Strange Ocean Postoffice.

I should like to mention a post-office on the ocean, which certainly belongs to the most primitive in the whole world and ones not boast a single official.

It is in the South American Con-

It is in the South American Continent, on the Coust of Patagonia. Close to the edge of the sea is crected a strong beam, on which is written "Postoffice," and joined to it by a strong iron chain lies a barrel with a movable cover. The ships which pass through the straits send a boat to the coast to take out three letters which are to be forwarded, and at the same time out in their and at the same time put in their own postal matter, the former be-ing conveyed to the next port, to be sent on by means of the usual post. In the Torres Straits, on one of the islands belonging to Australia, is a similar post station, equally primitive and equally fulfilling its purpose.—Girl's Own Paper.

Ingenious Office Boy.

A New York business man was telling some friends not long ago of the disadvantage of having two telephones in his business office. "A new office boy entered upon

discharge of his duties last k." said the merchant, "among which duties is that of answering the telephone calls. The very first call resulted in his coming to me with this statement:

You're wanted at the phone by a lady, sir.'
"'Which one?' I asked, thinking

of the two phones.

"Well, sir,' said the boy, after an embarrassed pause, 'I—I think its your wife, sir,'"— Harper's

Camphor Farm In Florida. For five years the Department of Agriculture has been distributing camphor-tree seed, and thousands of trees are now growing throughout the South and in the Pacific Coast States. Two years ago a serious effort was made to develop the manufacture of camphor from these By improvements in manufacturing processes satisfactory sults have been accomplished and a large manufacturing concern is now building up a camphor grove of 2,-000 acres in Florida, from which it hopes to make its camphor. This firm uses more than \$500,000 worth of camphor ever year.

"I want you," said the old farmer, "to give the boy bout six or eight dollars" worth o' learnin'. For instance, I'll start him on three bushels of corn; then, when that's out, I'll keep him a-movin' on a couple of smokehouse ham; an' I may decide to give you a young helfer to larn him writin' an' a home-raised cow fer a leetle 'rithmetic."

"Do you want him to learn any of the higher branches?" Well, after he climbs a leetle,

you might throw in 'bout a bushel or two of 'em, or say 'bout a quarter buef's worth!"-Atlanta Consti-

Alchemy In Vegetables,

The discovery of a means of metamorphosing radishes into potatoes has been made in the Academy of Eclences, Paris. The inventor's method, briefly described in popular terms, is this: He takes a very young radish, "pasterizes" it in a certain way and it grows up into a fine potato. More scientifically, the young radish is cultivated in a glass retort, after a process invented by Pasteur, in a concentrated solution of glucose. Starch then develops plentifully in the cells of the radish, which swells out, loses its pepper-iness and acquires practically the tonsistency, flavor and especially the nutritive properties of the potato

## Then She'd Say It.

"I assure you," said the persis-tent suitor, "that I will not take 'no' for an answer."
"You needn't," replied Miss Bright. "I'll say 'yes' upon one con-

"Ah! Name the condition."
"Just ask me if I am determined not to marry you under any circumstances."—Philadelphia Press.

The frock coat has ceased to be worn by men of fashion in London, and is relegated to bank clerks and

If a girl who makes her living be-fore marriage can sarn ten or twenty dollars a week she gets it, after she is a wife size earns a hundred or so, but is jucky to get a cent.

If a girl had the whooping cough and you told her how musical ber voice was when she did it she'd believe you.

You can tell when a girl is inter-ested in a man by the way she pra-tends to him that other men are in-terested in her.

You can hever make a man believe he is comfortable unless he is wear-ing something that makes his wife ashamed of him for it.

Kept it Hid From the Children.

## Bills are very useful things to teach you how easy it is never to have any money left. COULDN'T KEEP TO

"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare

and still is nourishing." Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold eream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used, a little sugar should be added. but when cold cream is used alone the untural grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the paiate. This grape-sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape-sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is predigested and is meet perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stom-

"There's a Reason." Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The need to Wellville," in page.

If the dog eats the eggs, punch small holes in each end of an egg. and blow out the contents. After allowing the empty shell to dry fill holes to prevent the pepper from dusting out. Place it where the dog can get it and he will seldom want

Use of Lime.

