

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.
Weak, Irregular, Hacked With Pains—
Made Well and 30 Pounds Heavier.
Mrs. E. W. Wright, of 172 Main St.,
Haverhill, Mass., says: "In 1898 I
was suffering so with sharp pains in
the small of the back and had such
frequent dizzy spells that I could
scarcely get about the house. The
urinary passages were also quite ir-
regular. Monthly periods were so
distracting I dreaded their approach. This was my
condition for four years. Doan's Kid-
ney Pills helped me right away when I
began with them, and three boxes
cured me permanently."
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
For sale at all dealers. Price, 50
cents per box.

Poured Gold in His Teeth.
This story has come to light in a
police court. A young man from Chi-
cago arrived in New York, hoping to
obtain work as a waiter.

He failed, and was arrested for
stealing a roll of cloth from a tailor
shop, in broad daylight. He pleaded
guilty to the charge, and told the fol-
lowing story:

"All the money I had was spent. I
had no friend to help me get work. I
pawed my overcoat and spent the
money I got on it, except 15 cents. I
spent that for a pair of flannel shirts,
I used to rip the gold teeth from my
mouth. These cost me \$75 and I
pawed them for \$3.50, all I could
get, and when that money was gone
I had to steal or starve."

"I went to a clothing shop, picked
up a roll of cloth in plain view of its
owners, and stood ten feet from the
door, waiting to be sent to prison,
where I would be sure of a bed and
some food."

Recorder Goff paroled the young
man and the officials said that he
was sent to his home in Chicago.—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Anxious for His Divorce.
A Rhode Island lawyer who devotes
much of his attention to the procure-
ment of divorces, tells the following:

"One day last month there entered
my office a prosperous looking Ger-
man, who, without much preliminary
conversation, stated that he wanted
a divorce. Suffice it to say that the
mass of facts elicited from the appli-
cant would have served to obtain sev-
eral divorces. At that, it was a toss-
up as to whether the man or his wife
was the better entitled to a judicial
separation. So I hinted to the German
that it might be well for him to al-
low the woman to get the divorce."

"She's a woman, you know," I added,
"and it would be wiser for both of
you."

"The man gazed anxiously at me
for some minutes. Then he exclaimed
excitedly:

"You think I had done enough to
her already, eh?"

"Certainly," answered I.
"Because," he added, eagerly, "if I
hadn't, den I'll go and hit her once
now!"

Two Fish Unaccounted For.
"Old" Gorton of Manchester was an
ardent disciple of Isaac Walton. On
one occasion he was sitting upon the
railroad bridge in company with some
of the young men of the town, pur-
suing his favorite occupation. The
fish did not bite well, however, and
one of his companions, becoming im-
patient, unnoticed by the old man, got
up, wound up his line, and started for
home, throwing a couple of fish into
Gorton's basket as he passed.

After a time Gorton, too, tired of
his poor luck, prepared for departure.
Lifting the cover of his basket, he
looked in, counted his catch, and
said, with a surprised and disappointed
voice: "Why, I had five cunners,
and now there ain't but seven! Where
the devil's the other two?"

She Was Safe in Natick.
Little Hester, 4 years old, was visit-
ing her grandparents, who are very
strict Scotch Presbyterians. One day,
having done something naughty, her
grandmother took her in her arms,
talked to her about being good and
finished by saying: "God sees you, and
he will not love you if you are not a
good little girl."

Hester opened wide her wondering
eyes, and gravely looking into her
grandmother's face, said: "But, grand-
ma, he can't see me when I am at
home, for there is no God in Natick."

QUEST THE DEMON.
A Toastle With Coffee.

There is something fairly demoniacal
in the way coffee sometimes wreaks
its fiendish malice on those who use it.

A lady writing from Calif. says:
"My husband and I, both lovers of
coffee, suffered for some time from a
very annoying form of nervousness,
accompanied by most frightful head-
aches. In my own case there was
eventually developed some sort of af-
fection of the nerves leading from the
spine to the head."

