BY "HUNTER."

# 

years ago to me-I decided to a enif.

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as far as the eye could reach. I stayed the same as the Indians had to go. there a few days, and then went on which was about 125 miles further southwest. He represented it as being scarcely any timber, it looked very dreary to me; besides, I had an idea loved ones, of going into the cattle business, so I The buffalo are gone, and it would River country.

I bought a pony and we started. We the junction of the Medicine and Turkey Creek, who had a wagon trail into Wichits. We went south, so as to strike the wagon trail and follow it to their camp. I proposed taking along some provisions, but my new friends said there was no use buying or carrying supplies, as we could get all the game we wanted; so we went without any provisions.

Well, we started out, and there reemed to be a break in the buffalo, as there were none in sight, and we went on all the first day without a chance to kill anything; and slept that in His supreme wisdom, never intended night on the ground by a "chip" fire, that this vast fertile continent should with nothing to eat and no timber in learned was the north fork of the Ninisquaw River. The following day we and Stream. traveled all day and killed nothing until night, when we stopped on the south fork of the Ninisquaw, and I killed a bird about as large as a robin. which we roasted and divided between

The following day we began to see buffalo, and about noon came to a timbered stream, and within half an hour I had kilfed a big turkey; and I think that I never tasted any other turkey quite so good as that was. We camped there in the timber. No one knows just what a luxury timber is to camp in for fuel, until they have camped on the bare prairie and burned chips. That afternoon my friend killed a buffalo. I was greatly surprised at the size of the animal. I had seen the

buffalo robes that we used in the East, and which at that time could be bought. for from \$5 to \$10, but they were small, and I learned that the large ones were never made into robes, as their great thickness called for too much work to dress them. White men never dressed robes; the Indians did that, as their time was worth nothing. A squaw would work a month or two tanning a hide; then her lord and master would trade it to a white man for a ping of tobacco or a pint of firewater.

We went on the next day and reached the hunters' camp, which was owned by Captain Griffin, formerly of Dutchess County, New York. The following fall Captain Griffin was killed by the Indians about thirteen miles from his camp on the head of Mule Creek. He was a fine shot, and although he had a wooden leg below the knee, he was one of the best horsemen I ever saw. It was by means of the wooden leg that we were able to identify his bones when we found his remains. He had a needle gun, and in the buffalo wallow, where his bones were, we found about 100 empty shells, which showed that they had fought there for some time. There was a man from Pennsylvania by the name of Van Buren with Captain Griffin at that time. We buried

their bones together. The Medicine River country was an ideal one for game. The bottoms were well timbered, and there were plenty of red deer and turkeys in the timber the prairies were alive with buffalo and antelope. Sometimes the buffalo would mass together and form a vast herd, and when once started to run. would go for no one could know how long. I have seen a mass of them, say half a mile wide and perhaps two miles long, all on the run in a solid body. They would come to a stream and go roaring over the bluff and through the water, and come in sight on the other side, and the great black river of living animals would go pouring on across the prairie. If something alarmed those in front they would wheel like a body of cavalry by the flank, and or they would go in another direction While this great mass of animals would be sweeping past, others would be grazing or lying down, and would not appear to pay any attention to the galloping herd, unless in front of it. and then they usually joined the herd and went with it. The numbers were so great that it simply went past the power of enumeration, and one might as well attempt to count the sands on dinary party of the story is that he the seashore. I saw them once in June so thick that they nearly drank the small streams dry, and poisoned the starts. water so that it was almost impossible

to get any to drink. The buffalo was a noble animal. Its habits differ from those of the deer family entirely; with antelope, red deer, cik, caribon and moose there is a similarity in habits of them all, but the buffalo has no relatives. When a placed last summer in the library of

VEARS ago it seems a great many chance for an old one or a cripple or

Years ago to he decided to take Greeley's advice and "go West." It required some little the wanton waste and destruction of the buffalo, the substance of which no m in New York State to leave his doubt is correct; but did you ever stonands and make a break alone into to think that it would be impossible to the then almost unknown West. There operate a farm in a country where was a "frontier" then; now there is buffalo roamed at will? A herd sweeping down across the country would I went to Junction City, Kan., and stamp the farm into the ground, and then on foot south to the Santa Fe a fence would be no more obstruction Rallroad, which was then just being to them than a spider's web. Stock built, and finally stopped where the could not be herded in a buffalo coun city of Wichita now is. At that time try; they would stampede the cattle was a military post. I could stand and ruin a cattle man. They had to go. there then, and looking southwest The country that they had used for across the Arkansas River, see the ages civilization demanded for homes whole country speckled with buffalo for civilized men, and they had to go