Can you explain the use of lime? Does it burn out humus in the soil or does it only free potash and phos- It is true that it does not when apphorie acid, in which case it would not be injurious, as the elements that commercial fertilizer may be J. E. B. R., Renovo, Pa. Answer:-Lime performs a valuable service to plant growth by rendering humus. The commercial fertilizer the potash of the soil more available. It prevents the soluble phos phoric acid in fertilizers from forming a base with iron or alumina, which is undestrable because phosphates of iron and alumina are insoluble. Lime also promotes the decomposition of organic substanceshumus, sod, etc. It hastens the tilizer should be distributed all change of ammonia into nitric acid, through the soil rather than applied and sweetens the sqil .- The Country to the hill in order to encourage the Gentleman. MA CONTRACTOR

Healthy Chicks. After two or three days I feed them drilled in with a common drill. is the bill of fare up to four weeks, to the soil. after which they get a little whole grain among the chaff, and later some fine cracked corn and whole oats

The breeder is cleaned once a week Chickens leave the brooder at five or six weeks of age and are put into box shelters, with wire fronts, and sack hung over the front at night. They are ready for broilers at eight to ten weeks of age. It is important for them to have green food after feed milk because it is troublesome to use and becomes sour or dirty very quickly .- Mrs. G. H. Dennison, Leyden, Mass., in The Cultivator.

Age Limits of Dairy Cows.

to which time the production of milk and butter fat by cows in normal After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production increases, both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milch cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is ant to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

Farmers are the only people who put all their trust in Providence. farmer not only trusts Providence for the rain and the sunshine. but also for the price he is to get. drought in the Argentine Republic while there is plenty of it in North life? America, the farmer of this country harvests a big crop and gets a good price. If there is drought in North America and not much rain in Russia the farmer here gets a fair price for what little he has, but if Providence favors him with plenty of rain all over the earth he hardly makes by the gift of some good literature, because the buils and the bears of liking for home life. There are commerce est up all of his profits, many things that will suggest them-They bet millions of dollars that the price will be only fifty cents when the face. An advanced education natural causes would let it go to a dollar, because it is worth that to raise it and to ship it to the places of distribution in the United States. Yes, the farmers trust to Providence Yes, the farmers trust to Providence; but not so with the millers nor with the shippers. They know that the Lord heips him who helps himself, and they know bow to do that to the queen's taste. In fact, everyhody heips himself but the farmer. He tries to follow out the Bible doctrine: If a man steals your coat give him your pants, also. Some farmers do that, but others are learning better. The farmers who are organized in the American Society of Equity mean to give the speculators a race for their money. They propose to set their money. They propose to set cuiturist.

and to get that price, if they have to hold the surplus until there is a demand. They are going to act the part of Joseph and save up during it with strong cayenne pepper and the fat years and during the fat stuff small wads of cotton into the months and the fat days for the years, and the months and the days of leanness .- Farmers' Home Jour-

Fertilizer For Corn.

It is the opinion of many farmers that commercial fertilizer does not pay when applied to the corn crop. plied as many apply it. In order freed would be appropriated by plant | made to yield a profit on the corn crop the soil should be well prepared and well supplied with vegetable should be sused to balance the plant food in the soil, and since stable manure is most deficient in phosphoric acid, it is often a good plan to apply a moderate application of superphosphate to land where the stable manure is applied, or where a sod is turned for corp. The ferroots to branch out all through the scil in search of food. A few years ago I saw an old field which had laid The chicks receive their first food out for years and had grown nothtwenty-four hours after hatching, ing but broom sedge. It was regard-consisting of a little fine oyster shell ed as worn out. The broom sedge and coarse sand with dry oat meal, was turned and 200 pounds per acre with a shallow dish of water in reach. of a good grade superphosphate what I call chicken bread, made of field was put to corn and grew a very six parts of bran, one part middlings, good crop of corn. In this part of three parts commeal and a handful the country almost any old sod field of meat meal, made with salt, saler- when well prepared will bring a atus and buttermilk, and baked in pretty good crop of corn with an apthick loaves in a slow oven. Such plication of a phosphate only. If bread will keep three or four days the fertilizer is depended on to grow in good condition, and the chickens the crop from year to year it will fond of it. This bread, together soon cease to respond to such ferwith a supply of rolled cats and a tilization, but the proper plan to purmixture of ground grain, together sue is to get such lands to grass or with grass and clover seed from chaff, clover as soon as possible and get plenty of fine grit and clean water, something to supply vegetable matter

By using the phosphate in connection with the stable manure - the manure can be made to go farther kept where they can help themselves. and both being used together they will give better returns than when at first and later twice a week. they are used separately .- A. J. Legg, in The Epitomist.

