Ira F. Gilmore, of Bloomington, Ill., has invented a wireless plane upon which he has experimented under many disadvantages for the last 13 years, in the beginning of his venture he tried first in the United States to get his reeds made and failed. So he t to work on a piece steel one quarter of an inch think and six inches wide, drilled it and filed it until he had made a fiveoctave comb reed, and placed it on a and sounding board. Then he picked and hammered it and discovered that he had a fine hard-tone, one that had been eagerly sought after for many years by all who tried to im prove the tone of the wire piano. He then began to search for a music box manufacturer, who could manufacture the comb reeds or music tongues. He corresponded with a firm in Switzer land, the real home of the music box several years without avail. So, after finding that he could not get the music tongues made either in his own or for took the task and were successful They made a rough model of the wire less piano at an agricultural machine under great disadvantages. They the combination—the music bo reed with the piano keyboard-and their efforts are crowned with suc-

Indigestion, congested liver, impure blood, constipation, these are what afflict thousands of people who do not know what is the matter with them. They drag along a miserable existence; they apply to the local doctors occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary rehef, but the old, tired, worn-out, all-gone, distressed feeling always comes back again worse than 'ver, until in time they become tired of living, wonder why they were ever born, and why they are alive unless to endure constant suffering. To such sufferers there is a haven of refuge in Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 60 years ago, and which is a wonderful medicine. One trial will convince the most sceptical that any or all of these difficulties may be removed, and a perfect cure effected by taking Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at once before it is too late.

The fellow who still has the first dollar

The fellow who still has the first dollar ever earned is pretty apt to hold on to

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and asts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. 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 blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send nderful results in curing entarrh. Send

testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price, 75°. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The eyes may be the mirrors of the soul, and, furthermore, they can san that her hat is on straight

Many School Children Are Sickly Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Childre used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness. Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all droggists', 25c. Sample mailed frse. Address Allen 8, Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

English has been made a compulsory sub-ect of study in Austrian schools.

PITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ne, after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nor eRestorer. \$2 trial bottleand treatise free Dr. B.H. KLINE, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa. The Czar of Russia has established a ten-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children

trething, soften the gums, reduces inflam na-tion, allays pain, sures wind colle, 45c, a bottle

Fossil coral, found in Fiji is the best building stone in the world Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. Exhaux, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Of the 1000 parts of the moon, 576 are visible to us on the earth,

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."- Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes : 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists

your doctor. If he says take it, as he says. If he tells you not, then don't take it. He knows. with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lewell, Mass.



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; give constant Book of testimonia's and 10 days' treatment free. Pr. S. R. SEEE'S 5085, See B. Atlanta, Ga-

P. N. U. 2, '03.

It takes time for the manure to show full effect in the soil, and but little benefit may be noticed the first year, but gradually the materials will decompose and return to the soil the original elements derived therefrom. Some farmers are occasionally disappointed with the use of manure, but the benefits from manure the first year depends largely upon its condition when applied to the soil,

Good Food Crops.

Beets, turnips and similar crops contain about 1 percent of albuminolds, but they also consist of about 90 parts water. This leaves about 10 percent of dry matter. It is the water that renders the food so valuable, as it serves a dietary purpose in feeding. While not valuable foods, the different kinds of roots are highly relished by all kinds of stock and can be grown with profit if fed on the farm.

Make New Nests.

Hens are usually very choice in their selections of nests, and unless we provide those that are acceptable to them they will most likely seek others. Now is a good time to renew every one. Take the old straw out side and burn it, and carefully make each nest with fresh straw or hay.

Set the nests in a dark spot and keep a china egg in each. Do not let the hens hut nests in the hay loft or cow troughs, and do not fail to gather the eggs daily, and where it is possible send them to your customers the same day,

an eas is at its best as soon as the animal heat has left it, and each day thereafter lessons its market value. Do not let the hens go through mud

to get to their nests, as they will make the eggs unsightly. The paths where no grass grows should be covered with gravel or

cinders, so that the hens' feet may never ge. dirty. Provide sufficient nests, so that the hens will never have to quarrel over them, and see that every hen learns