When the buffalo disappeared, it up the river to what is now Hutchin- had one blessed effect; it compelled sen. Here I met a man who told me the Indian to keep near the military about the Medicine River country, post, from when they drew their suppiles. When the buffalo was plenty, they could wander where they pleased, a well timbered country, with quite and were sure of plenty to eat; they high bluffs along the streams, and as could go on their devilish raids and all the country where I was then had murder settlers, who, with their labor, were striving to make homes for their

decided to go and look at the Medicine have been a great blessing to humanity if the Indian could have been wiped off the face of the earth at the same had heard of a camp of hunters, at time. The buffalo helped the settler to meat, while at the same time he fed the settler's enemy. His room was needed. He roamed over this continent in millious, accomplishing no good except to feed a race of vagabonds that or spring. The intelligent people of have left no trace of their ownership town and city plead for good roads beon the face of the land except the graves of their murdered victims. Here, instead, are millions of homes. where dwell a happy and contented people. From the hillton where the worthless Indian watched for some one to slay, now rises the church spire or the flag of the school house, God, belong to a few wandering barbarians ! sight. We were on what I afterward when suffering humanity demanded it sixty per cent, of all the taxes, and yet as a place for Christian homes.-Forest

#### A Chicago in Korea.

The Koreans eat a great deal of meat and the raising of beef cattle s an industry which promises to grow most lucrative under Japanese direction; but it must be under Japanese direction, for the Koreans have no initiative. The hills of Korea, or at least the foothills of the verdureless peaks, offer fine grazing in some provinces, and the common cattle bean that grows thickly in almost any kind of soll fattens very rapidly, and if the Japanese are wise they might make Scoul in time an Oriental Chicago.

The Koreans themselves have no niceties of selection as to the part of an animal or fowl, and they consume everything, from the entrails to the hide, without wasting any time in the process of cleaning and dressing. Nor do they consider cooking always - necessity. In common with the American Indian, they consider steaming hot, fresh, raw liver, a great delicacy when it is dipped in a mixture of condiments more or less resembling Chinese soy. I take the word of others for this, because, having once witnessed a government "beef Issue" to the Indians near Ft. Reno, in Oklahoma, I could not be induced to look voluntarlly upon such another exhibition in any part of the world. The man who has written the best "history of Korea" did it before he ever set foot in the coun try. He had at his command all the records in the Chinese language, which he read as easily as his own, and he dwells with great glee upon the Korean "fatted calf," which is usually a fowl or animal of some sort cooked and served without having been marred by knife or water. A man who served such a feast is considered to be a most generous host.-Leslie Maga-

Caught Big Shark on Fish Line. While fishing off the terminal deck about noon yesterday N. Gonzales booked an eight-foot shovel-nose shark and drew it up to the dock with an or

dinary fish line. The monster was easily drawn in and made but little resistance until a heaving line was thrown over him and the slip knot began to lighten, and then the fun commenced. The water was lashed into foam for many feet around and the strength of several men was required to prevent its escape, Two boat hooks were finally brought into play on the back and sides of the big fish and very soon it was conquered and hauled on the dock. It was hideous and frightful looking and was viewed by numbers of people in the afternoon,-Miami (Fla.) Record.

Punctual Bird Passengers.

In a railway van of the Marbach Heilbronn line, in Wurtemberg, a little family of redtails have built their

nest. While the van, which travels over the line every day with milk cans stops at the station for a couple of hours, the anale bird, leaving his companion batching her eggs, goes out in search of provisions. The extraor never misses his train, but always arrives exactly one prinute before it

The little family are, of course, great pets of the railway men.-Schwabische

Victory Was Damaged.