Feeding and Milk.

The fact that proper feed and good care do make a difference in the amount of milk which a cow will two or three weeks, but I do not give is shown by the following, from the Modern Farmer:

Here is an illustration of the influence of proper feeding and good care, and perhaps, proper milking. The editor of the Modern Farmer bought out of a dairy herd a young A bulletin from the Wisconsin Sta- Jersey that had been giving milk tion states that a cow is at her best nearly a year, first calf. She was givduring her fifth and sixth years, up ing less than two quarts of milk at a milking when she came to us and had been sold because it did not nav condition increases each year. The to milk her. She was very thin and length of time the cow will maintain dirty, but very gentle and kindly disher maximum production depends on posed. We put her on good alfalfa her constitution, strength and the hay and what we thought to be the care with which she is fed and man- proper feed, used the currycomb aged. A good dairy cow should not freely, treated her kindly, milked her show any marked failing off until regularly and properly. She is now after ten years of age. Many excel- giving two and one-half gallons of lent records have been made by cows milk per day, and from all indicaolder than this. The quality of the tions she has not yet reached the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a would not respond in this way in so decrease has been noted of one to short a time, about one month, but date from London is that the fashtwo-tenths of one per cent, in the av- many of them would, and those which erage fat content for each year until would not are not profitable cows to the cows have reached the full age. keep. This helfer was probably costweight of the cows with advancing to keep her as it is costing the editor age. At any rate, there seems to be of the Modern Farmer, but she was a parallelism between the two sets of not being fed on the right kind of figures for the same cows. Youngani- feed, ear corn and timothy hay, to mals use a portion of their food for produce milk. Perhaps the treatthe formation of body tissue, and it ment and method of milking had, is to be expected, therefore, that also, something to do with it, but we heifers will require a larger portion do not know anything about this. of nutrients for the production of We substituted alfalfa for the timmilk or butter fat than do other cows, othy, and ground corn for ear corn, mixed with a little bran, and pushed her as fast as we thought safe, with the result mentioned above. We will of a unit of milk or butter fat again leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from our statement of facts.

Keeping Youngs Folks on Farm.

For some time past the drift of youths to the cities and towns from our rural districts has been greatly detrimental to the welfare of those engaged in farming pursuits, hence the question. How can we keep the young people on the farm? In my opinion this question may be answered by saying: Give more atten-Only Farmers Trust in Providence. tion to their environment. Make home more attractive and amusing. The reason I believe so many leave their country homes is in search of pleasure. Now, why should we not provide some luxuries for our hames, If there is no rain in Russia and a and thus save our young people from the many snares encountered in civic

> In order that we use discretion in our selection of home amusements we must first study the individual tastes of our youth. It may be the purchase of an organ or plano may fill the bill from mother's side of the house. while the father may fulfil his duty or perhaps a colt may cultivate a selves as we look this question in along agricultural lines gives us to realize the realness of our pro-fession. The visit of a good agricultural weekly may tend to atimulate an interest for rural life. The formation of literary and other societies gives an opportunity for the development of social and literary life. The introduction of agriculture as a study in the curriculum of our public schools would be of vital im-portance in the widening of views and portance in the widening of views and the development of agriculture in general. The agricultural colleges are within the reach of most of durboys and girls. Why should not the rural standard be looked up to in place of disregarded?—Florida Agri-



Feminine Sailors.

Women sailors are employed in should be worn in public, its popu-Denmark, Norway and Finland, says larity is insistent.—Washington Cor-Home Notes. In Denmark several women act as State officials at sea, and frequently in the pilot service They go out to meet incoming vessels, climb nimbly on board and, after showing their diploma, steer the newcomer into port. The same state of things obtains in Finland.

Paper Clothes May Be a Boon.

