

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.
Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee I got 1 1/2 quarts of coffee. It is 1/2 lb. better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C. 5.
A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

Conservative Investors
Can largely increase their income by placing their accounts in my hands. Twenty years of Wall Street experience, in addition to reliable INSIDE INFORMATION, enables me to advise you most successfully. Write for particulars, which are interesting to those having money to invest. CHARLES HUGHES, Investment Broker, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

Dragging Music Into a Play.
"I once saw a raft scene in an English play," says a noted play actor. "Suddenly one of the shipwrecked party cried out: 'What's that I see floating toward us on the waves?' A grand piano, shouted another. Then the piano was hauled up on to the raft and one of the famishing castaways played a 'Rhapsodie Hongroise,' by Liszt. That cured me of 'dragging in music by the hair'."

Was Nervous

Troubled with Her Stomach—Could Not Sleep—Hood's Cured.
"About a year ago I was troubled with my stomach and could not eat. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. I grew very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now well and strong, and owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla. My address is 90 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

The Oyster.
The sentiment which annually greets the return of the oyster from its summer vacation may not be of an esthetic sort, but certainly it is as remote as possible from mercenary considerations of commerce. And yet the oyster not only stands for a great delicacy, but for a great industry that will in time be vastly greater. It is shown by Government statistics, for instance, that of the 35,000,000 bushels of oysters consumed throughout the world each year 30,000,000 bushels are supplied by the United States, and that the oyster fishery excels any other fishery in importance. Add to this that the industry is especially important in the States of New Jersey and Maryland—the latter alone producing one-third of the world's crop—and it will be seen that there are special reasons why Philadelphia should be cordial to the oyster, and should greet its advent with a degree of effusiveness not extended to any other thing in the edible list with the possible exception of the Thanksgiving turkey.—Philadelphia Record.

A Home-Grown Experience.
A man went into an icehouse to cool off.

An abrupt and impetuous hired man closed and locked the door and went away. The next day was Sunday and the hired man did not come back.

While the man who yearned to cool off waited for the return of the hired man his object was accomplished in a very thorough manner. He cooled off.

The muffled door gave back but echoed to his blows, and his voice could find no place to escape and sound the alarm.

When he grew tired of walking and swinging his arm to keep warm the chunks of ice that were piled around him did not offer a tempting bed. Hunger gnawed at his vitals and refused to be satisfied with diet of raw air. Darkness settled down like a six months' Arctic night, and the only sound which broke the profound stillness was the man who wanted to cool off trying to swear.

The hired man opened the door on Monday morning, and the man who wanted to cool off crawled out more dead than alive.

When his tongue had thawed out he began to abuse the hired man.

"Fool!" retorted the hired man. "Fool, you are a lucky dog and do not know it. Don't waste your time in abusing me, your benefactor, but go and write a book of impressions on Alaska."

Then the man who wanted to cool off saw that his fortune was made.—Chicago Record.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Hubbard St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now perfectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Hainsfield, La., writes: "Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhoea and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

Land and a Living
Are best and cheapest in the New South. Land \$2 to \$5 an acre. Easy terms. Good schools and churches. No billiards. No cold waves. New illustrated paper, "Land and a Living," 3 months for 10 cents in stamps. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati.

A woman who was recently taken to the Taunton lunatic hospital from Brockton remonstrated strongly against removing her stockings preparatory to the bath which all newly admitted patients are obliged to take. She was finally persuaded to do it, and the sincerity of her objections was made manifest when about \$700 in bills was found in them.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

"The one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon's Root" is what they call Colonel Chandler, candidate for Governor of Georgia.

Birmingham, England, turns out five tons of hairpins every week.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best. Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

Iron horseshoes have been found dating back to the year 481.

I use Pilo's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Windsor, Mich., Nov. 5, 1904.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wild colic, etc. A bottle.

NO MISTAKE. Thousands have been cured promptly of NEURALGIA by ST. JACOBS OIL.

PAIN YOUR WALLS AND CEILINGS WITH CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS. Purchase a package of grocer or paint dealer and do your own painting. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand. TO BE MIXED WITH COLD WATER. SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.