Art has its charms for the illiterate A copy of "The Winged Victory" was buil became old and was 'nipped he the University of Rochester. A workbecame a social outcast, and was man assisting in the operation surdriven from the herd, and no others veyed the headless and armless statue would associate with him. He wan-with interest, "An' plet may ye call dered around by himself, and finally that fellow?" he asked. "That's the became a prey to the woives. Where statue of 'Victory,' " said the librarian, ever there were buffalo there were "'Victory,' it it?" said the man; "bewolves. They would hang around the gorra, I'd like to see the other fellow, outskirts of the herds and wait for a "hin"



HERE is prevalent in the minds

of thoughtful men such unaulmity of sentiment and conclusion as to the necessity for good roads, and the fact is so well sertled that there can be no systematic construction of roads without government co-operation, that It is hard to see how it can be much longer delayed. While agitation for good wagon ways is as old as the first settlement in our system of civilization, it has been until within the past few years subordinated to the wonderful extension of railroad lines. In the earlier days of the republic the duty and obligation of the government to aid in the construction, of wagon roads in the States was not seriously dealed. The necessity for government aid is admitted almost everywhere, only four or five of the wealthiest States pointing the exception, and these without exception adve cate government co-operation. President Roosevelt not long ago, speaking on the subject, declared good roads the main hope of retaining the energies of our young people in the country, and thus stop the flow from country to city, where every avenue of business is already over-crowded. Other eminent men contend for good roads on the ground that the farmer, the first and most important producer of wealth ought to be placed in position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity, whereas under bad roads he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured. because the roads may become impassable at any time during the fall, winter cause the food they consume must come from the farm and be paid for according as it is able to reach the market. The farmer, the mainstay and dependence of the government in every emergency, feels that his substance is annually swallowed up in the unhappy conditions that deny him reasonable market communication at his best time to sell. He is discontented at his lot when remembering that he pays receives no direct consideration at the hands of government, while unnumbered millions have been given from the National treasury to better cond-:lons everywhere except upon the farm, The man who digs out of the soil that which sustains all progress and prosperity knows that while government aid has been lavished upon beean-going commerce, not one dollar, since the construction of the old Cumperland road, has been expended by the United States to facilitate commerce between the farm and the market. It is no wonder, in view of all this, that the agricultural classes look upon the National Aid to Good Roads

material development and continuing greatness of the country will seek to inject into it any element of party prejudice. To do so would be to detract from a proposition at once ser .ously important to the commercial, industrial and social advancement of all the people in every part of the land, and would be a sacrilege to be despised. The Good Reads question is a pressing question which, soon or late, will have to be recognized by National aid in co-operation with the States.

A new dust-preventing and dust-laying material for use on roads and streets was tried'in Scotland last year, with results said to be promising. It

consists of "un aqueous emulsion of wool-washing suds or wool-fat or woolwax, with or without the addition thereto of a disinfecting oil," and may be applied to country roads, sireets and railway beds by spraying. It is described as a by-product, that is, after recovering the unifor part of the grease from wool washing wastes the remaining wool grease, together with potash and soap fats, are saved for spissequent dilution with water and used for street or road sprinkling. It is said that the emulsion does not clog the spraying apparatus and that its hygroscopic qualities keep down dust for a long time .-

movement as promising their long-de-

ferred material salvation. The ques-

tion of National aid to good roads is

absolutely above and beyond the realm

of party polities. It is advocated by

strong men of every political faite,

and no man desiring the best in the

Engineering News.

Mail Route Discontinued. One rural delivery route within a few miles of Kansas City, Mo., has been discontinued and others may be because of the miserable condition of the Missouri roads. Although the county spends about \$150,000 a year on macadam reads-this money being derived from dramshop licenses, and most of it collected in Kansas City-comparatively little attention is given to the dirt roads, and it is because of this that be rural service has been discontinued.

Difficult Case For Bayarian Judges. The Bavarian courts have had a complicated question of law to decide. A eat, chased by a dog, ran into a stable where a cow was being milked. The cat jumped on the back of the cow, which kicked the milkmaid off her

Whom should the maid sue for damages-the owner of the dog, the owner of the cat, or the owner of the cow? The courts have decided that they are all three equally responsible, and each will have to pay one-third of the dam-

His Mood.