Will women elect to wear paper dresses elsewhere than at fancy balls? There's a question sartorial authorities have to solve. The cable informs us that paper yarn is being made successfully into fabrics for clothing. The thread is not brittle and it neither shrinks nor stretches to any appreciable extent. Moisture has practically no effect upon it, and it has extraordinary wearing properties. Slikworms may refuse to make cocoons, fields of cotton may be eaten up by bugs and sheep may be unable to supply covering to the world, but what will that matter if the making of paper clothes proves practicable?-New York Press.

Philanthropic Indian Maid.

Miss Waneta Toskatomba is a fullblood Choctaw maiden who announces that she would rather devote herself to works of charity than think of matrimony. This will doubtless be a great disappointment to the young men of her tribe, as Miss Waneta has a good education and is worth \$100,000 in her own It is her intention to locate in Oklahoma City. Another Indian girl of more than local reputation is Klowa Annie who owns one of the handsomest shawls in the United States. She was ten years in making this handsome garment and spent \$1250 for material. It is a beautiful creation and she is said to have refused \$5000 for it.

New in the Way of Leashes.

Extremely doggy women in New York's fashionable set have taken up with something new in the way of leashes. A little gold clasp fast-ened to the bottom of the skirt at of the dog collar. Two women with dogs attached were in one of the uptown department stores the other day. Apparently the dogs had been broken to the skirt leash, for they trotted along at the side without once getting under the feet of the owner and without getting tangled in the crowd. One of the women had her dog fastened to the bottom of a long coat, and this seemed to be better than the skirt clasp, although she had to keep the coat buttoned. A good many persons who saw the wondered what would happen if two of the skirt-leached dogs took a notion to mix it up.

highly fashionable in a season when that the Centre is now taking the women who had sent their furs to women's movement officially under cold storage were obliged to call its wing Frau Stocker cites as the them back; but seldom have fans best argument that the women's had such a vogue as now. The man- movement is now being taken seionable woman must have a different f a for every gown, and one for "A tiny fan in a every occasion. shade to match the hat should be carried in the park in the morning," says a Bond street authority. "An afternoon fan is more elaborate, but equally small. It is made of real lace or fine silk, embroidered with flowers. The river fan is made of paper. printed with a floral design. A tiny mother-of-pearl fan folds and fits ina vanity bag. The peacock's feather fan is a novelty of the season, and fioral fans made from real flowers will be largely in request."-New York Press.

Gems in Senora's Stockings. Embassy gossip revealed that

\$200 a pair was the price Senora Creel, wife of the Mexican Ambassador, usually paid for her stockings. and all Washington society, necustomed as it was to the liberality in dress of this extremely rich woman, fairly gasped. One of the Senora's "dear five hundred friends" whispered that if the Ambassador's wife had one weakness it was for jeweled hosiers. Indeed, several of her finer pairs, it was said, cost \$500.

But it must be remembered that the hose which the multi-millionaire in petticoats wore on State occasions in the past winter could be described as of jewels and lace. The entire front was made of the finest lace, covered with pearls, rubies or emeralds and diamonds, as the costume required.

These stockings are sent by registered express to a jeweler in Chihuahua, where the gems are taken out of the lace. The lace is sent to an expert cleaner, while a slik cleaner attends to the main body of the stocking. Talk of five able-bodled men being required to give the King of France his chocolate in the good old days!" The hostery of Senora Creel almost equals the

Her shoes too, are as costly, though no veracious wliness has reported that the heels are of solid gold studded with pearls.

All the elect of Washington are wearing Mandarin coats in lieu of wearing Mandarin coats in lieu of pony jackets or the conventionally effaped evening wraps. Some are of coatly Oriental embroideries and brocaded sliks, others are of daintily embellished linens. Mrs. James Garfield is wearing a tight blue linen with Cluny lace and the jacket is wonderfully graceful. Ordinary lines at the shoulder are obliterated in the graceful effect of the high class Chinaman's outer garmonts, and though certain persons aver that the law prohibit as will resemble as the shoulder are ungiliges.

morning robe than a garment which respondent of the New York Press.

Women in Germany.