to go to them.-Home and Farm. Harvesting the Buckwheat Crop. The most common method small quantities are raised is to wait until the seed is well matured, that is past the dough stage, then cut and put into small shocks, allowing to remain until thoroughly dried out. In some sections the binder is used for harvesting buckwheat, but the branching habit of the plant makes the use of the binder impracticable where only small areas are grown. The modern binder will cut and bind buckwheat fairly well, but as the stems are succulent, containing a large amount of moisture, it does not dry out well

when placed in bundles, The crop can be stacked and threshed as other small grains. The ordinary wheat thresher will do the work very well provided the screens are properly adjusted. A set quite different from those used when threshing wheat or oats is required. Where only half an acre or so is sown for bees and it is not practicable to use the threshing machine, the crop can be tramped out on a barn floor with horses. When thoroughly dry the seed comes out readily, and after the straw is removed, can be run through a fanning mill and thoroughcleaned. It makes excellent chicken feed if not wanted for flour. A few bushels taken to the local mill er or exchanged will supply a family

winter.

Mixed Stock Feeding. In the present market for beef the demand is more for the better-grade steers than for the common or poorer quality, for those who can afford to buy what they want will always pay any price for it. In a measure, the best stock always sells better and pays better. This is a rule of market conditions which prevails almost everywhere, and is accepted as trustworthy. The question of improving dry for three or four months when our stock for market is consequently butter is bring the highest price. more important sometimes than the matter of increasing the number. A good steer will always lay on flesh faster than a poor one, and with good feed it will make every pound of grain and hay profitable. A first class steer is consequently a machine for converting matter of one kind into some thing else more desirable. In order to understand this machine we must study the animal from its infancy. The first-class steer possesses merits of feeding which are not apparent at first, but which will soon develop under wise handling; but give to such an animal rough, mixed and indifferent feed, and these merits will not develop. Place the animal in with a lot of others where they will all have to hustle for a living, and probably the scrub stock will show up better at the end of a specified time than the former. This is due to the hardler qualities of the scrub stock and to their adaptation to such a life. But when a good system of feeding is adopted then the wide difference between the two is at once apparent. The scrub stock is not able to make the most of its new food and environments, and as a result they do not actually make a satisfactory profit on the expensive food given to them. If one is going to adopt an intensive system of feeding and breeding, he must consequently select his food in low setting; and it does not get so accordance with certain established laws. By mixed feeding I mean rough feeding, or food which has not

for every animal, but when the rough age predominates to such an extent that the stomach must be extended most of the time in order for the animal to get sufficient nourishment, then the food is not of a kind to produce the best results .- E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Many farmers think that if they could have their soil analyzed that they would know then just what to apply in the way of commercial fertilizers. Soil analysis would show that in the surface 8 inches of soil of every grass field, there are some 2000 pounds of nitrogen, some 4000 pounds of phosphoric acid, and any where from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds of potash. These amounts are far in excess of what would be needed to pro duce crops for many years to come and the information obtained from having the soil analyzed is really very slight because the analysis does not tell how much of this plant food is available for the plants' use.

Every farmer must be an experi menter, and every farm an experi ment station. The farmer who has not the spirit of investigation, and who cannot learn for himself the treat ment best adapted to his soil, will not make a success at farming.

Our experiment stations have con ducted fertilizer experiments year after year. They have found that cer tain fertilizers on soils in certain seasons are best for corn or for oats, or for other farm crops, but these results are of little value to the farmer so far as giving direct information as to the needs of his farm. They point in a general way towards better methods of treatment which will probably prove advantageous. If, as the result of many experiments it is found that the soil in any portion of the state responds to an application of phosphoric acid, then the farmers living in that section may suppose that phosphoric acid is the element in which their soil is deficient, and that a fertilizer containing phosphoric acid is the one they should apply.

The problem of soil fertility is not one of plant food alone. We are learning every year that bacteria play far more importance in the production of our crops than we had supposed. Alfalfa does not seem to thrive in Connecticut. Those who have tried it almost invariably report that it does not grow here. The tests made upon our college farm show that it does not thrive. I have recently dug up some plants which were at tempting to grow upon the college farm. The roots contained no nodules whatever, while clover which was growing near was abundantly supplied with nodules. This indicates that the specific bacteria required for the growth of alfalfa are not present in our soil. Certainly the plant food supplied is abundant, the climatic conditions are favorable, and we must look to bacteria if we expect to grow alfalfa successfully in Connecticut.-Professor L. A. Clinton, in American Agriculturist.

