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DURHAM

A WHITE HOUSE DINNER.

His Guests In 1802.

Manasseh Cutler, the founder of the Ohio colony and father of the ordinance of 1787, kept a diary all through his public life, and it is now in the possession of Charles G. Dawes. It contains an account of a dinner at the White House given by President Jefferson Feb. 6, 1802, to which Mr. Cutler and six members of the house were invited.

m large numbers and will convince the open minded observer of the desirability for the individual of some form of regular physical training. That the country bred, moreover, are not greatly superior to those brought up in the city has been the experience of most military men who have had occasion to handle large numbers of troops—New York Medical Record.

There are twenty-seven permanent currents in the oceans of the world, and there are nearly as many more of

Made of the richest, mildest leaf grown, "Bull" Durham has a delightful mellow-sweet flavor found in no other tobacco.

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THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

STRUCTURE OF THE EYE.

Why We See Better in a Moderate Than in a Giaring Light.

An observant chauffeur, passing an automobile with glaring headlights, noted that objects at the side of the road which had been distinctly visible dropped out of sight when the bright lights were thrown upon them. Since one can see better in a little light than in no light, he wondered, why can one not see better in bright light than in moderate light?

The answer is, paradoxically, that the less light there is the better one sees, for the brighter the object the less efficient is the eyesight. If, after we have been in darkness, we suddenly turn on a bright light and fook at our eyes in a mirror we can see the pupil of the eye rapidly growing smaller. If we reduce the light the pupil dilates again. What happens is the same as in the camera when we adjust the shutter to the intensity of the light.

The colored iris of the eye corre-

ight.

The colored iris of the eye corresponds to the shutter. It consists chiefly of a muscle which, as the light increases, is stimulated to contract, thus drawing the curtain and shutting out some of the superduous light. It usually takes a few seconds for this adjustment to take place. Thus when we emerge from darkness into light we are blinded until the iris can shut out some of the light from the eyes.

What Life to,
Life is not made out of money, and
friendahlp, and talents, and patronage, and facility influences, and good
chalicies, and good positions, and good
chalities, and good positions, and good
chalities, and good positions, and good
coff tittle, virtue, knowledge, temper,
and, patience, godliness, and brotherly
kindness and love.—Inninger.

Congressmen and legislators have not been lowered in grade during the last sweety years, but public understanding has moved up so much that it just seems that way.—Bloux City Tribine.

Wise and Unwise.

That is ever the difference between the wise and unwise—the latter wonders at what is unusual, the wise man wonders at the usual.—Emerson.

Clotheslines.

When the clothesline needs cleaning wrap it around the washboard and scrub it with a brush in soapsuds.

Beautiful Bridges.

Popular love of art may be carried too far. The author of "Charles Bour bon, Constable of France," tells us that on the occasion of the sack of Romethe citizens refused to secure their safety by taking the advice of their captain, Reuzo da Cerl, and cutting the bridges Ponte Quattro Capi and Ponte Sisto. The people declined on the ground that they were "too beautiful."

and there are nearly as many more of the semi-permanent variety existing at one time. Several causes tend to orig-inate and maintain these drifts. Uni-formly directed winds have the great-est influence, and differences of tem-peratures, storms, polar ice and eddies have each some effect, creating usually the currents of semi-permanent va-riety. "Thomas," said the professor to pupil in the junior class in chemistr nention an oxide.

"Leather." replied Thomas What is leather an oxide of?" asked

"An oxide of beef," answered the bright youngster.—Chicago Nows.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

Washed by a Glutton Sea Gorged With

Human Victims. No more shifter locality could be found for the sinking of a vessel in a submarine crusade than the neighborhood of the Scilly islands, where a number have met their fate. It has

submarine crusade than the neighborhood of the Scilly islands, where a number have met their fate. It has been said that a large bagful of pieces of granite of different sizes thrown indiscriminately into a small shallow pool of water will give a tolerably correct model of the islands of Scilly. They are seventeen in number, varying in extent from ten to 1,640 acres, besides twenty-two smaller islets and numerous naked rocks. They are located in latitude 50, longitude 7, about twenty-five miles west by south from Land's End, Cornwall, England. Those who recall the scenic effects in "The Pirates of Penzance" retain some idea of the nature of the Scillonian panorama-wild and picturesque, sheer cliffs and yawning caverns hollowed out by the caseless action of the ocean waves, a perilous approach in stormy weather. In earlier days the islands were infested with pirates and smugglers, while many of the inhabitants picked up a living as wreckers. It was on Gilston rock that Sir Cloudesley Shovel perished with 800 men in 1707, and in the graveyard of St. Mary's repose the bodies of 311 victims of the wreck of the Schillier in 1875. So treacherous is the sea in these parts that there is an old proverb that for every man who dies a natural death the sea takes nine. As for the istrategic importance of Scilly, Borlase wrote over a century and a half ago: "In time of war it is of the utmost importance to England to have Scilly in its possession. If it were in an enemy's hands the channel trade from Ireland, Liverpool and Bristot to London and the south of England could not subsist, for Scilly, lying at the point of England, commands both channels."—Bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

POLITENESS IN PORTUGAL.

