

Hood's Sarsaparilla

For All Spring Blood Diseases and Ailments

Possesses medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself and has an unequalled record of cures. Take it this spring, in usual liquid form or tablets known as Sarsatabs.

SOUR STOMACH

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."

Harry Stuckley, Manch Chunk, Pa.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 528

Sore, Tender and Aching FEET

Instantly relieved and permanently cured by

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

A soothing antiseptic discovered by an Old Railroad Surgeon. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, 50c & \$1.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Dryden, Maine.

Dear Sir: I am having my feet with DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL as I read a greater part of the day cutting large lamps of calico to form. I feel every one who suffers with any kind of skin trouble, how wonderfully DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL heals.

(Signed) MRS. LAURA DUNTON.

Made by **E. W. Grove** Maker of

Laxative Bromo Quinine

HONDURANS ALL WANT GUNS

Insist on Having Weapons, Although Ignorant of Their Worth.

The carrying of revolvers is very common upon all occasions, and the assertion is made that fully three-fourths of the men of Honduras have revolvers of some kind or other, writes an American consul. The people who can afford them know and appreciate the quality in high grade makes, but the great bulk of the demand is for a gun costing about half that these high grade weapons sell for. At present this demand is largely filled by cheap European imitations of best American makes. Thus, one of the revolvers most frequently seen here is an outright imitation of the Smith & Wesson. It is made in Spain, and contains the words, along the top of the barrel: "This revolver will shoot Smith & Wesson cartridges." It retails for the equivalent of about \$4.

The popular demand is for a 28-caliber revolver, that can be retailed for about \$5.

Scientific Forestry.

As the cause of conservation gains strength, the demand for professionally valued foresters increases. Already there are 28 students in the new course of forestry at the Ohio State university. The work appeals to a sturdy type of young men who realize something of the extensive value of forestry service and have a fondness for outdoor life. As would be expected, the course is strong on the side of science and mathematics, which are fundamental in forestry. It includes surveying, forest botany, geology, timber physics and entomology, and an extensive array of special forestry courses. The student is required to study a modern foreign language for two years. The course is four years in length and leads to the degree of bachelor of science in forestry.

There were in Russia in 1908, 2,670 vodka breweries, 1 fiscal spirit distillery and 43 sections of the same, 511 private distilleries, 26 reserve stores and 27,492 shops for the sale of vodka. The total amount of vodka sold during the year was 222,813,382 gallons, a consumption of 1.66 gallons per capita.

Aids Nature

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing weak stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental truth that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, tissue-repairing, muscle-making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food, build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and nourishes the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better FOR HIM—it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, In Plain English; or, Medicine Simplified, 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations, newly revised up-to-date edition, paper-bound, sent for 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

When Living Was Cheap.

In the time of Henry VIII board and lodging for servants, laborers who lived with their employers, etc., were valued at 4 cents a day. This was allowed to those who elected to live under their own roofs and feed themselves. The Earl of Northumberland allowed 5 cents a day. Harrison describes the astonishment of the Spanish nobles who accompanied Philip to England, when they saw how the working people lived. Though living in mud houses, "these people," said one of them, "fare commonly as well as the King."—Chicago Journal.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Marine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Marine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes, for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

Income and Marriage.

Some people can not afford to marry on \$5,000 a year, because they lead \$5,000 lives. Again, there are many who are perfectly competent to maintain homes on \$1,000 a year or even less, because they are good managers and have good habits and are fortunate to have good wives. It is the combination that tells the story and not the separate individuals.—Washington Star.

Wasted a Fortune on Skin Trouble.

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limb, from the knee to the toes. I went to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three years to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there. I used all the medicines that I could see, but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friends they would get really frightened. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope.

"I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times, but could not make up my mind to buy them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the entire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by the Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 89th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Ostrower Unt-Verein, Kempner Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

Amphibious Auto.

"The idea of a combined automobile and motor boat is not an entirely new one, but the first vehicle of the kind to be officially taken up by any government is the invention of a French engineer," says Popular Mechanics. "The French war office purchased it and assigned it to the use of an engineer regiment. The war office believes it will prove of great service in scouting and in various other ways—for instance, for taking a line across a stream so that a temporary rope bridge may be fixed."

That people will eat elephant meat with a relish has been proved by a butcher in Frankfort-on-the-Main, to his own profit and without the knowledge of his customers.

More than one-fifth of England's coal is consumed by its factories.

Good Roads.

