

This life is full of worthiness,
Obscured by circumstance,
But blossoming into glorious things
When once it gets a chance.

The pumpkin seems a lowly fruit;
'Tis neither fair nor sweet.
But when it is transformed to pie,
In faith, it can't be beat!
-Washington Star.

She Knew Her Man.

He—"Darling, which would you rather have for a birthday present, a seal-skin cloak or an automobile?"
Wife—"Id rather have \$10, dear."—
New York Times.

More Than Time to Go.

"My gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Stay-late, "it's nearly 12 o'clock. It's time to go."

"O!" said Miss Pepprey, meaningly, "it's surely later than that."—Phila-delphia Press.

An Example.
Teacher—"Yes, 'revive' means to 'come to.' Now make a sentence containing that word."

Bright Boy--"If one apple costs three cents what'll four apples revive?"
Philadelphia Press.

No Moonshine Madness.
Tess—"He has proposed to Miss

Passa," Jess-"For goodness sake! But perhaps there is some excuse for him." Tess-"Not a bit of it. He did it in broad daylight."—Philadelphia Press.

Beginning at Home.

Jasper—"I understood that you had transported over a new leaf, and were even going to love your enemies, but it seems to me that you love no one but

yoursell."
Mrs. Jasper—"Well, I am my own worst enemy."—Life.

A Juvenile Philanthropist.

"I like that boy of Sniggins's."

"Isn't he a little obstinate? The day
I called his mother had to threaten to
spank him - before he would recite
pieces for the ladies and gentlemen."

"That isn't obstinacy. That's moral
courage."—Washington Star.

A Fruitless Lesson. er—"What is meant by 'me-

Teacher—What is meant by me-dium of exchange?" Willie—"Watmam?" Teacher—What is the medium of exchange—what do you take to the store with you when your mother sends you for groceries?" Willie—"The book." — Buffalo Ex-mess.

"Colonel," asked the beautiful grass widow, "is your ideal tall or short?"
"How can you ask me such a question," he replied, looking around to see that no witnesses were present. "when you are only medium?"
Then she called him a "naughty boy" and pretended that she believed he was a flatterer.

Another Disputed Chart.

"Well," said the first bicyclist, "we ought to be right in the middle of Biggyille according to the map, yet, as you may see for yourself, we are on a mud road some miles from anywhere."

"I can't understand it," said the second bicyclist, "unless the map was made by some of those naval experts."

—Baltimore American.

Ambiguous.

Miss Budd—"Yes, she did say something about you, but I don't know whether it was meant to be complimentary or not."

Mr. Kallow—"O! I'll warrant I im-

pressed her."
Miss Budd-"I don't know; at any rate she commented on your 'blooming cheek.' "-Philadelphia Press.

Slightly Mixed.

Marjorie—"Yes, Carrie is engaged to a physicist."
Grandmether, (slightly deaf)—"And what is thet?"
Marjorie—"Why, don't you know—he teaches physics—the law of forces."
Grandmether—"Physics horses?
Well, I don't think much of that for a profession."—New York Times.

"What's the matter here?" said the officer, coming into the restaurant.
"Why, boss, this man said I could eat one of his dinners without any trouble." said the tramp.

"Well," ate one, and I've got no money to pay for it, and now it seems there's all sorts of trouble."—Yonkers

Doing His Best.
"What a nice, sensible hat!" ex-

"What a nice, sension claimed he.
"I don't quite see why you speak of
it in that manner," she answered.
"I was simply doing my best to
catch the proper phrase. I have observed that when ever any garment
that makes a woman less attractive
comes into vogue it is invariably referred to as 'sensible.' "—Washington

The Charm of It. "I'm going' to school now," said Wil-

"The going the "Oh, are you? Do you like it?"
"Yes."
"That's good. That's a sure sign that you'll learn fast. I suppose your teacher is a very pleasant lady, isn't

"Naw. I don't like her very well. But there's a boy in our class that can make his ears go up and down and wiggle the top of his head."—Chicago Becord-Herald.

LETTERS ON PAPER MONEY.

Precautions by the Government Against Counterfeiters.

Precautions by the Government Against Counterfeiters." said an ex-treasury official the other day, "puts me in mind of one thing that few people outside of the treasury department know about naper money. Many notorious counterfeiters have been captured through their lack of knowledge of it."

Here the speaker reached down into his pocket and fished out a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill. It was a new one, and he pointed to a diminutive letter C on the right, under the bill's number, and another down in the other corner.

"Now," he said, "I don't suppose you can tell me what these seemingly unnecessary letters are on the United States bills, nor what they signify. Well, take any one of these oils and tell me what the last four figures of its number are."

The bill was taken and the treasury

tell me what the last four figures of its number are."

The bill was taken and the treasury man informed that the last four figures were 5522. Almost instantly he said: "The letter on that bill is B. When the bill was examined the distinutive B was found on it in two blaces."

places.

Half a dozen other bills were similarly tried and the ex-treasury official was able in each case to tell what letter would be found on the bill. The letter was always either A. B. C or

"The explanation is simple," said the expert in paper scrip. "If you divide by four the number on any United States treasury note, no matter what it's denomination, you, will, of course, have a remainder of one, two, three or naught. If the remainder is one, the letter on the bill will be A; if it is two, the letter will be B; if it is three, the letter will be C, and if it is zero, meaning that it divides evenly, the letter will be D.