Ceremony With Which a Visitor Is Greeted and Dismissed.

That Portuguese politeness is most ceremonial and may proceed to an extraordinary extent is indicated in the case, say, of a visit to a high dignitary. The caller ascends a magnificent staircase, passes through a long suit of rooms to the apartment in which the dignitary is seated. He is received with many bows and smiles.

When the visit is concluded the caller bows and prepares to depart. When he reaches the door he must, according to the invariable custom of the country, make another salutation. He then discovers that his host is following him and that the inclination is returned by one equally profound, When the caller arrives at the door of the second apartment the dignitary is standing on the threshold of the first, and the same ceremony is again passed between them. When the third apartment is gained the caller observes that his host is occupying the place the caller has just left in the second. The same civilities are then renewed, and these polite reciprocations are continued until the caller has traversed the whole suit of apartments.

At the balustrade the caller makes a low and as he supposes a final salutation. But not when he has reached the first landing place the host is at the top of the stairs; when the caller stands on the second landing place his host has descended to the first, and upon each of these occasions their heads wag with increasing humility. Finally the journey to the foot of the stairs is accomplished.—Los Angeles Times.

Road Warnings.

ler and six members of the house were invited.

Mr. Cutler wrote that there was "rice soup, round of beef, turkey, mutton, ham, loin of veal, cutlets of mutton or veal, fried eggs, fried beef, a pie called macaroni, which appears to be a rich crust filled with strillions of onions or shallots, which I took it to be; tasted very strong and not agreeable.

"Mr. Lewis told me there were no onions in it; it was an Italian dish, and what appeared like onions was made of flour and butter with a particularly strong liquor mixed with them. Ice cream, very good; crust wholly dried crumbled into thin flakes, a dish somewhat like pudding, inside white as milk or curd, very porous and light covered with cream sauce; very fine.

"Many other ilmoracks, a great variety of fruit, plenty of whee and good. President social. We drank tea."—Columbus Dispatch.

Road Warnings.
"Half This Road Is Yours, the Other

"Half This Road Is Yours, the Other Half Mine."

This big sign greets the eye of the motorist on the splendid ten mile stretch of asphalt-macadam road between Asheville and Weaverville, which is a link of the southern national highway from Washington to San Diego, Cal.

The sign is located at the city limits and is a powerful reminder that others have rights on the road.

A half mile beyond at a sharp curve around the rocky bluff a big sign on which is painted a skull enshrouded in black, with "Just Around the Curve" underneath, involuntarily brings the driver to slow speed.—Asheville (N. C.)

Americane Physical Development While this country may excel in a competition of trained athletes or in certain kinds of mental lingenuity or shrewdness, it is certain that the average man is far from a model of perfect, physical development. A casual inspection of the crowds on the atreets of any one of our large cities will reveal pale, underpourished and poorly developed youths and pasty, flabby men in large numbers and will convince the open minded observer of the desirabil. driver to slow speed.—Asheville (N. C.) Board of Trade Bulletin.

Forest Destruction

Fires and insects are the chief causes of forest destruction, and the United States bureau of entomology finds these harmful agencies curiously interrelated. Insect-killed sections of forests harmful agencies
ed. Insect-killed sections of rores
are the inflammable starting spots of
fires. While on the other hand, fire
trees give a ready opening Lieutenant General.

Many of us are puzzled to know why a lieutenant general ranks higher than a major general. Perhaps the explanation is that, the titles date back to the commonwealth, when the country was divided into military districts, the less important under the control of a sergeant major general, the rank heyond that of colonel, and the more important being governed by a lieutenant general, the captain general being Cromwell himself. The lapse of time has deleted the sergeant from the sergeant major general.—London Chronicle. wounds on trees give a ready opening for boring insects. More timber of mer-chantable size is lost directly through insects than through fires.

Baseball. "I don't understand baseball," com plained Mrs. Flubdub. "It's a mixed game."