"Were it not for the revolutionary changes brought about by the invention and introduction of machinery, etc., we would have stayed practically where we were at the beginning of the nineteenth century,' says Dr. Helene Stocker in writing of "The Women's Movement in Germany" in The Independent. "New kinds of work had to be created to take the place of those that were lost," she continues:

"In this way the women's movement became a necessity. Two ways only were open for a woman to whom the opportunity for work was denied, providing she was not fortunate enough to have come into the world blessed with a yearly income. These were disgrace or death. Even those who could have no conception themselves of what mental hunger was had to realize that woman was acquainted, at all events, with physical hunger, and, therefore, she should be allowed to provide for her physical needs with the work of her own hands. Even if there had been no women's movement, it would have been necessary for the leaders of the State to have originated it-unless they had had the intention to pension off all women and maintain them at the public's expense.

Thus, out of material needs, Frau Stocker points out, came a new ideal for women. This ideal first found public expression in the first German women's association organized in 1865, two years after Lasalle had founded the first German work men's association. For the first few years, it seems, this association and other organizations of women were very modest in their claims for higher education and other opportunities for their sex, perhaps in the hope of gaining more sympathy thereby. But about the year 1890 they began to change their policy, the idea having arisen among some that in women's movements, as in politics, the saying of Bismarck applied. "Dutiful children get nothone sid is snapped into the ring ing!" In this way a more radical tendency was created, and to this

Frau Stocker attributes the more rapid progress of the last ten years. The new ideas have now penetrated every class of German society, Frau Stocker says, and have many sympathizers among men, as well as

women.

Women's organizations follow, to a great extent, the lines of political parties. Even the Clerical-Conservatives have recognized that it is now time to take up a position to drive the women into the camps of the Progressive parties. two religious organizations of women have come into existence, one the Evangelical Women's League and the other the Catholic Women's It seemed as if only the spirit League, the latter under the direccontrariness could make fans tion of the Centre party. The fact riously and can no longer be ignored.

To Make a Suit Case.

The girl whose vacation journeys are few and far between, and who for that, as well as other reasons, cannot afford to purchase a suit case, may make one for herself if she will. The case I wish to tell you of is very appropriate for the summer vacation flittings, and costs little or nothing, as the foundation is nothing more expensive that the pasteboard boxes such as the tailored suits are sent home in from the shops, and the covering is the cool-looking straw matting. This may be either the tea chest matting, which your grocer will give you for the asking, or it may be one of the heavier Japanese mattings, costing twenty-five cents a

yard, or less. To make the case strong and durable as well as neat in appearance two boxes are necessary. Carefully take them apart, which will give you twenty pieces of cardboard-that is, four sides, four ends and four top portions to each box, or five pieces to each section of the boxes. Take ten of these sections (the various parts of one complete box) and lay them on the matting for a pattern, cutting it the same size. Now take bias strips of brown linen and bind each piece neatly; the sewing machine will do the work if a strong needle and a loose stitch are employed. The other ten pleces, which should be about an eighth of an inch smaller all around, are covered with brown linen in the same manner, though in this case the binding may be omitted, the linen being lapped over half an inch on the wrong side and stitched.

Now overhand the corresponding pieces together, a matting-covered piece with a linen-covered one, with the pasteboard sides turned inside. When the sections of the two boxes are thus joined, giving you two aldes, two ends and one top portion for each of the two parts of a complete box, put the box together in its original form, using strong thread and close stitches, in the old-fashioned overhand stich:

Now buy a good shawl strap in tan leather, which a harness maker will rivet in place for you if you wish, or it may be left loose, and you will have a very serviceable and neat

A final coat of waterproof varnish will render the case and its contents safe from wind and weather.—Mande E. S. Hymers, in The Home, Maga-

In Germany they have enacted

TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done."

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs,

comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the head and back
aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and
reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless
heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. Iteures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes.— Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides, I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinicham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Mental Medicine. somewhat eccentric physician who recently died would order pa-tients to take walks, say, daily, on the left side of the street, returning by the other side, another he would order to arise each morning at certain hour and eat cheese with ginger beer; another to take supper precisely at midnight, and eat only apples; or he would instruct the patient to put just so many grains of salt on the egg he was to eat, and part his hair in a different way each day. His object was to get the mind of the patient on something else than symptoms, and this scheme worked well in many cases, especially when the patient was suffering from melancholia.—N. Y. Times.