A member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin tells of some amusing replies made by a pupil undergoing an examination in English. The candidate had been instructed to write out examples of the indicative, the subjunctive, the potential, and the exclamatory moods. His effort resulted as

follows: "I am endeavoring to pass an Pluglish examination. If I answer twenty questions I shall pass. If I answer twelve questions I may pass. held me"-Harper's Weckly,

### COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

A moderate reduction in commercial activity is to be expected at this time of the year, but confidence in the future is so strong that there is evident reluctance to assume seasonably quiet conditions. This attitude is most pronounced in the industrial world, preparations for Fall and Winter distribution being on au unprecedented scale, and several leading producers amounce that the customary Summen alun-down will be entirely omited or curtailed to the extent necessitated by repairs. The heavy movement of merchandise is attested by an increase in railway carnings thus far reported for June of 11.8 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1905.

There is no diminution in the activity of steel mills and from furnaces, yet can sumption keeps pace with production and new business holds the date remote at which shipment can be made in ost departments.

Bradstreet's" says: Business fallures in the United States for the week number 170, against 162 last week, 175 in the like week of 1905, 181

1904, 168 in 1903 and 177 in 1902 In Canada failures are 20, compare with 17 last week and 24 life same week Wheat, including flour, experts from the United States and Causda for the week ending June 14 are 2,329,242 hushels, against 3.301,000 last week, 688,017

### WHOLESALE MARKETS.

3.617.415 in 1903.

week flist year, 2,044,251 in 1904 and

Baltimore.-FLOUR-Quiet and unhanged; receipts, 6,701 barrels; exports

WHEAT—Quiet; spot, contract, 80@ 804; July, 8334 asked; August, 8334 asked; steamer No. 2 red, 70/20/7934; receipts, 123 bushels; Southern by sam-76@85; Southern on grade, 80@80 CORN—Firmer; spot, 5734 @ 5744; June, 5754@5744; July, 5844@5854; August, 5844@5854; September, 5854@5844; receipts, 2082 bushels; Southern white corn.

56@58; Southern yellow corn, 5515@ OATS-Firmer: No. 2 white, 47(a)

471/2; No. 3 white, 400/401/2; No. 2 mixed, 450/451/2; receipts, 12,520 hushels. RYE—Dull and easier; No. 2 Western, 65/0651/2 export; 60/0/70 domestic. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17/0/18; fancy creamery, 21/0/22; fancy ladle, 15/0/16; store-packed, 131/2@15. EGGS—Firm; 18.

CHEESE-Firm and unchanged; arge, 11½; medium, 11½; small, 11½, SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.90; fine, 4.90.

New York.-WHEAT-Receipts, 16. 900 bushels; exports, 91,168 bushels; sales, 2,300,000 bushels futures. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 96 nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 96 nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. Northern Duluth, 92½ f. o. b. afloat; No.

Northern Manitoba, 901/2 f. o. b. affoat CORN-Receipts, 50,125 bushels; exports, 21,098 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2, 603/4 nominal elevator and 603/4 nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 62 nominal; No. 2 white, 62 nominal. Option market was without transactions.

ed 3834. OATS-Receipts, 70,000. Spot strong; nixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 45c.; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 45@45½c.; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 48@50c New York—FLOUR—Receipts, 130. 989 barrels; exports, 6,037 barrels; sales, 14,000 packages. Market firm, with bet-

@.t.oo. POULTRY-Alive, steady; Western broliers, 26; fowls, 1312; turkeys, 1166 thing more to do with you, nor your 12; dressed, irregular; Western broilers, manservant, nor your maidservant, nor COTTONSEED OIL-Steady; prime rude f. o. b. mills, 29; do. yellow, 3614. SUGAR-Raw, firm; fair refining, 3; entrifugal, 96 test, 352@3 17-32; m

CORNMEAL-Firm; kilu-dried, 2.00

POTATOES Firm Rose ern, per barrel, 4.00@5.00; do., Chile 3.00004.50; Southern, 1.50002.75; Maine, per bag, 3.00@3.25; State and Western