Dairying With Few Cows.

Many farmers who practice general farming keep a few cows and make butter enough to pay their grocery bill, but do not feel that they are doing enough dairying to put in silos, separators and other up-to-date ap pliances. Often such farmers could make their cows pay better than they do by giving them better care and making some change from the old methods. It would be well for them to take an occasional lesson from the dairymen who depend almost altogether upon their herds for their income.

One change that many farmers well make is in raising soiling crops to help out the pasture, rather than to turn the cows out on the meadows and newly seeded grain fields after harvest. Much harm is done to the meadows during dry weather if pastured down closely; even more harm is done the new seeding by being trampled during wet weather.

Another desirable change for the better would be to have the cows come fresh in the autumn or early winter, rather than in the spring, as so many do-often letting them go

Of course the cows must have grain feed and lots of clean, sweet roughage if they are to give milk, and they also should have extra care, warm water to drink and a warm stable; but the cows must be fed even if dry, and the butter at winter prices will far more

than pay for the extra feed. As for the extra care, most farmers have lots of leisure time during the winter, and it is more profitable to spend that time in making the cows pay their keep than in racing horses or sitting around the grocery. It is to be remembered also that not only is butter higher during the winter months, but that yeal is also; or if one chooses to raise the calves, they will make far larger, finer animals than spring calves, because they get much of their growth before weather and fly time. Silage, though desirable, is not necessary in winter dairying. Sweet, well cured clover corn fodder with out chop or bran and cornmeal will give a good yield at the pail, especially if helped out by the

succuience of beets or turnips, Some farmers have made a change but one which is not for the better by putting in the so-called aquatic "separators." It has been clearly proved by experiment station tests that the dilution system gets no more of the cream than does the old shall much of the butter fat as does the deep setting in cold water of undi-luted milk. And then the diluted the proper amount of nourishment in skimmed milk is not so valuable for it to make the bulk consumed satisfeeding as the undiluted.—New York PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Success makes success, as mone; nakes money.-Chamfort.

The only disadvantage of an hosest heart is credulity.—Sir Philip Sidney One man's word is no man's word; we should quietly hear both sides .-Goethe.

There is not a string attuned to mirth but has its chord of melancholy. -Hood.

Virtue alone outbuilds the pyra mids; her monuments shall jast when Egypt's fall.-Young.

A childlike trust of heart, that can take a hand, and, wondering, walk in paths unknown and strange, is the prime requisite of all religion.-James Martineau.

Seasons of calm meditation and of heartfelt devotion appear to be needful conditions, if we would richly attain that wisdom of which we read, "He who findeth me findeth life."-Charles B. Upton.

Real growth in character comes as so many of the best gifts of God come -by the way. In doing what we believe to be God's will for us, many things lie in the straight line of that fidelity. Every unselfish act makes unselfishness more possible.-H. W. Foote.

Into all our lives, in many simple, familiar, homely ways, God infuses the element of joy from the surprises of life, which unexpectedly brighten our days and fill our eyes with lightand it may be with a tear-as our heart is touched with the thought of his unlooked-for goodness,-Samuel

We should always have in our heads one free and open corner, where we can give place, or lodging as they pass, to the ideas of our friends. It really becomes unbearable to converse with men whose brains are divided up into well-filled pigeon-holes whereinto nothing can enter from the outside. Let us have hospitable hearts and minds .- Joubert,

A LONG CHRISTMAS

Porto Rico Celebrates from Pecember Almost to Easter Funday.

The Porto Rican boys and girls would be frightened out of their wits if Santa Claus should come to them in a sleigh drawn by reindeer and should try to enter the houses and fill their stockings. Down there, Santa Claus does not need reindeer or any other kind of steeds, for the children say that he just comes flying through the air like a bird. Neither does he bother himself looking for stockings, for such things are not so plentiful in Porto Rico as they are in cooler climates, Instead of stockings, the children use little boxes, which they make themselves. These they place on the roofe and in the courtyards, and old Santa Claus drops the gifts into them as he files around at night with his bag on his back. He is more generous in Porto Rico

than he is anywhere clse. He does not come on Christmas eve only, but is likely to call around every night or two during the week. Each morning, therefore, the little folks run out eagerly to see whether anything more has been left in their boxes during the night.