"What's mixed about it?" "They appear to think just as much of the man who steals a base as the man who earns a run."—Kansas City

He's Still Doing.
"What does your father do for a living, my son?" asked the kind old lady.
"Time just now," replied the youngster, "but he used to do everybody." New York Times.

The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap, the field smiles, the bud shoots and the river runs.

Home is the grandest of all institu-

AT A CHINESE INN.

The Scene as the Interior of the One Roomed Mud Hut.

The building was a long, one storied mud hut, with thatched roof. We entered. Behold what the frontiersman had created! The long room was the scene of homely industry. From the center rafter hung a big oil lamp, shedding its rays over a patriarchal family as busy as a hive of bees. By the clay stove sat the grandfather feeding the fire with twigs and tending a brood of children playing on a dirt floor packed hard, swept clean. From one corner came the merry whir of grinding mill-stones as a blindfolded donkey walked round and round, while a woman in red with a wonderful headdress gathered up the heaps of yellow cornmeal that cozed from the gray stones. More women in red threw the bright meal high in the air, winnowing it of fits chaff; others leaned over clay mortars, pounding condiments with stone pestles.

Men were hurrying here and there

Men were hurrying here and there Men were hurrying here and there with firewood, cooking for the travelers. One end of the room was reserved for these wayfarers, but the k'ang at the other end was divided into sections. From each rafter over each section swung quaint little cradies. In each cradle was a little brown baby, each baby tended by a larger child. Far away from the loud clamor of the western world we fell asleep in a clean inner room, to the soft sound of swinging cradies and grinding millstones.—Atlantic Monthly. Atlantic Monthly

ALGERIA A NEW FRANCE.

Result of a Century of Work Against
African Savagery.

After a vast expenditure in lives and
treasure France is beginning to read
its reward from the conquest of Algeria. A hundred years ago the northterm African country was the aborte of geria. A hundred years ago the northern African country was the abode of barbarism, and piracy was the principal occupation of its people. The United States was the first nation to revolt against the payment of tribute to the dey of Algiers for "protection" to commerce, and after a brief but thrilling conflict the buccaneer chieftain was brought to his knees.

In 1827 the French took up the white man's burden in Algiers and after a

In 1827 the French took up the white man's burden in Algiers and after a struggle of thirty years subdued the country. Under the monarchy and the second empire the government of Algeria was based solely on force, but the republic won the allegiance of the Algerians by withdrawing the military government from all the settled portions of the country, which have since been treated very much as if they were a part of France, each department sending one senator and two deputies to the French chambers. Algerians, save for a few of the tribesmen in the remote interior, are now loyal Frenchmen, regardless of color, race or religion. Algeria also supplies vast quantities of foodstuffs and metals to France.—New York World.

What Tipping Means.
Fourteen thousand six hundred per cent is a pretty high rate of rent! But it's just what you pay when you hand the cloakroom pirate a jitney for watching your hat for an hour. Do you get us? Well, it's just like this: When you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a year you pay 10 per cent. But if you pay 10 cents for the loan of a dollar for a day you pay 365 times as high a rate, or 3,650 per cent. It's just the same way with your \$3 hat. When you pay 5 cents on it for an hour you are paying the rate of \$438 a year. you pay a cents on it for an nour you are paying the rate of \$438 a year, counting only twelve business hours a day. And this is at the rate of 14,600 per cent. Tell this to the cloakroom girl today and get her "comeback." But don't blame us if she's a bit snippy.—Worcester Post.

Pirates and Steamships.

It was the advent of the steamship that finally gave the pirates their deathblow in Malays. Every schoolboy ought to know the story of the first steamer off Borneo. Some pirate ships saw a steamer in the distance and, observing the smoke from its funnels, thought the ship was on fire and therefore helpless. They gave chase, but they were amazed to see the strange sea beast come up steadily against the wind and youth fire from its carne. It wind and vomit fire from its guns. It was generally agreed in polite pirate circles that the white man had played a mean trick upon a successful and honorable body of traders.

Safe.

Miss Fortyodd awoke in the middle of the night to find a burglar ransacking her effects. Miss Fortyodd did not scream, for she prided herself, among other things, upon her courage.

Pointing to the door with a dramatic gesture, she exclaimed:

"Lavye up at over?"

"Leave me at once!"

The burglar politely retreated a step and said, "I had no intention of taking you."—New York Times.

"What's your opinion about votes for women?"
"It's a great proposition," replied Mr.
Meekton. "It has smashed all the arguments Henrietta used to give me about
the precious hours I spent talking politics."—Washington Star.