THE MURAL CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if You Use SAPOLIO

Eyes Not Necessary.
Eyes are popularly considered to be quite necessary to sight, but this is an error, if we are to believe Dr. Nagel, a recent German experimenter. Many creatures without eyes can see; at least they can distinguish perfectly well between light and darkness and even between different degrees of light. This is the lowest degree of seeing, to be sure, but still it is really sight, and differing scarcely more from the vision of some insects that possess eyes than this does from our own clear sight.

Creatures that see without eyes see by means of their skins. All skins, says Dr. Nagel, are potential eyes; that is, they are sensitive to light. In animals that have eyes the sensitiveness has been highly localized and greatly increased—so that man, for instance, has a retina very sensitive to light, and an expanse of ordinary skin which possesses a sensitiveness to light so slight that it is hardly conscious of it. Yet his skin is sensitive in some degree, as is proved by the fact that it sunburns—that is, light may cause a disturbance in the pigment of the skin just as it does in that of the eye. In the eye the disturbance is accompanied by a nervous change, which sends a telegraphic message along the optic nerves, and there are messages, also, but their tidings imprint no image on the mind; they simply express discomfort—cry out "sunburn."

But in many eyeless creatures the lack of eyes is in part made up by increased sensitiveness of the whole skin surface to light. Darwin long ago noticed that earth worms, although they have no eyes, will suddenly withdraw from their holes at the approach of a lighted candle. Some creatures seem most sensitive to sudden increase of light; others to sudden diminution.

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You Will Realize that "They Live Well Who Live Cleanly," if You Use SAPOLIO

No. 088.
This highly polished solid oak 6-drawer Chest measures 54 inches high, 33 inches deep, 19 inches wide. Each drawer is furnished with the best locks, and is guaranteed to last for years.
\$3.39
Buy this exact piece of furniture which retails for \$5.00.

(Order now and avoid disappointment.)
Drop a postal for our lithographed Carpet Catalogue which shows all colors with exact distinctions. If carpet samples are wanted, mail us \$2 in stamps. Why pay your local dealer 60 per cent. more than our prices when you can buy for—our new 112 page special catalogue of Furniture, Draperies, Lamps, Stoves, Crockery, Mirrors, Pictures, Bedding, Refrigerators, Baby Carriages is also yours for the asking. Again we ask, why enrich your local dealer when you can buy of the maker? Both catalogues cost you nothing, and we pay all postage.

Julius Hines & Son
BALTIMORE, MD.
Please Mention This Paper.

FOR DUTY OFF CAPE HATTERAS.
Lightship No. 60 to Constantly Patrol the Dangerous Diamond Shoals.

From the day that the pioneers from old England settled Jamestown to the present time Hatteras Inlet and Cape Hatteras have been looked upon with superstitious horror by seamen. No point on the Atlantic seaboard is or ever has been as fatal to shipping or the lives of the men who go to sea in ships. The natural dangers arising from sunken reefs and treacherous sands have been augmented by the frequency of fierce storms along that portion of the coast. It has been so customary for vessels to strike heavy weather and heavier seas while passing Hatteras that every shipmaster who must sail by it always prepares for a bad time of it. The authorities have striven for many years to provide some means by which the casualties might be reduced. It looks as if they had finally succeeded. It is the steam lightship, known as No. 60, which will go into commission off Diamond shoal.

Diamond shoal is the graveyard of the seas of the western continent. More hapless vessels have foundered and been pounded to bits on its reefs than on any other reef in the Atlantic, on the western side. It projects out from Cape Hatteras seven miles into the ocean. Efforts to build stationary lights there have failed. Seventy-five thousand dollars was dropped into the ocean in the effort to sink a caisson there which would withstand the force of the seas. The money is there, but the caisson would not stay sunken. The attempts to build a skeleton house for this dangerous reef have never been deemed practical, and the necessity of putting in a lightship was enforced by the floating off of the caisson. Hence the genesis of this lightship.