DIRT ROADS CAN BE KEPT SMOOTH BY SPLIT-LOG DRAG

Homemade Road Machinery Serves Good Purpose—Split-Log Drag is Officially Commended by J. Hyde Pratt, North Carolina State Geologist—Is Cheap to Make and Easy to Operate—Keeps Ruts Smoothed Out and Leaves No Place For Water to Collect.

Not always is expensive machinery necessary to keep public roads in condition for traffic. The road drag is coming more into use each year, and even this may be homemade and inexpensive.

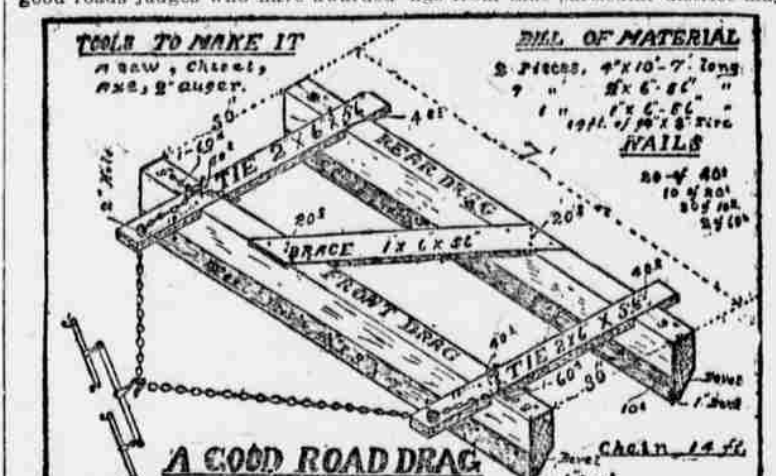
It is said by those who have given thorough test to the matter, that there is nothing so effective as a drag, even a split log drag, upon dirt roads. Any county can drag its roads.

"Get the drags out on the roads after every hard rain, and smooth the ruts off the surface," say authorities in several of the States where the Journal-Herald national highway has wrought an awakening. "By this means the roads are kept from drying with ruts; therefore they are not rough after they are dry. By this means, too, the ruts being kept smoothed out, there is nothing when the next rain falls for the water to accumulate in, and be churned to soft mud with the dirt. The water of the next rain flows off to the gullies, and the road dries sooner."

OFFICIAL INDORSES IT.

Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist of North Carolina, one of the three good roads judges who have awarded

prizes in the national highway good roads contest, has published an official treatise on the split log drag in the form of Good Roads Circular No. 46 from the office of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey. The circular presents a picture of the split log drag, shows how it is built, how much it costs to build, and how it is operated. Herewith is reproduced the picture of the drag, and here are some extracts from the circular, which is worthy of wide circulation.



HOW TO MAKE DRAG.

"Lately a good deal has been said and written regarding the road drag and its usefulness, and under certain circumstances its value can hardly be overestimated," says the circular. "On account of this fact, it has been thought advisable to present a practical form of drag that is applicable to any farm community and can easily be constructed by any one, even those who are not familiar with this machine. For this purpose a cut has been prepared, which illustrates in detail how such a drag is made and gives the bill of material needed for its construction."

Most drags are dodged so that when they pull at an angle they will exactly 'track'; but when the drag is made in that manner it can only be used to go one way on one side of the road, while if made as described above, it can be used on either side, which is often of very great advantage.

The stretcher hook may be hitched in at any place desired to give the angle to the drag that is desired. This drag will work either end forward simply by a change in the hitch. All that is necessary is to move the hook on the chain. A little practice will soon make any one expert in the use of this drag.

HOW IT IS OPERATED.

"To operate this drag, throw a board six feet long and ten or twelve inches broad on the ties and brace about midway between the drags, which is for the driver to stand on. It will be interesting to notice the effect of the driver changing his position on the drag. Step one foot on the front of the drag and it will cut and carry material until the weight is removed; step back on the rear drag and the front one will drop its load and the rear one catch it. Step forward again and the latter drag will drop its load. In this way a little practice on the part of the driver will enable him to become very proficient in filling up holes. If it is desired to crown the road up, stand with superior weight on the front and a little to the ditch end of the drag and let the drag have an angle of about forty-five degrees."

Turkish Public Roads.