Appearances.

"Is he henpecked?"

"I think he must be. His wife is a very sweet, delicate, unoffensive, tactful woman, who never says 'Boo!' to an outsider."—Life.

"The gardener and the housekeeper have the same but contrary cry."

"What is that?" "My flower is out."—Baltimore Amer-

COOKING POTATOES.

The Scene in the Interior of the One Waste That Comes With Paring and Soaking Before Boiling,

Paring and cooking is the most waste ful method, and added to this some cooks soak the potatoes in water after they are pared. Starting to cook then in cold water also adds to the amount

or waste.

Twice as much nutritive matter is lost if paring is done before boiling as there is if it is done after boiling, not figuring the waste in cutting away the potato. The juices of the potato contain 85 per cent of the protein and 8 per cent of the ash, and these substances are easily extracted when the protection of the skin has been re-

moved.

A pared potato soaked from three to five hours loses about three times as much of its mineral matter and seven times as much of its protein as one that is pared and immediately cooked.

In the most wasteful method of cooking, paring, soaking and starting to cook in cold water the loss of protein is 51 per cent and 39 per cent of ash. When cooked with the skins on potatoes not soaked and dropped into boling water lose only 1.6 per cent of protein and only 4.9 per cent of ash. Baking and steaming are the most

Baking and steaming are the most economical methods of cooking pota-toes when fuel is considered. Potatoes cannot be baked well in a slow oven.— New York Sun.

WHAT A GARDEN DID.

How One Ambitious Girl Added to Her

How One Ambitious Girl Added to Her Bank Account.

Eight years ago a twelve-year-old girl in Cleveland started a little garden for vegetables and flowers. Flowers she sold that year brought her \$18.45. It was a great sum, and she could hardly wait until the next spring so she could get at that gold mine of hers again. The next year she almost doubled earnings. In the third year they soared to \$59.10. Each year thereafter saw money roll in in increasing amounts. Last year she came out with \$285.63. She was a capitalist and could talk with the calm superiority of the class.

the class.
"I am able to buy all my school books, clothe myself, spend some for pleasure and still add to my bank account."

count."

A fine young woman. At twenty we can imagine her. She has no complaint in the world. Her garden is a pleasant place, friendly to self reliant young people, remunerative for labor and pains, filled with the sweet odor of flowers. Sorrow may come to her some day, but never the sense of helplessness. The garden has taught her, as school and her parents' counsel could not have, that always there is a way by which the wolf can be kept from the doorstep and by which despair is made an unknown quantity.—Toledo Blade.

Battle of Dorking.

The battle of Dorking was an imaginary battle. In 1871, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, Englishmen were reminded by the quick work done by Germany over France of the possibilities of invasion, and Sir George T. Chesny wrote an interesting and instructive narrative called "The Battle of Dorking, or the Reminiscence of a Volunteer," in which he depicted the imaginary seene of a great battle on imaginary scene of a great battle on English soil, which was won by the Germans. In short, the battle was the product of a military man's imagination, but it was so well worked out and so vividly described that as long as the German armies were in France the mention of the battle of Dorking was enough to make an Englishman

A Nautical Explanation.

A New York woman, recounting her impressions of a trip abroad, said:

"One thing at least I learned. That was the meaning of windward' and 'leeward." The captain of the liner I crossed on explained this difference to me in a way that, if a little vulgar. was yet unforgetable.

"Captain,' I said, 'I never can teli the difference between the windward and the leeward. Explain it to me, will you?"

well, madam, said the gruff old captain, if I were to spit to the windward and you were to stand to the leward of me you would be a fool."

How to Carry Water.

If you want to carry a full pail of water any distance without spilling or to carry water from one room to another in a flat dish or tray you should always have something floating on ft. If it is drinking water a clean saucer will do, and a flat piece of wood is the best thing for a pail. It is the little waves that arise from the water's lapping against the sides and then rushing to the other side that makes the water spill over. The floater stops this.—New York Sun.

Helping Some.

Bill—I see that the theory that earth quakes accelerate the movement of gladiers has been proved by observa tion in Alaska recently. Gill—Of course. Why, I'll bet some earthquakes would even make a chessplayer move—Yonkers Statesman. Gill - Of

Explained.

"Pa, what's the difference between 'insurance' and 'assurance?' "

"Well, the latter is what the agent has, and the former is what he tries to sell you."—Boston Transcript.

He Saw It. "There was a terrible accident at our house last night," said a wag. "As I was sitting in the dining room I happened to look out, and I saw the kitchen sink.