No. 60 will be on constant duty at Diamond shoal. She will anchor in still weather and rely on her powerful screw to maintain her position during the gales which sweep her station. She is equipped with exceptionally powerful engines and screw, set up for this express purpose. She is a sister to lightship No. 68, now on duty at Fire Island, in New York harbor. No. 60 will show disappearing lights of 600-candle power from her two stout masts. A fourteen-inch chime whistle will sound in foggy weather, and she will also be provided with a large bell.

RECKLESS TRICK RIDER.
William Shields the Best Acrobatic Wheelman in This Country.

A man who prefers to ride on the handle bars of his bicycle rather than in the saddle and who is happier when suspended over the front wheel of his machine than when properly balanced over the pedals is something of a degenerate among wheelmen, but a degenerate whose example is not likely to be followed too extensively. This eccentric rider is William Shields, better known as "Tuba." He is a professional cyclist and a trick rider, but he doesn't confine his performances to indoor audiences.

Shields is doubtless the best acrobat wheelman in this country. March 31, 1897, he rode down the steps of the west front of the capitol building at Washington, D. C. Dozens have ridden down the east steps, but Shields is the only wheelman who has successfully made the descent of the west flight, which has seventy-four steps and three landings. He made the descent in fifteen seconds and did not touch one of the last sixteen steps. In Cincinnati last July he electrified a crowd of spectators by riding out of a

working the ground for setting onions and other closely planted stuff. The roller is rather heavy, and for that reason not pleasant to handle for a single person. Two persons will push or roll it along over the ground much more conveniently. We also used this roller in firming and smoothing the ground after planting peas, beans, potatoes, corn, etc., but always thought it rather heavy for the purpose. There is no reason, however, why we should not use a home-made roller, say a section of smooth log, two feet (more or less) long and one or two feet in diameter. A frame, with handles, can easily be made by any one used to handling tools. Recently I found an American Agriculturist a suggestion that seems to me worthy of more than passing notice. Saw a section from a round log, and smooth it. Then drive two round bits of iron rod into the centre of each end, and use this roller in place of the wheel in the wheelbarrow. The special value of this arrangement is that the whole framework is already in readiness for the roller, and the barrow can be weighted just as much as may be desirable for any special purpose.—Farm News.

The Grassy Farm.
Not grass in the corn, or grass in the garden, but meadow grass, wood-



Improved Pekin Ducks of America.
The portraits of Pekin ducks shown in the large picture are of the best type now reared at the large duck farms which send immense quantities of ducklings to the best paying Eastern markets. These long, deep-keeled ducks have been much improved by these extensive rearers, as they have learned that the very best bodied ducks, that mature the earliest, are the kind that can make the most money for them. There are few who realize the magnitude of the business carried on by these establishments, operated exclusively for the production of ducks for the market, and especially for the rearing of early ducklings, several of them shipping upward of 10,000 ducklings by midsummer, and some of them producing more than 20,000 in the season. The prices realized for the earliest ducklings marketed might seem almost fabulous, but that they are well earned is evident to any one who will visit these farms and see the work and the great care, as well as expense, which these earliest hatched ducklings require. Still the raisers of early ducklings claim that they find the growing of young ducks more profitable than young chickens.

Ten to twelve thousand ducklings are often yarded on five acres of ground; however, the most successful farm we know of has an abundance of acreage on which to grow roots and green food for the stock, this being a very important factor for their successful production. An ample supply of green food for the old breeding stock seems necessary to keep them in good condition for early laying. Last season the market opened in spring with forty-five cents per pound for ducklings. This season it was lower, only thirty-seven, but prices have kept up longer than they did last year, so the season may perhaps prove quite as profitable on the whole product of the year. The cost of rearing young ducks

land grass—grass everywhere that grass will grow and not interfere with the crops. Every farmer should have it, for every farmer needs it.

Nature's own covering for the earth, the verdant grass, is the greatest labor saver on the farm. It is the farmer's best friend. Grass, herbs, roots—those things that flourish with the least cultivation—should be put wherever the cultivator is not needed. Every farm animal, including the poultry, cats grass. It is a crop that can be utilized without harvesting, and it can be maintained for years without reseeding, by the application of a top dressing of some good fertilizer in the weak spots. Some sections of the pasture will not need it.

One of the greatest stock farms in Tennessee is carried on, year after year, with scarcely the turning of a furrow. There are pastures for the cattle and pastures for the horses.