"I was unable to hold my head up
straight, the tension of the nerves
drew it to one side, causing me the
most intense pain. We got no relief
from medicine, and were puzzled as to
what caused the trouble, till a friend
suggested that possibly the coffee we
drank had something to do with it, and
advised that we quit it and try Post-
um Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from
the day that we began to use Postum
we both began to improve, and in a
very short time both of us were en-
tirely relieved. The nerves became
steady once more, the headaches
ceased, the muscles in the back of my
neck relaxed, my head straightened up
and the dreadful pain that had so
punished me while I used the old kind
of coffee vanished."

"We have never resumed the use of
the old coffee, but relier on Postum
every day as well as we did the former
beverage. And we are delighted
to find that we can give it freely to
our children also, something we never
dared to do with the old kind of cof-
fee." Name given by Postum Co., Bat-
le Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no
drugs of any kind, but relieves the
coffee drinker from the old drug poison.
There's a reason.

Chicks Fed on Corn Meal.
When chicks are fed on corn meal,
do not mix it into dough, as it is not
sufficient, but with each meal of corn
meal mix fresh milk instead of water,
and the value of the meal will be in-
creased. Give the chicks a variety of
feed, as they will eat any kind of seeds
or small grain, especially broken wheat.
The chicks are liable to get wet by
wading in the milk, although it is ex-
cellent. If this is not the case, the
milk will become sour and breed dis-
ease. Mix the milk with corn meal and
let the mess be eaten up clean; then
the chicks will thrive and thrive on
the mixture.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Pig Notes.
It is better to raise eight good pigs
than twelve inferior ones. There will
be more money in the former than
in the latter, though they outnumber
them. Quality is more important than
quantity.

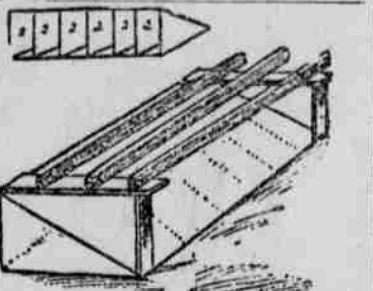
All troughs and feeding pens should
be kept scrupulously clean. Don't let
any food remain after they get through
with the food in the trough. It scours,
moulds, and is unhealthy.

Be sure the pigs have a trough for
themselves that cannot be reached by
the mother or the other hogs. It
teaches them to eat and prevents any
shrinkage during weaning. It is a
self-weaner.—Indiana Farmer.

Roost and Nest Boxes.
A poultry exchange gives the follow-
ing excellent plan for roosts and nest
boxes:

"One of the most important arrange-
ments in the poultry house is the pro-
per location of both roosts and nest
boxes, and the plan here described has
been found all that is desirable. Its
advantages are the placing of the
roosts low, the chance for a dropping
board under the roosts and the location
of the nest boxes where it is quiet and
dark, a condition quite pleasing to lay-
ing hens.

"Make a frame of the desired length
and of a width so that the nest box
will be twelve inches in the space oc-
cupied by the hen. The side boards are
eighteen inches high at the back and
when covered with matched
boards, which form the dropping
board, it comes even with the floor in
front. Then fasten posts at either end
of the front on which the frame com-
posing the perches is to rest, fastening
this frame to the box frame, which
brings the perches level. The one
open side of the board frame is then
partitioned off to form the nests, which
are about a foot square in the clear.
This plan forms a neat, compact, com-
bined roost and nest boxes, and as it
is placed away from the wall there is
little opportunity for vermin to infest
it. The illustration shows the details
plainly, the drawing at the top labeled
two indicating the nest boxes, which
are shown in the main drawing by
dotted lines."