Consul E. L. Harris, writing from Smyrna, describes the roadways of Asiatic Turkey and difficulties they present for motoring, as follows: "The public roads in this viavlet are in a bad condition. Generally speaking, road building in this part of Turkey has been rapidly to market as has hitherto been the case. The roads in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna are kept in a fairly good state of repair. This is more or less due to the initiative and energy of the British residents of Smyrna and the two suburban towns of Bournabat and Boudja. One enterprising Englishman practically built the road between Smyrna and Bournabat, a distance of five miles, and he gets the interest on the money invested and keeps up repairs by charging a toll on all vehicles which traverse the road. He is also the owner of the only automobile in Smyrna, a machine which he imported from Switzerland two years ago, but about the only place he can use it with any degree of enjoyment at least is on his own road between Smyrna and Bournabat. I am also informed that a second road is being built by him, in the same way, to connect the two suburban towns of Cordelio and Bournabat. It is therefore self-evident that the condition of the public roads in this part of Asia Minor will always militate against the use of the automobile in these parts, and it is extremely unlikely that this country will ever offer a market for these machines. The general make-up of Turkish cities and towns also acts as an obstacle against the introduction of automobiles. The streets, apart from being narrow and winding, are paved with cobblestones and are extremely rough. This primitive pavement is gradually being replaced by flagstones, with which all principal streets are now being laid. Unfortunately the preparation of the roadbed prior to laying the flags is so insufficient that within six months a newly paved street is practically in need of repair. It is hardly to be hoped that conditions in the road and street line will soon change in Turkey."

Pity the Poor Cowboy!

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the famous food expert, said at a dinner in this city, apropos of the meat boycott and the cold storage discussion: "The trend of modern life seems on the surface to be toward preserved instead of fresh foods, but there is no such real trend, save among certain dealers. "Who," said Dr. Wiley, "would like to be in the boots of the cowboy in the barren sagebrush country who used to seal in, week after week, the same order to the storekeeper: "Canamlik, canacow, canafam, canabutter, canacake, canascrapple, canacorn, canaham, canaplums."—Washington Star.

How He Escaped.

The One—"What was the result of Miss De Sweet's suit for breach of promise?" The Other—"The young man got off on the plea of temporary insanity." The One—"How did that happen?" The Other—"His letters to her were read to the jury."—Chicago News.

ORIGIN OF MILITARY SALUTES

They Were to Show That a Person's Intentions Were Peaceable

The custom of firing a salute in honor of admirals, captains and other naval dignitaries as well as other forms of greeting originated in the desire to show to the person saluted that the saluting person was unarmed and could do the other no injury.

This was a very important matter in the olden days when most people went armed and violent encounters were quite common. When any one approached another it was necessary to assure the latter that no harm was intended, and this sign of good faith was made by the newcomer's handling his weapons in such a way that they would be useless for immediate action.

The present courteous raising of the cap or hat had its origin in the removal of the basinet, or small metal helmet, an act which showed an absence of fear by leaving the head of the wearer open to attack and which likewise opened his right hand, so that he could practically make no assault.

The dropping of the swordpoint to the ground now as when the sword was in more active and ready use makes the weapon temporarily of no service, says St. Nicholas. The bringing of arms to "present" in salutation of superiors is a custom of precisely similar origin.

The ancient custom of entering the presence of royalty uncovered likewise originated in the desire for safety. So also did that of retiring backward from the royal presence. In either case the person admitted to the throne, with his swordarm occupied in holding his helmet, could not easily reach or use his weapons. These precautions in medieval times were very necessary, when it is considered that the king, prince or duke, being seated, would not be able to defend himself immediately or even retreat against sudden attack.

The word "salute" itself has the idea of "safety" in it, as it comes directly from the Latin salus, signifying "health," then "welfare." To "salute" is to wish health and safety. The root of the word goes back to the Sanskrit sar, which meant to "protect" or "guard."

Naval salutes are interesting to landsmen as well as to jack tars. The artillery salute is the survival of one of those ceremonial practices which formerly had some definite meaning, and is meant to signify not an honor to the flag or representative of a friendly nation, but also that the vessel saluting has no hostile intent.

Shotted guns fired by the full armament of the ship were used in the seventeenth century, as if to say: "Now every gun is empty and we are unarmed." Blank salutes became the eighteenth century fashion, but like many other customs of that polished, formal period, were carried to a ridiculous extreme.

When in due time it became the practice to give a special salute for a certain rank or occasion the odd number of guns—in which all salutes are measured—was selected in order that the salute might open as well as close on the "honor" side of the ship, the vessel's starboard. When the United States first attained national standing the existing national salute of twenty-one guns was adopted, in accordance with the usage of other countries by our army and navy.