Christmas in Porto Rico is a church festival of much importance, and the celebration of it is made up chiefly of religious ceremonies intended to commemorate the principal events in the life of the Saviour. Beginning with the celebration of his birth at Christmas-time, the feast days follow one an other in rapid succession. Indeed, it may justly be said that they do not really come to an end until Easter .-From Clifford Howard's "How Uncle Sam Observes Christmas" in Christmas St. Nicholas.

Unjust Toxation.

An old fellow who lived as a sort of pensioner of a number of families for whom he had formerly worked, lately accosted one of his patrons as usual and received from him a quarter of a dellar. The old fellow took thanked the donor, but seemed dissatisfied

"Well, what is it?" said the gentle-

"It is this, sir. Every month for years you have given me half a dollar, but today you have given me only a quarter. How is that?"

Well, I'll tell you," said the gen tleman good-humoredly. "I have had some unusually heavy expenses this month. My edest daughter was married, and the outlay for the trousseau, etc., has compelled me to retrench in every direction."

"Ah! yes, I see," said the old man. "But I really can't afford to contribute anything toward your daughter's wedding expenses!"

A Sparcowless Spot.

It may seem impossible to mos readers that there can be a single place in the united kingdom where the sparrow is never seen, and yet, on the authority of Professor Newton, F. R. S., there is such a spot-the moorland village of Shepstor, in Devon. Why the ubiquitous bird should shun this place is not explained, but it is an indisputable fact that it does. It is all the more remarkable because the sparrow, like trade, "follows the flag." Wherever the British go there the sparrow is found. It has a tendency to gradually drive out all the native birds of the country in which it chooses to settle. Its pugnacity is well known, and it multiplies rapidly, the progeny of a single pair in 10 years amounting to no fewer than 275,000,000 birds.-Kansas City Journal.

The barometer rises higher at Irkutsk, in Siberia, than anywhere else to the world

They call that man courageous
Who seeks the tiger's lair;
And be that goes to battle
Where shells shrick through the air

Where shells shrick throug Is lauded for his coursve And given praise because He faces death for glory And hungers for applause.

What of the luckless mortal Who, bent and pale and fil, Bees those he loves go hungry, Yet hopes and struggles still

Aye, they may be courageous Who die as heroes do— In merely living, too.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wigg-Bjones is the most penerous fellow I know. Wagg-That's right I've even heard it whispered that he gives his wife money.

Nell-They say she was educated abroad. Belle-Yes, but it didn't do her any good. The's going to marry an American millionaire.

La Montt-There goes a man who carried everything before him in Wall street. La Moyne-You don't say so La Mont-Yes; he's a street cleaner.

"Give me your candid opinion of my painting," requested D'Auber. "It's worthless," replied Cynicus. "Yes; I know it's worthless, but let me have it, any way." Blobbs-What makes you think that

waiter used to be a baseball umpire?

Slobbs-From the way he yelled: "The batter is out!' when I asked for hot cakes this morning. Ida-Do you think women would make good stock brokers? Tom-Probably, Ida-And why? Tom-

Oh, I don't think they'd object to a little "squeeze" occasionally, Casey-Well, ye can't provint what's past an' gone. Cassidy-Shure. ye could av ye only acted quick enough. Casey-How could ye? Cas

slay-Shtop it before it happens. "That new clerk comes in late every morning," growled the head of the firm. "Perhaps he is one of those persons who believe the office should seek the man," suggested the silent partner.

Dere Jonny: I spose u will feal bad to no i am not going to marry u anny more, but I don't caid, ue are to stingey. And Freddy givs me chocklets so we are ungaged sinst yestady. Yures not anny more. Maggie.

"Bridget," inquired the mistress of the house, "were you entertaining a policeman in the kitchen last night?" "Sure, mum," replied the cook lady 'n' it's for him t' say sow intertainin' Oi was. Oi was doin' me bist." Persistent Promoter-You can't see

where there's any money to be made in opening up that new tract near the car shops? Let me show you. It's Capital-(backing off)-Yes. easy. it's probably a good deal easier than I

Bixby-Had a great time up in the woods. Been deer shooting ,you know. Tilby—Ah! Good deal like shooting the rapids on the St. Lawrence, isn't it? Bixby-What in time are you talking about? Tilby-It doesn't hurt the rapids to be shot, you know.