Protecting Timber From Decay.
In a German periodical devoted to
architectural and engineering topics, a
writer named Nussbaum discusses the
best measures for seasoning timber
and for preventing the growth of dry
rot and other diseases to which it is
liable. He points out that for numer-
ous reasons it is inexpedient to fell the
timber when full of sap, and there are
many objections to the plan which has
been recommended of leaving the felled
timber for several years in the forest
after it has been cut down, for it is
then exposed to the attacks of various
vegetable parasites and fungi which
abound in such places.

He advises that directly the leaves or
needles have been formed those trees
which are hereafter to be felled in the
autumn should be ringed round by the
removal of a wide strip of bark, in-
cluding the sap layer. This would hinder
the ascent of moisture from the ground
and would cause the foliage to extract
from the trunk all the sap and liquid
particles in the cells. Such a procedure,
moreover, enables the wood to dry very
rapidly after being felled, and then the
log should be at once removed from the
forest and stored in a dry situation for
use. By sawing the saw vessels in this
manner the attacks both of animal
and vegetable parasites which prey on
the juices are avoided.—Tribune-Farmer.

The Queen Bee.
The queen is a fair and stately bee,
differing from the workers both in
shape and color. She is longer than a
honey bee by one-third, and some-
what longer than a drone, but not quite
so big around.

The queen is treated with the greatest
respect and affection by the bees. A
circle of her offspring often surround
her, testifying in various ways their
dutiful regard, offering her food from
time to time, and all of them politely
backing out of her way, to give her a
clear path when she moves over the
combs. So strong is the feeling of the
workers for the queen, that if for any
reason she is removed, the whole
colony is filled with consternation and
dismay. Her death, when it is too late
in the season to raise another queen,
means the final extinction of the colony.

A good queen will sometimes lay
from two to three thousand eggs a day,
or nearly the weight of her own body,
and continue doing it for weeks in suc-
cession. At the beginning of the season
the queen lays eggs in the worker cells.
She walks over the combs, puts her
head into each open cell as she comes
to it, as though to discover whether it
is occupied or is in fit condition to
receive an egg. I have often watched
her faithfully as she goes about her
work from an observatory hive, for
hours.

The queen only stings other queens,
and seeks only to kill her rivals. She
may be handled to any extent, without
fear of being stung. She has also great
tenacity of life, as well as longevity.—
P. G. Herman, in Massachusetts
Ploughman.

Rats in the Chicken Yard.
A never failing remedy for these
pests of the chicken yard is not at pres-
ent in sight; but a substitute may be
mentioned, a remedy that fails some-
times and many times succeeds. It is
this: Spread fresh bread with sweet
grease, such as is saved from frying
bacon and pork. Rats will eat bread
spread with gilt edged butter, and they
may like it better, but on the score of
economy try grease spread liberally.

Then spread on the grease any of
the phosphoric pastes, and over
this poison sprinkle sugar. Cut
the bread into small squares and
lay them where the rats run, a few in
a place; but not where chickens, or
hens, or children will get them. Do
this in the evening, having set cans
of water where the rats may find them
easily. In the morning gather up what
pieces of bread have not been eaten
and bury them. If they have all dis-
appeared during the night, rejoice.
There will be fewer rats around for
awhile. In the course of a week make
a mash of corn meal, mix the poison
with it, sprinkle a little sugar over the
top and hide it away from the rats
in some dark places. They will find it
and eat it. Again rejoice. But do not
place the same kind of dish for rats
a second time in the same place. They
are cautious and suspicious. Be more
crafty in providing tidbits for them
than they are cautious. Now a little
beef, again scraps of fish, and then
bread and grease. Vary the tempta-
tion, and they will fall victims to it.—
William R. Cory, Windsor, Conn., in
the Tribune-Farmer.