The value of a grass run for fowls is not fully understood by many keepers of poultry. In proportion to her size the hen eats more grass than the cow, as fully one-third of her food may consist of grass and tender sprouts. And a hen never looks better, nor lays more, than when she has access to a nice grassy run.

In some sections, where the country is thickly settled and fenced up, with nothing but the lanes and the roadsides for the cows to browse over, when turned out, a good, well fertilized home meadow, even though small, would be of great value. Better grass in the fence corners and along the streams, and on thrown-out patches of land than noxious weeds, that by their seeds, which the wind scatters over the fields, cause the farmer additional work and worry.

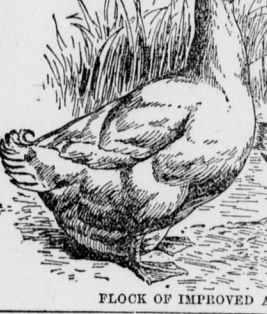
It pays to get grass seed mixtures, such as all seedsmen put up, and seed the odd corners, or so crowd out the weeds with something that will add to

the value and the looks of the farm.—American Agriculturist.

The Future of the Horse Industry.
Many horse breeders are led to believe that present low prices will continue almost indefinitely, writes O. J. Vine, of Ohio. To imagine that horses raising will never prove remunerative, or that horses will never again bring good prices, is in my opinion a great mistake. The farmer must have his horses. The mature horse on the farm to-day need have little fear of his being displaced by machinery. No motor of any kind will give the same satisfaction under all circumstances that a good team will, at an equal cost. Steam has been tried as a motive power in plowing on a large scale, but it has never come into general use. Electricity cannot be used on the farm until a perfect storage battery is invented. Electricity will do very well for propelling a ree car on their smooth, solid tracks, where each successive trip is made over exactly the same route. On the farm it would be quite different. The bicycle has undoubtedly taken the place of many horses, but not to the extent generally supposed.

Because horses are cheap now, is no reason why they should remain so. Any other branch of the live stock market fluctuates with the supply and demand. Because the horse market has been away down for several years, is one of the best of reasons for predicting an upward turn before long, and horses will then be as high as they are low now. Horses will become scarce as well as other stock. They are certainly scarce in our section now. Very few strictly good marketable horses can be found. Farmers quit breeding years ago. It did not pay; horses could be bought for less money than it cost to raise them. The supply has been cut off at both ends. There are several classes of horses that are bringing good prices now, and will so continue in spite of steam, electricity or bicycles. This extra heavy draft horse and the fancy coach or driving horse will continue to be in demand for the next century at least. The supply of horses that will mature and be marketable in 1900 is very small indeed. The farmer who owns a good brood mare or two can very profitably turn his attention to raising good horses. In order to raise good ones, he must breed a finely built, sound mare to an equally well built and sound sire. Constitutional and structural defects are largely hereditary, and should be carefully avoided.

Kilcar, in County Donegal," is said to be the oldest village in the world.



FLOCK OF IMPROVED AMERICAN PEKIN DUCKS.

is put at five cents per pound by these large growers and the ducks are marketed at about nine to eleven weeks, when they weigh about five pounds. The average price of the whole season's product is put at about twenty cents per pound in the market. The Pekin ducks in England have been classed after the Aylesburys and Rouens, but in America they have proven by far the most profitable of all when reared on a large scale, artificially, for the market.—American Agriculturist.

A Hand-Roller.
One of the implements that is found in only a few gardens, and yet often comes very handy when you have it, is a hand-roller. We had an iron hand-roller (with adjustable weights) that did good service in rolling our garden-patches before sowing seeds, or before

working the ground for setting onions and other closely planted stuff. The roller is rather heavy, and for that reason not pleasant to handle for a single person. Two persons will push or roll it along over the ground much more conveniently. We also used this roller in firming and smoothing the ground after planting peas, beans, potatoes, corn, etc., but always thought it rather heavy for the purpose. There is no reason, however, why we should not use a home-made roller, say a section of smooth log, two feet (more or less) long and one or two feet in diameter. A frame, with handles, can easily be made by any one used to handling tools. Recently I found an American Agriculturist a suggestion that seems to me worthy of more than passing notice. Saw a section from a round log, and smooth it. Then drive two round bits of iron rod into the centre of each end, and use this roller in place of the wheel in the wheelbarrow. The special value of this arrangement is that the whole framework is already in readiness for the roller, and the barrow can be weighted just as much as may be desirable for any special purpose.—Farm News.