"Burble, I never saw you looking so ghastly. Why don't you ask some doc-"Because I know tor what alls you?" what ails me. It's quick consump tion." "Onick consumption?" "Vest having to bolt my breakfast in two gulps and hurry to catch the train for down town."

Auntic (to little Tommy, who has just returned from his first day at school)-What did you learn? Tommy -Didn't learn anything, Auntie-What did you do? Tommy-Didn't do anything. There was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell "cat" and I told her.

"He asked for my honest opinion." Well?" "Well, I fied to him, of course When a man asks specifically for your honest opinion about anything, you can generally make up your mind that you've either got to lie to him or lose his friendship. It is only when he is less particular that you can afford to speak with perfect frankness."

Lentils Good Food.

Notwithstanding the fact that lentils are recognized by students of food economics as among the most nourishing of vegetables, they are very little used in America. In Germany, however, their value is fully appreciated, and seldom a week passes where "Linsen," as they are there called, do not come to the table at least once, if not oftener, In their dried state they resemble in form small magnifying lenses, being thick in the middle and tapering toward the 'ms. They are very hard, and to be properly prepared must be soaked over night in water before cooking. The form in which they are most frequently eaten is as soup, which has

to be cooked for a long time, until the

lentils become thoroughly soft, a few

bay leaves, some celery, red pepper or other flavoring materials being added. Another way to eat them is in the form of a mush. In that case frankfurters are, as a rule, cooked with the lentils, although some prefer ham. As vegetable side dish with frankfurters lentils are just as appetizing, especially when prepared with vinegar, as sauer

kraut, and far more nourishing. Those who have never eaten lentils may consider their taste-which is different from that of any other vegetable-somewhat peculiar, but, like that of olives, it grows upon one. Properly cooked, they will be found a most welcome addition to the list of soup vegetables that can be served to vary the daily menu.

In some German cities it is customary to fee the street car conductors, who are thus enabled to add from four to six dollars a month to their in-

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:

"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."-C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

******************** Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury. Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner f U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College and who served



three years at
West Point, has
the following to
say of Peruna:
Allow me to
express my gratitude to you for
the benefit derived
from your wonfrom your won derful remedy short

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—'In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh.'—George C. Havener, M. D.

and I after months of suffering. Fellow

sufferers, Peruna will cure you."-Dr.

Llewellyn Jordan.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfac-tory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full state-ment of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Steel Road an Agreeable Surprise.

That steel road in Murray street, New York, laid as an experiment by the Automobile Club of America, is serving so much better than the prophets said it would that the chances are it will be generally adopted in the cities where machine riding is popular. To the general surprise, it has proved less slippery in ice and snow than cobbles are, for cobbles have round edges and tip the hoofs of herses slightly forward or backward. Wheels of all vehicles move with ease when they leave the granite and touch the flat plates of steel.

Novelty in Tops.

The latest novelty in tops is one that whistles and sings as it goes round. In the hollow upper portion are a pair of metal discs and a hammer, while round the side are several holes leading, into the hollow. The air is sucked into the hollow chamber through' an opening at the crown of this new toy, and is driven through the openings in the side, causing a whistle. The hammer strikes the discs and so produces the ringing.

THE PINKHAM CURES

ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION AMONG THINKING WOMEN.



Mrs. Frances Stafford, of 243 E. 114th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies were first introduced skeptics all over the country frowned upon their curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by the new discovery has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands, doubts and skepticisms have been swept away as by a mighty flood, until to-day the great good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her other medicines are doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, physicians and thinking people.

Merit alone could win such fame;

wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



UNION MADE

proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make. Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other con-

iower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for \$5.50 and \$3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsowhere for \$4 and \$5.00.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 for \$3.00 or \$3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes is just as good. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince.

Notice Increase (180 Sales: \$2.308.885.31

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United States Government Sold 20,000 Bevolvers, Swords, etc., to Frances Bancamana, 519 Broadway, N. Y. Catalog, 1000 illustrations, free.