Advantages of Silage.
The difficulty of securing succulent
feed during the dry period of summer,
and also during the winter season, has
been met in several ways with varying
success. But for general feeding upon
most dairy farms throughout the Cen-
tral States corn silage is the most eco-
nomical succulent feed which can be
obtained for cows at a season when
pasture is not available. When fed
with other grains so as to make a bal-
anced ration, it tends to heavy milk
production and is always very cheap
feed. By the use of the silo, green
feed can be had at less cost than for
siling, since with the silo corn can be
used to a greater extent. Professor
W. J. Fraser, of the Illinois Experiment
Station, states in a recent bul-
letin, No. 161, that in Illinois corn is
the best single crop for silage, and
combined with cowpeas or soy beans,
the feeding value may be somewhat
increased.

The time to cut corn for silage is
when fully tasseled, and when the ears
are just beginning to show the dents
on nearly all the grains. It is found
that at this stage the dry matter and
nutrients as well as at the highest
point. If ripe, silage will not settle
well into the silo, and so will not be
sufficiently protected to prevent spoil-
ing.

Corn for this purpose is most easily
handled by cutting with a binder, using
a silage cutter and large knife to take
the bundles without cutting the bands.
In filling the silo the leaves and stems
must be thoroughly mixed, and after
it is put in the shock well tramped
next to the wall. After filling, the
top six inches should be wet once and
tramped occasionally for a week to pre-
vent a compact layer, which will ob-
scure the silage.

Records of the cost of silo filling on
nineteen different farms in various
parts of Illinois show that the cost
ranges from forty to seventy-five cents
per ton, the average being fifty-six
cents. Of 372 comparisons made be-
tween silage and unsilage milk, sixty-
two per cent. were in favor of the silage
milk.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Pig House.
A veteran raiser of swine has set
about raising his animals on the col-
ony plan, somewhat after the plan
of raising poultry. He has no diffi-
culty after the first week when the
pigs learn which house is their own.
The pigs are placed on the range with
these colony houses as soon as they
are old enough to graze. The houses
are built low and arranged so that the
ends are open near the top, using slats
of heavy material with a wide board
at the bottom. The back is solid, and
there is a good roof which is water-
proof.

The front is arranged so that the
bottom board may be removed; it is
hooked in place at each end, and over
the entire front is placed a sloping
roof, somewhat in form like the roof
of a veranda. This roof furnishes
shade, and with the partly open front
and sides, there is plenty of ventila-
tion. The pigs graze all they wish
and then go into the pen to rest or
to get out of the hot sun. At night
they occupy it very rarely, sleeping on
the grass. With the smaller pigs care
is taken to place the bottom board of
the front in place and hook it at night.
Any feeding that is done is given in a
trough at the side of the colony house.
The illustration shows the construc-
tion of these houses, which should be
small enough so they may be placed
on a stone boat or sled and carried
under cover in the fall.—Indianapolis
News.

In the early days of steam railroads
in England, it was customary for an
engine driver, when about to cross a
road, to give warning of his approach
by blowing a tin horn.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review
of Trade" says:
Distribution of Autumn merchandise
is in progress, unusually early this year,
and the volume of forward business is
so heavy that the last half of 1905 pro-
mises to establish a remarkable record
of commercial activity.
Current retail trade is well maintain-
ed, the urgency of orders received by
jobbers indicating that dealers' stocks
are becoming depleted, and there is little
complaint regarding collections.
"More labor disputes have reached
settlement, and no serious controver-
sies are threatened, while in many sec-
tions the supply of wage earners is in-
adequate. Freight blockades and insuffi-
cient rolling stock cause delay, despite
widely extended facilities as compared
with last year, and this trouble will
probably increase as the crop-moving
season advances.
"Special reports regarding manufac-
turing conditions have been received
from about forty leading industrial cen-
ters, and there is surprising unanimity
in the statements. With scarcely an
exception plants are working close to
full capacity, with little idle machinery,
except where alterations or improvements
are in progress, and contracts on hand
far exceed those held at this date in
1904.
"Equally gratifying is the confidence
expressed in the future, a prominent
feature of most reports. Encouraging
crop prospects provide a large share of
the good feeling.
"Failures this week numbered 190 in
the United States, against 205 last year
and twenty-seven in Canada, compared
with thirty a year ago."
"Wheat, including flour, exports for
the week are 1,170,340 bushels, against
1,068,519 last week, 1,084,333 this week
last year, 3,345,056 in 1903, and 5,436,
530 in 1902."