Let us not burden our remembrance with a heaviness that's gone.

EVILS OF ADENOIDS.

These Growths Are a the Health of a Child.

Not every child that is backward at Not every child that is backward at school, that breathes through his mouth, has dull eyes, a short upper lip, prominent upper teeth or has a drawn, tired expression about the face has adenoids, says a state board of health bulletin. But this condition should lead a parent to suspect adenoid growth, and it should not be dismissed till a thorough examination has proved that such is not the case.

Adenoids are a small, soft, reddish

Adenoids are a small, soft, reddish Adenoids are a small, soft, reddish growth which comes in the back part of the throat where the nose and throat join. A child who has adenoids breathes with his mouth open, has frequent colds and may have earache of ten or become deaf. It is not infrequent that adenoids dull the expression of the eye, destroy the resonance of the voice and distort the facial expression so as to produce a blank fillotic sion so as to produce a blank, fillotic stare. They hinder mental development by interfering with proper physical development. For that reason "repeaters" at school are frequently said to be afflicted with adenoids.

to be afflicted with adenoids.

The best time to remove adenoids is when they are first recognizable to a physician. If they remain longer they do harm. They cause a child to have "colds" often and make him more susceptible to diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough. Furthermore, if he gets any of these diseases they are likely to be severe with him and leave him even worse afflicted.

Cold, fresh air breathed through the nose is needed to prevent adenoid growth. It is needed also to prevent

Cold, fresh air breathed through the nose is needed to prevent adenoid growth. It is needed also to prevent adenoids returning after an operation. Fresh air taken in through the nose prevents as well as cures adenoids.

MOST SENSITIVE

The Two That Can Cause the Greatest

Agony of Fain.
Which part of the human body is the

which part of the numan body is the most sensitive to pain?

A sharp definition must be drawn here between trritation and pain. Irritation is not pain, but only a frequent cause of it. Thus a crumb lodged in the larynx near the vocal cords pro the larynx near the vocal cords produces violent irritation and prolonged coughing, which often result in actual pain. So, too, an insect or speck of dust in the eye sets up violent irritation and inflammation, followed by

or the surface of the body the finger tips and the end of the tongue are most sensitive. For instance, a burn on the fingers is much more painful than one on the back would be, while one on the tongue would be more pain-

ful still.

Deep wounds are not painful, as a rule, save as regards the surface in-

rule, save as regards the surface injury.

Of pains not caused by external injuries neuralgia of the fifth nerve, the one which supplies the skin of the head and face, is the most intense. It has frequently driven people mad for the time being, and sufferers have been known to cut and even burn the flesh in desperate attempts to relieve it.

The rupture of the branches of the dental nerve in tooth drawing also causes agony so intense that it has been stated that no human being could endure it for more than two seconds at a time.—Pearson's Weekly.

Roumanian Superstitions.

It is considered lucky to arrive in Roumania accompanied by rain. It means abundance, ferti of a fine harvest—wealth. Sometimes the peasant women put large wooden buckets of water before their threshold, a full vessel is a sign of good luck. They will even sprinkle water before one's feet, because water means abundance. 'I have seen,' says the queen of Roumania in an article about the people of her country, 'tall, handsome girls step out to meet me with overnowing water jars on their heads; on my approach they stood quite still, the drops splashing over their faces so as to prove that their pitchers were full. It is lucky to meet a cart full of corn or straw coming toward one, but an empty cart in a sure sign of bad luck."

What Makes Business Success "There is always a premium in business on the man who does his work painstakingly," says J. O. Armour in the American Magazine, with completeness and finality. He is the man who will be trusted with now says. who will be trusted with more more responsibility, up to the lim his capacity. The man who informs attracted adequately about his firm, its methods, its policies and its products, the does his work so well that no one who does his work so well that no one needs follow him up to patch the rag-ged edges, is on the safest, surest and shortest road to achievement."

The Usual Remedy.

Bobble had been studying his grand-tather's face, which was very much wrinkled. "Well, Bob," said the old gentleman,

"do you like my face?"

"Yes, grandpa," said Bobbie. "It's an awfully nice face. But why don't you have it ironed?"—New York Times.

Her Idea. "What, buying cigars for your husband? I shouldn't think an'd encourage him in the filthy habit."
"T'm not, I'm buying them to discourage him."—Detroit Free Press.

Logic.

Abandoned Alfred—They say that steady dripping of water 'll wear away a stone. Dreamy Pete—Jes' think, then, wot'd happen to a man's stomach by pourin' glassfuls inter it!"

We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth.—Marcus Aurelius.