So in international usage the national salute for every country is of twenty-one guns; while the American national salute, used in our own country, is one gun for every State, forty-six guns now being fired on state occasions. The earliest instance of this domestic salute was that which history records as given at the raising of the first American flag, when Captain John Paul Jones fired thirteen guns, one in honor of each of the thirteen original States.

The number of guns fired in an artillery salute varies in accordance with the rank of the officer or personage saluted. The President's salute is, of course, twenty-one guns. Admirals of the Navy, generals of the Army, Governors of the States, Ambassadors from foreign countries, and Justices of the Supreme Court are saluted by a salvo of seventeen guns. Salutes gradually diminish in the number of guns fired until they reach the lowest grade, seven for a junior commanding officer or our Consul at a foreign port.

Custom varies in European countries, but all foreign rulers have more powder burnt in their honor than is consumed in the American Presidential salute. King Edward and Queen Alexandra are saluted with a salvo of fifty-one guns, and members of the royal family and important state and military personages receive a fewer number, the details of which are of course set by law. Kaiser Wilhelm outranks any other contemporary sovereign, being saluted by the largest amount of noise, the imperial salute consisting of one hundred and one guns. This is the standard for emperors and for some kings. The birth of an heir to the throne of a state is signalized by one hundred and one guns also, as happened only recently when the little Princess of Holland was born.

Twenty tons of ostrich feathers, valued at more than \$500,000, were recently carried by the Mauretania to New York City.

Crime in the United Kingdom costs the State about \$20,000,000 a year.

TRIALS of the NEEDLES



Man's Paw Paw Pills coax the liver back into its normal state. They do not cure, grip or weaken. They are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nervous system instead of weak and nervous. They regulate the stomach and give it the nourishment from food that is put into it. These pills contain no calomel, they are soothing, laxative and stimulating. For sale by all druggists in the U. S. and 50c a box. If you need medical advice, write Man's Paw Paw Pills. They will advise to the best of their ability absolutely free of charge. MUNYON'S, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSERVES TEAK FORESTS

Siamese Government Lentens Leases to Save Valuable Timber.

Vice-Consul-General Carl C. Hansen of Bangkok, reports that beginning with December, 1909, the leases of the teak forests of Siam have been lengthened from six to fifteen years. The smaller leases have been consolidated and regrouped, the larger of these areas being divided into two halves, of which one is leased for fifteen years and the other half reserved, and the right being given to work all the mature teak in the open half area during the currency of the lease.

This scheme makes possible a greater economy in the working of these forests and, therefore, the government has raised the royalty from \$3.65 to \$4.35 per log. On account of this arrangement it is expected that the teak output from the Siamese forests will be somewhat lessened for the next fifteen years, but an increase may be looked for in the succeeding fifteen years of the new leases.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, cure Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. They break up colic in 24 hours. Pleasant to take, and harmless to milk. Never fail. At Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Music By Wireless.

A recent test of wireless telephony was made to show its value for transmitting music. Several selections were sung in a transmitter at Park avenue and Fortieth street, New York, and were listened to by a group of newspaper men at the Metropolitan Tower. At times the singing was very clear, but frequently it was impossible to hear anything but a confused blur of sound.—Philadelphia Record.

Self-Inflicted Torture.

India is blessed—or perhaps cursed—with the largest congregation of itinerant beggars of any county in the world. These mendicants, or ascetics, as they are usually called, are in a sense religious fanatics, who inflict bodily tortures on themselves with the dual idea of performing certain religious functions and also of calling attention to themselves with the view to receiving alms from curious and devout passersby. A man will remain suspended on a thin, taut wire, supported by two bamboo poles, for lengthy periods—often a fortnight or end. Below, on the ground, lies outspread the mat upon which he receives the contributions of the sympathetic crowd.—Wide World Magazine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The trees which are used in the Government work of reforestation are grown at eight Government nurseries in the Western forest reserves.

Peanut cake seems to be supplanting cottonseed cake as the preferred food for Swedish cattle.

Trial Bottle Free By Mail

FIT'S

If you suffer from EPILEPSY, FITS, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Trial 50c Bottle of Dr. Hays' Epileptoidale Cure

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Guaranteed by Hays Medical Laboratory Under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18771. Please write for Special Price 50c Bottle and give age and complete address.

DR. W. H. HAYS, 548 Pearl Street, New York.

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LAP any kind, any quantity, anywhere. Write for prices. RICHMOND BAG CO., INC., Richmond, Va.

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P. N. U. 15, 1910.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use

Thompson's Eye Water