**WHEAT—Dull and lower; spot, con-
tract, \$1.08 3/4; spot, No. 2 red West-
ern, \$1.04 1/4; August, \$1.08 1/4; Sep-
tember, \$1.04 1/4; October, \$1.08 1/4;
December, \$1.04 1/4; steamer No. 2
red, 70 1/2.**

**CORN—Easy; spot, 66 1/2; August,
66 3/4; September, 70 1/2; year,
49 1/4; 1904, 48 1/4; January, 48 1/4; Febru-
ary, 48 1/4; steamer mixed, 58 1/2
58 3/4.**

**OATS—Firm; new No. 2 white, 30
sales; new No. 1 white, 29 1/2; white,
No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2.**

**RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western, 62
62 1/2.**

**HAY—Old, steady; No. 1 timothy
and No. 1 clover mixed, unchanged.
BUTTER—Firm, unchanged; fancy
imitation, 19 3/4; fancy creamery, 22
23; fancy lard, 18 1/2; store-packed,
16 1/2.**

**EGGS—Firm, unchanged, 20.
CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; large,
11 1/2; medium, 11 1/4; small, 12.
SUGAR—Steady, unchanged; coarse
granulated, 5-45; fine, 5-45.**

**New York—WHEAT—Spot steady;
No. 2 red, 86 1/2 elevator and 87 1/2 b.
afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 82 1/2
to arrive f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern
Manitoba, 88 1/2 to arrive f. o. b. afloat.**

**CORN—Spot steady; No. 2, 61 1/2; ele-
vator and f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow,
62; No. 2 white, 62 1/2. Option market
was without transactions, closing nomi-
nally unchanged to 3/8 c. net higher; Sep-
tember closed 60 1/4; December closed
52 1/2.**

**OATS—Spot steady; mixed oats, 25
to 32 pounds, 29 1/2 to 32; natural white,
30 to 32 pounds, 30 1/2; clipped white,
30 to 40 pounds, 31 1/2 to 35 1/2.**

**RYE—Steady; No. 2 Western, 64 c.
f. i. Buffalo.**

**BARLEY—Steady; feeding, 39 1/2 to 40
c. f. i. Buffalo.**

**BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
CHIESE—Strong. State full cream,
small colored, and white fancy, 11; do.,
fair to choice, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2; large colored
and white fancy, 11.**

**EGGS—Easy and unchanged; receipts
8,064.**

**LARD—Firm; refined, firm; com-
pound, 8 1/2; South American, 9 00; com-
pound, 5 1/2.**

**COTTONSEED OIL—Firm; prime
yellow, 29 1/2.**

**SUGAR—Raw, steady; fair refining,
14 1/2; centrifugal, 96 test, 31-32; mol-
lasses sugar, 3 1/2; refined, steady.**

**PEANUTS—Easy; fancy hand-pick-
ed, 5 1/2; other domestic, 3 1/2 to 5 1/4.**

**POTATOES—Weak; Long Island
and Jersey, per 100 pounds, 1 30 to 1 75;
do. round Jersey, per barrel, 1 25 to 1 50;
sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, 75
to 1 1/2.**

**CABBAGES—Weak; flat datch, per
100, 4 00 to 5 00; Wakefield, 3 00 to 4 00.**

Live Stock.
Chicago.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000;
market steady; good to prime steers,
5 50 to 6 30; poor to medium, 4 00 to 4 45;
stockers and feeders, 2 25 to 4 30; cows,
2 50 to 4 50; heifers, 2 20 to 4 75; canners,
1 20 to 2 40; bulls, 2 20 to 4 00; calves, 50
to 7 50; Texas fed steers, 3 25 to 4 60;
Western steers, 3 50 to 5 00.

**HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; market 5c.
low mixed and butchers', 5 75 to 6 3 1/2;
good to choice heavy, 6 00 to 6 50; rough,
heavy, 5 70 to 5 95; light, 5 85 to 6 27 1/2;
bulk of sales, 5 90 to 6 25.**

**SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000 sheep steady;
lambs, top, higher; good to choice weigh-
ers, 5 25 to 5 50; fair to choice, mixed,
4 60 to 5 00; native lambs, 3 50 to 6 00.**

MUCH IN LITTLE.
A shipyard at Omimoto, Japan, still in
operation, was established 1,900 years ago.

About 1,500,000 persons are employ-
ed in the coal mines of the world.
Germany's African war has already
cost the taxpayers nearly \$30,000,000.

China has to railways in operation,
with a total mileage of 2,235, or about
one-tenth that of Great Britain.

No married man in Vienna is allowed
to go up in a balloon without the formal
consent of his wife and children.

The Scottish Patriot announced the
other day in big type that in case of
war between Norway and Sweden a
committee was ready to send at once
1,000 Scots, fully equipped for the field,
to aid Norway.

The Backus-Brooks Lumber Company,
of Minneapolis, propose to build a dam
across the Rainy River at Fort Francis,
Ontario.

The British First East Yorkshire
Regiment, which has been 20 years on
foreign service in the Far East, has
just been ordered home from Burma.

In Belgium the law of December 13,
1880, provides that children must have
one full day of rest each week, while
in the Netherlands Sunday rest is de-
manded for women and children by the
law of March 3, 1880, and by virtue of
the law of March 1, 1815, no govern-
ment work is done on Sunday.

TRY TO MISLEAD DOCTORS.
Too Many Patients Refuse to Speak
the Truth as to Their Ailments.
It was late, the doctor's patients
had either passed away or were mend-
ing, and he was sitting with a num-
ber of his acquaintances in a corner
of the clubroom.
"It's a strenuous life we lead,"
droned the man of medicine, "with
the grim aide turned uppermost as a
rule, but now and then we get a
lunch out of it—a laugh with the
laid out of course; I often wonder
we're amused, why some of our
chaps ever send for a 'hyaleian.' You
don't tell him the truth once in twen-
ty times. You're in a bad way and
you're sorry, and to hear you talk
I'd think your mouths were cold stor-
age boxes for better. You suspect that
lobster or a rich sauce you ate the
day before yesterday is at the bottom
of the trouble. You know what's
curled up in you and you're fright-
ened out of a year's growth for fear
I'll learn.
"Accordingly, instead of taking me
into your confidence you tell me an
impossible story. And if I cross-exam-
ine you closely and hedge you in you'll
reluctantly admit that you've been
somewhat indiscreet. You smoked
four cigars Thursday and took six
drinks. Doesn't it ever occur to you
that I know by your flutters that you
smoked from breakfast to bed and
took sixteen drinks and six more for
good measure?
"If I were to believe you and dose
you for your ailment as you describe
it you'd never get well. Now and
then I have to give you strychnine
and nitro-glycerine to restore the ac-
tion of the heart and to listen to you
I might conclude that you'd had too
much pink ice at a children's party.
"As I hinted, we doctors get some
fun out of you, but what do you do
for? We were not always doctors,
we haven't always taken the best care
of ourselves and we're not fools.

BIRDS' SENSE OF HUMOR.
Man of Experience Awards Palm to
Roast Duck.
"I was reading a magazine article
the other day—I'm always reading
something," said the hardware mer-
chant, "that had it that Dr. Kennedy
had discovered that birds have a sense
of humor. One of his anecdotes was
to the effect that a robin was feeding
her young with earthworms, when a
crow, feigning lameness, appeared on
the edge of the nest with open mouth
and claimed a share of the meal. The
robin looked the intruder over, picked
up a bit of dead twig that resembled
a worm, and hastily thrust it into his
throat. The crow was so greedy that he
realized that he had been deceived. I
can easily believe that, but I've al-
ways thought that the bird whose
sense of humor was most highly de-
veloped was the duck. A roast duck
will have more fun with you in a
dumb, solemn kind of way than any-
thing that wears feathers. I don't
except women or Indians."