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WORDS OF WISDOM.
The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.
Learning makes a man fit company for himself.—Young.
The true art of memory is the art of attention.—Johnson.
One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man.—Goethe.
He hath riches sufficient who hath enough to be charitable.—Sir Thomas Browne.
If a man be endowed with a generous mind, this is the best kind of nobility.—Plato.
You will never find time for anything. If you want time you must make it.—Charles Buxton.
It is not what he has, or even what he does which expresses the worth of a man, but what he is.—Amiel.
Beautiful is young enthusiasm; keep it to the end, and be more and more correct in fixing on the object of it.—Thomas Carlyle.
Of all virtues, magnanimity is the rarest; there are a hundred persons of merit for one who willingly acknowledges it in another.—Hazlitt.
There is a department which suits the figure and talents of each person; it is always lost when we quit it to assume that of another.—Rousseau.
The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerable small ones.—E. W. Robertson.
Some of the best lessons we ever learn we learn from our mistakes and failures. The error of the past is the wisdom and success of the future.—Tryon Edwards.
You must try to be good and amiable to everybody, and do not think that Christianity consists in a melancholy and morose life.—Jean Baptiste Henri Lacordaire.
Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good. It works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolence.—Locke.
The loftiest souls are those who are conscious of the universal sympathy, and who give their full and willing collaboration to this vast and complicated concert which we call civilization.—Amiel's Journal.
Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculties of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil.—Dr. Hooker.
Like alone acts upon like. Therefore, do not amend by reasoning, but by example. Approach feeling by feeling; do not hope to excite love except by love. Be what you wish others to become. Let yourself, and not your words, preach.—Henri Frederic Amiel.
The English Walnut.
Possibly few trees in the old world are more profitable than the English walnut, which thrives in England and all over the northern part of the continent of Europe. The wood is especially useful for gunstocks and is found profitable from trees of ten years of age and upward. There is always a good demand for the nuts, so that there are two distinct lines of profit—the timber and by the fruit. In our country they thrive in any portion of the Eastern States, although as they progress northwardly the tips of the last year's shoots are destroyed by winter. The living portions push out again, however, and generally bear as abundantly as before.
In the vicinity of Philadelphia there are numerous trees, planted by the early German settlers, which bear every year. Single or isolated trees sometimes fail to bear fruit on account of the pollen-bearing flower maturing and scattering pollen before the nut-bearing flower is in condition to receive it, and for this reason crops are more assured when a number of trees are planted together. In this way some of the pollen-bearing catkins are conditioned so as to be in bloom before the time that the nut-bearing flowers make their appearance.—McElhan's Monthly.
Laying Railroads Under Difficulties.
A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record says: The prejudice of the Chinese against railroads has not yet been overcome. The latest mails bring a curious story about the experience of the surveyors who are laying out the line between Pekin and Hankow. The route is very circuitous, in order to lift the track above the overflow of the rivers upon the plains, and was decided upon after long study and many difficulties. Imagine the disgust of the surveyors when, after an interval of three or four months, they attempted to go over the line a second time and discovered that every one of the stakes they had driven had been carefully removed and every other landmark they had left to indicate the route had been obliterated. Nearly two-thirds of the work had to be done over again, but it was not attempted until an edict was issued by the Governor of the province prohibiting the disturbance of any of the surveyors' marks under penalty of death.

An Expert Here.
Barthe, the French dramatic author, was remarkable for his selfishness. He was so completely wrapped up in the consciousness of his own importance as to be often strangely insensible of the wants and woes of others. Calling upon a friend whose opinion he wished to have regarding his new comedy, he found him dying, but not understanding, proposed to read his play.
"Consider," said the man, "I have not more than an hour to live."
"Ay," replied Barthe, "but this will occupy only half that time."

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