# Live Stock

New York.-BEEVES-choice steers firm; others steady; light bulls dull; bo-logna cows not wanted; others a shade iigher; steers, 4.70@ 5.80; bulls, 3.15@ 4.40; cows, 1.75@4.15. Liverpool and London cables quoted live cattle lower at 11@1134c. per pound dressed weight. CALVES-Veals firm; buttermilks

deady; veals, 5.50@7.6219; extra, 7.75; buttermilks, 4.50; dressed calves firm city-dressed veals 51/2@111/2c per pound country-dressed, 8@10; choice, 101/2. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Active teady; sheep, 4.00@5.75; lambs, 8.05@

yearlings, 6.00@7.50. HOGS-Lower; goods State hogs moted at 6.90% 7.00 Chicago -- CATTLE -- Market strong; ommon to prime steers, 4.00 @ 6.10 ows, 3.00 @ 4.50; heifers, 2.75 @ 5.75

2.75@4.25; calves, 5.7, rs and feeders, 2.75@4.75 5.75(0.7.10 HOGS-Market strong to 5c. higher choice to prime heavy, 6.571/2/6/6.625 medium to good heavy, 6.521/2/6/6.573 outchers' weights, 6.55/6.60; good hoice heavy mixed, 0.52% @ 6.57% packing, 6.00@6.55.

SHEEP-Market best strong; others dull; sheep, 4.50@6.25; yearlings, 5.90@ 6.50; shorn lambs, 5.25@7.50.

# IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Boston (Mass) carriage and wagor vorkers lost their strike through lack of a sufficient defense fund. Street railway employees of Detroit

scale from 231/2 to 27 cents an hour. At the recent convention of the Con mercial Telegraphers' Union, in Cincin nati, O., a movement to organize a life nsurance company for the benefit of mion labor was started.

Mich, are agitating for an increase

Journeymen blacksmiths' total mem bership is now over 7500 and steadily

Strike-breaking printers in Toledo, O. offered to desert their jobs for \$300 apiece. The offer was declined by the The Industrial Workers of the World

are now engaged in a bitter war with electricians' and machinists' unions of Chicago, Ill. Kalamazo (Mich.) Trades and Labor Council has referred the matter of taking political action independent of the two old parties to a referendum vote of affiliARTIFICIAL WOOD.

Frequent attempts have been made to use peat as raw material for the manufacture of artificial wood. The material must, for this purpose, be fully reduced to a fibrous condition, so as to produce a fibrous and mealy mass This mixture is mixed with an emulsion of 2 parts by measure of plaster of Paris and to to 12 of water; and is subjected for considerable time to heavy hydraulic pressure in molds, then arti-ficially dried, polished and oiled, painted

A more simple process is to wash the year, without desiroying its natural fibrous state, and to mix the resulting moist with a mixture of hydrated lime and an alumnium compound (as, for instance, alumnium sulphrate) and press in molds for a short time in the moist state, after which the resulting plates are allowed to harden in the air. resultant product needs only a com-paratively low pressure, and this for only a short time; and is then set out o dry in the air. The resulting artificil wood is not hygroscopic, and in or-der to use it for the open-air work needs no painting or further impregna-tion. In view of the fact that the pressing operation takes only a few einutes, considerable quantities can be annfactured in comparatively small pace and time. Scientific American,

### WOODEN LEGS.

"Several railroads in this county make heir own wooden legs," said a surgeon. His anditor shuddered.

"Rather ghastly that,"
"Ghastly in a way," the surgeon admitted, "but sensible, too. The rail-

roads are by far the largest consumers of wooden legs. Why, then, shouldn't they have their own wooden leg fac-

"There's something in what you say "Of course there is," declared argeon. "Our American railroads kill, on the average, 3,000 people a year, and injure 40,000. With the killed we've nothing to do, but the injured, at 40,total of 200,000 in five years, or 400,000 in ten years. Why huy wooden legs for all that army? Why not manufacture them direct and thus save the profit of the middlemen?

"The Standard Oil Company, our greatest consumer of barrels, has its own barrel works. With the same wisdom some of our railroads, in order to curtail expenses, have their own wooden leg mills."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### LAW IN PERMONT.

Justice of the Peace Galusha, of Vernont had a case before him involving cussion of the value of a new kind of intricate farm machinery. After the and then said: "Don't know much about this kind en

machin'ry. Judgment fer plaintiff fer what he claims."