"I've taken carving lessons and I
know just where the joints of a duck
ought to be, but they're never where
they ought to be; they're always
somewhere else. What's worse, they're
never located alike in any two ducks.
Again, if you have one duck you can't
make it go around, and if you have
more than one there's too much. And
the way a duck'll bound and spring off
from the knife and go under the table
with you, if you're not careful, is won-
derful. A roast duck always seems to
saw to me."

"You've got me where I can't do a
lot to you, but you'll be sorrier than I
am, at that, before we're through with
one another."

Harvard's President Appreciated.
Some years ago a physician was
summoned in haste to attend a patient
at N—. On arriving at the island,
and inquiring for a conveyance to the
house he wished to visit, he was di-
rected to a farmhouse. Here the doc-
tor found a man, whom he requested
to harness a horse, at the same time,
in the interest of his patient, desir-
ing him to be lively.

The man pleasantly and promptly
complied, harnessed the horse, and
was speedily driving over the road at
a good rate. The doctor discussed
farming, and was struck with the gen-
eral information and conversational
powers of the driver. On arriving at
the house half a dollar was tendered
the man, but it was politely declined.

"What is the name of your intelli-
gent farmer?" asked the doctor, after
he had finished his professional visit.
"What, the gentleman who brought
you to the house? That was Presi-
dent Eliot of Harvard."

Mr. MacQueen as a Minister.
The Rev. Peter MacQueen tells this
story on himself: It seems that Mr.
Murphy, the famous temperance or-
ator, made one of his great speeches in
the West Somerville Congregational
church some years ago. At the close
of the service one of Mr. MacQueen's
parishioners, a worthy Scot added to
strong liquors, came up to sign
the temperance pledge.

Mr. Murphy talked to the Scotch-
man and asked him if Mr. MacQueen
was not a brother Scot. "What kind
of a minister is Mr. MacQueen?"
said Murphy to the converted tippler.

"He's a foim mon, that Mister Mac-
Queen; a grawn minister; that;
there's name o' this don't relection
about him," replied the old Scotch-
man.

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR
Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Re-
stored by One Box of Cuticura Soap.
One Cake of Cuticura Soap.

A. W. Taft, of Independence, Va., writ-
ing under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I
have had falling hair and dandruff for
twelve years and could get nothing to help
me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura
Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap,
and stopped the hair falling. Now my
hair is growing as well as ever. I highly
prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap."
(Signed) A. W. Taft, Independence, Va.

A Pennsylvania farmer planted 25,000
cabbages.

THE IDEAL WIFE
Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a
Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry
a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—
because she has the qualities which inspire admi-
ration, respect and love.
There is a beauty in health which is more at-
tractive to men than mere regularity of feature.
The influence of women glorious in the possession
of perfect physical health upon men and upon the
civilization of the world could never be measured.
Because of the men have attained the very heights
of ambition; because of them even thrones have
been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young
wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over
her head! A sickly, half-dressed-and-alive woman,
especially when she is the mother of a family,
is a damper to all joyous-
ness in the home, and a
drag upon her husband.
The cost of a wife's con-
stant illness is a serious
drain upon the funds of a
household, and too often all the doc-
torings do no good.

If a woman finds her energies are
flagging, and that everything tires her,
dark shadows appear under her eyes,
her sleep is disturbed by horrible
dreams; if she has headache, head-
aches, bearing-down pains, nervous-
ness, whites, irregularities, or despon-
dency, she should take means to build
her system up at once by a tonic with
specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has
done more in the way of restoring
health to the women of America than
all other medicines put together. It is
the safeguard of woman's health.