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED.

An Interesting Case From Salem, the Capital of Oregon.

F. A. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 4, Salem, rheumatism laid me up off and on for ten years, Awfrom the kidneys and coursed down through my limbs. I sought the best

when I began us-Pills I was walking with two canes and suffering continual pains, headaches and sleepless nights. I improved quickly and after taking three boxes felt better than I had for 15 years. The effects have been lasting." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Memory Of Sleepwalkers.

The memory of sleepwalkers is occasionally prodigious under the lu-fluence of the dominating impulse that moves them.

There is an instance of a poor and illiterate basket-maker, who was unable to read or write, yet in a state of sleep he would preach fluent sermons, which were afterward recognized as having formed portions of hear in the parish church as a child, more than forty years before.

Quite as strange a case of "unconscious memory" is referred to by Dr. Abercrombie. A girl given to sleepwalking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her lips, giving the preliminary tuning and scraping and flourishing with the utmost fidel-It nuggled the physician a good deal until he ascertained that a child she lived in a room adjoin-ing a fiddler, who often performed on his violin in her hearing.-Pearson's Weekly.

Beehives In Mourning.

A striking illustration of the su-perstitious beliefs of Cornish country folk may be seen in one of the vil-lages of the Duchy. A death recent-ly occurred in the family of a bee keeper, who thereupon - believing that if he failed to do so the whole of his bees would also die-draped each of his bee hives with a piece of black crepe,

FIT'S, St. Vitus Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nervo Restorer. St trial bottle and treatise tree. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Any man who can get used to drinkmarried.

The milk pail is kept free from staleness, aliminess and stickiness if It is washed with borax and water in the following proportions: One table spoonful to a quart of water.

Good souse is better than good looks, but so few people are afflicted with either.

ALMOST A SOLID SORE

Skin Disease From Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit— Doctor Cured Her With Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. G.— suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies, which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost in a solid scab. He had used it about two menths and the child was well and I could hardly helieve she was the same child. Her akin was an soft as a baby's without a sear on it. I have not seour her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard from her ahe was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905.

All That He Had.

"Cab you give bond," asked the udge. "Have you got anything."
"Jedge," replied the prisoner, sence you ax me I'll tell you. I main't got nuthin in the worl' sept he spring chills, six acres of no count land, a big family, a hope of hereafter an' the ol' war rheumalism."—Atlanta Constitution,

Leopard Caresses A Sparrow.

Hereafter when persons wish to typify idealic peace they will not prate about the hen and the lamb lying down together. A leopard caressing a sparrow with its tongue, leopard's back, is a better symbol. It might be given on the seal of the Hague Conference or painted on Andrew Carnegie's doorpost

It happened in the Central Park oo. The keepers took from the leopard-mother to wean them her three-months-old cubs, Alice, Teddy and Nicholas. The keepers put Alice in a little cage by herself, because her brothers have been teasing her very rudely lately, cuffing and even biting her. That she might under-stand she had done with feed for babes, that she might exercise her jaws and small, sharp teeth, some shinbones of peef were thrown in

A sparrow, just about old enough to forage for itself, flew in the cage, Oregon, says: "Acute attacks of kid- and, alighting on a bone, hungrily ney disease and pecked at a scrap of meat. The leopard, which is no bigger than a big domestic cat, its distant courin, crouched, eyed the sparrow for a moment or two, and then stealthily approached it in just the way overy one has seen a domestic cat stalk a

The sparrow seemed not in the least afraid, but kept on pecking at least afraid, but kept on pecking at least afraid, but kept on pecking at medical treatment, the meat industriously. Slowly, but in vain, and slowly, the leopard approached the sparrow until the bird was her cering Doan's Kidney tain proy. Then Alice opened her

> Did the leopard eat the bird? No. children, no. Director Smith, of the Zoo, and Head Keeper Sny-der, who despise a nature faker, swear solemnly that Alice thrust out her tongue and caressingly licked Then Alice lay down and the sparrow flew on her back and perched there for an hour .-- N. Y. World.

It's a deplorable fact that the average man spends too much time to acquire money and too little trying to acquire happiness.



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20 Mule Team

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