The defeated party and his lawyers were stopping at the tavern, which was kept by the justice. They had other business in the neighborhood and remained for a day or two.

They were liberal in their expenditure, and their bill amounted to a considera-

ble sum. When they handed over the money the sight of it seemed to softer old Galusha's heart, and he tried to palliate his guests' disappointment at sing their case. sing their case.
"Ye musu't min' 'bout thet case," he
ist so he receipted the bill. "I'm deef's

said as he receipted the bill. closing nominally Mc. higher. July a post. If I could a heard the evidence closed 5014; September closed 5014; De. I mought a decided tother way."

# NATURAL.

(From the Boston Herald.) It was only natural that in the Beeche

family the name of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was often quated to the younger On one occasion a granduiece of Mrs little playmates, and, stamping her foot, said: "I hate you and I don't want anytox, nor your ass.

Her mother, hearing the outburst, sternly reproved her offspring asking it he knew what she was saying. Little Miss Beecher promptly replied

Yes; the Ten Commandments. "Well, do you know who wrote them?"
The child, looking much disgusted, auswered: "Goodness, yes! Aunt Harriet did, I s'pose."

# ENGLISH IN ENGLAND.

"Like I did," and "whom he said was his brother" are now frequently to be met in the press; indeed, the latter solecism is almost universal. We constantly read in novels of "a noncommitshake of the head."

We are shaky about our "shalls" and A precocious child well known to the writer, recently, in saying the Lord's Prayer at his mother's knee surprised her by the phrase: "Thy shall be done." Being corrected, he defended his version in the words: "No, only servants say will," Papa always says 'shall;' and now I will not say any prayers at all."-Fortinghtly Review.

#### THE DOCTOR'S WIFE Agrees With Him About Food,

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unbesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mustication impossible. fever patients or those on liquid diet I find Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing. This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Sonk a tenspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice or flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and be uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients. "Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the

ideal breakfast for anyone-well or Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, ner vous prostration or brain fag. a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason," and trial proves.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THEIR FIRST VOYAGE.

Mr. Ryetop-This here travelers' guide says that new tourists should beware o' Mai De Mer when they cross the ocear for the first time. I wonder who Ma

De Mer is, Maria? Mrs. Ryctop—Mal De Mer? Gracious Hiram, I bet he is one of them that card sharks that hangs around in the smokng-room looking for greenhorns.-Chicago News.

SYMPAHETIC, BUT HELPLESS.

Mourafully consider the plight of the young Illinois woman who broke her right arm while trying to button her waist, which buttoned up the back! I is not for mere man to express an opin ion as to these high mysteries, but he may recognize and admire humbly martyr to the science of clothes.-Net

#### MORE OF HIM.

Miss Mugley-The idea of his call-ing me homely. I may not be very retty, but I'm certainly not as homely

Miss Pert-No, dear, but that's sim ply because he's bigger than you.-Phila-delphia Public Ledger.

#### THINGE LOOKING UP FOR FATHER.

A Long Island court has just decided that a physician cannot collect a double fee for twins. The law is beginning to have a little regard for father .- Minneapolis Tribune.

### HOW HE GOT IT.

Said the physician to the merchant: "A vacation wil put you at your best. So the merchant ceased to advertise And soon got the much-needed rest.

—Columbus Dispatch.

Even the beastful man has but little to say about his gold-brick invest-ments.

Instead of marrying for money alone a man ought to brace up and rob a bank.

"American criticism of poetry," says the London Academy, "Is a plant that has not yet fully blossomed; there will be more of it in the course of another hundred years

Catarrh Cannot He Cured

With Local applications, as they canno seach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a twood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal rumedies.

Itali's Catarra Cure is taken internally, and
acts directly on the blood and mucoussurface

It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the
best tonics known, combined with the best
brood purifiers, acting directly on the mucoussurfaces. The perfect combination of
the two ingredients is what produces such
wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send
for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Soid by druggists, price, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Filis for constipation to cure it you must take internal remedies

Prof. W. H. Schofield is preparing two more volumes of "Literary History of England," to complete the series which Stopford Brooke, Professor Saintsbury and Mr. Goose have already contributed.

PITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases per-manently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatles free. Dr. rl. R. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Duse has no birthplace. She was born on a swiftly moving train.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children testhing, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind coile, 25c a bottle Bank of England notes cost a half-penny

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary totion; never fairs, cold by Drug-gists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detenon, Crawtordsville, Ind. \$1. Mark Twain collects obituary poetry. He has 3000 specimens.

A Physician at Home Is Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial. It al-ways cures. Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Children Teething, etc. At Druggists 35c

# TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body -Scratched Until Bled-Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over until I was as sore as could be, and until I suf-fered excruciating pain. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them accord-ing to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recomm the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June

#### "ROGUE," THE BRIGHTEST COACH DOG.

"Rogue" will spend the rest of the season at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's estate at Portsmouth, R. I., just out of Newport. He leaves Sunday or Monday, for his coaching season will then be finished and his "running mates," the horses will have been sold at public auction Of all the Vanderbilt thoroughbreds this spotted coach dog has the mo sense, and is the most popular road dog in the exclusive set. He has followed the fortunes of the Venture on foo-each day, and adds a touch of pictures queness as he trots beside the

all the way to Belmont Park and back "Rogue" is looked after as much as is any passenger on the Venture, and as the clock nears II A. M., the time for the Venture's departure from the Holland House, the guard sees that "Rogue" is in his place beside the horses. In fact, I think "Rogue" is about the only thing that could caus Venture to wait a minute. He picks his way with the case of a mounter policeman among the cabs and ear-riages of Fifth Avenue.—New York

# UNPREPARED.

Adam Zawfox-Have you named the w baby at your house? Job Sturky (with a resentful sniff) Yes; but we haven't found a name for his twin sister yet.-Chicago Tribune.

NATURAL DEDUCTION. The Friend-Is your new book being

well received?

The Author—I guess so. The publishers went into the hands of a receiver last week.—Chicago News.

ALL HAIL PE-RU-NA.



Miss Mary O'Brien, 306 Myrlle Ave,, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:
"Peruna cured me in five weeks of calarrh of the stomuch, siter suffering for lour years and doctoring without effect. In common with other grateful ones who have been benefited by your discovery, I say, All hall to Peruna."

Mr. H. J. Henneman, Oakland, Neb.,

Mr. H. J. Behneman, writes:

"I waited before writing to you about my sickness, catarrh of the stomach, which I had over a year ago.

"There were people who told me it would not stay cured, but I am sure that I am cured, for I do not feel any more ill effects, have a good appetite and am getting fat.

"So I am, and will say to all, I am cured for good.

"So I am, and will say to all, I am eured for good.
"I thank you for your kindness.
"Peruna will be our house medicine hereafter."

Catarrh of the stomach is also known in common parlance as dyspepsia, gastritis and indigestion. No medicine will be of any permanent benefit except it removes the catarrh.

A Great Tonic

A Great Tonic.

# Mr. Austin M. Small, Astoria, Ore., writes: "During the hot weather of the past summer I lost my appetite. I tried Peruns, and found it pleasant to take, a splendid appetizer and a great tonic." USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

A colored clergyman in Georgia was performing the service of baptism recently when he paused in the midst of the service to inquire the name of the infant. With a pleased smile the proud mother replied:

"We is goin' to call de chlie Shady." "Shady!" repeated the minister. "Oh,1 see. It's a boy and his name is to be Shadrach."

"No, sah; it ain't no boy; it's a girl."
"Why give such a name to a girl?" "It's dis way, sah. Our name's Bower, in' mah husband thought it would be fine thing to call her Shady. 'Shady Bower' sounds kinder pretty,"-Success Magazine.

### ECONOMIC.

"Madam," said the wanderer, respectfully, "to my request for a trifle of cold lunch I beg to add that you may regard me as wholly unshaken by the "But the canned is bad, isn't it?" she

isked, as she prepared a sandwich. "No-o," replied the guest, "but such use of a can to me represents painful and manifest waste. A can, madam, is designed for beer."—Philadelphia Public







Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write Libby, McNelll & Libby, Chicago

YOU CANNOT

Try it when you're harried or hungry.

# all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal con nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused

by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever

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