men with little capital.
World's fatters resambate owned by this commost complete transportation facilities.
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