"This is one of the many precautions taken by the Government against counterfeiters. It is not an infallible precaution, of course, but you may be pretty sure if the rule does not apply the bill is a counterfeit." 'The explanation is simple." said the

The Camera in Gardening

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L. H. Bailey, in Country Life in America, gives a lesson in gardening. In it he says the camera is one of the most important aids, and shows some of the beautiful photograhps which, we are to suppose, helped him.

"The best preparation for gardening," says Mr. Bailey, "is to go afield, and to see the things that grow there. Take photographs in order to "focus your attention on specific objects, to concentrate your observation, to train your artistic sense. An ardent admirer of nature once told me that he never knew nature until he purchased a camera. If you have a camera, stop taking pictures of your friends and the making of mere souvenirs, and try the photographing of plants and animals and small landscapes. Notice that the ground glass of your camera concentrates and limits your landscape. The border-pieces frame it. Always see how your picture looks on the ground glass before you make the exposure. Move your camera until you have an artistic composition—one that will have a pictorial or picturesque character. Avoid snapshots for such work as this. Take your time. At the end of a year tell me if you are not a nature-lover. If to-day you care only for pinks and roses and other prim garden flowers, next year you admire also the weedy tangles, the spray of wild convolvulus on the old fence, the winter stalks of the sunflower, the dripping water trough by the roadside, the abandoned bird's nest, and the pose of the grasshopper."

Wholly For Show. It was in one of the numerous quick-lunch restaurants that a piled-up stand

It was in one of the numerous quicklunch restaurants that a piled-up stand
of gorgeous fruit caused the soul of a
young woman to yearn with a wild
and earnest longing. She wanted to
attack some of those delicious peaches
and grapes right away, but alas!
"Very sorry, Miss," said the waiter,
"we don't sell those; give you some
grapes if you like, but not that kind,
and peaches are all out."
"Oh, I don't want those little weazened things," said the young woman,
with a charming pout. "What are
they here for if I can't buy them?"
"They're only for show," was the
surprising answer. "You couldn't buy
those peaches at seventy-five cents
each. We keep them piled up like that
until they begin to rot and then put
in others, if we can't turn these so as
to hide the bad spots. Those big
flower bunches up at the front end
are changed overy day, but the fruits
are changed one by one as they need
it. We'd have to charge so high for
those that the custemers would call
us robbers; so we just don't 'sell them
at all."—New York Times.

An Incident With Japan.

at all."—New York Times.

An Incident With Japan.

In 1884, when the agitation against foreign intercourse was at its pitch, the retainers of the Lord of Coshu, a feudal ruler, fired on certain vessels belonging to the Netherlands, France and the United States, which were passing through the inland sea. To retailate, these three powers immediately dispatched their warships, joined by one of Great Britain, to Shimonoseki, where the flagrant violation of the law of nations had been committed. After having destroyed the town, these powers demanded of Japan a sum of \$3,000,000 as indemity, which was divided among the four governments in equal share. The United States, however, subsequently finding that the actual expense and estimated damages on their part were only \$15,1345, authorized the President by Act of Congress, February 22, 1883, to return the sum of \$750,000 to Japan, the fund with interest at that time having amounted to \$1,837,823.88.—
Middori Komatz, in The World's Work. having amounted to \$1,837,823.88.— Mideri Komatz, in The World's Work.

PLAYING IN THE SAND PILE.

A Practical Phase of Child Training in Germany.

A Practical Phase of Child Training in Germany.

In the German cities it must be refreshing to find scattered through each park many good-sized beds of clean sand. These beds are confined by a wooden border to prevent the sand being scattered or washed away by rains. No matter how small the park or in what quarter of the city it is situated, one is sure to find at least four or five of these small spots of delight for the children; and from early morn until sometimes far into the twilight you will never find one of these little inclosures entirely deserted. It is here the little toddlers' legs carry them as soon as they reach the park, and the younger ones, who are in the carriages, stretch out their arms and by eloquent looks plead to be taken to the beloved sand heap. Once there, they ask favors from no one, but fall to work with a good will, using hands, shovel, spoon or scoop, each working out with brain and hands his own little ideas to his own entertainment and satisfaction, and taking the keenest pleasure in so doing. Occasionally the nurse cannot resist taking a hand in the fun; as long as she confines her entertainment to herself everything runs smoothly, but any interference or suggestion to the little workers is usually met with resentment. Mechanical or other toys in the hands of older persons intended or displayed for the amusement of children are simply nothing as compared with the pleasure derived from these sand heaps. They, without doubt, not only privide amusement, but at the not only provide amusement, but at the same time serve to educate the infant mind. An hour spent in watching the children can be made a most profitable one in studying the mind, temperament, nature and resources of these little men and women.

Custom Official Strains a Few Point to Get More Revenue.

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As examples of the exceeding sharpness with which the German customs officials are now scrutinizing imports of manufactured merchandise, the following ruling and reclassification of recent date will serve to illustrate what may happen whenever any manufactured article is made of two or more component materials. There is a certain snap hook known to the trade as the "covert snap," in German as "Carabiner Haken," which is made of malleable steel or iron, coated with tin. These have been imported for years under a duty rate of ten shillings per 220 pounds. The snap hook has a latch in the form of a sliding bolt, which is thrown by a small spiral spring of brass or bronzed wire, wholly concealed within the shank of the hoon. Recently some zealous inspector has dissected one of these snaps, removed the bolt and discovered the hidden brass spring, which forms perhaps one-fortieth of the whole weight of the article, whereupon the covert snap has been reclassified as brass goods, dutlable at 24 shillings per 220 pounds, which is said to be practically prohibitory in face of domestic competition.

A Roman Station in England.

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A most interesting memorial of the Roman occupation of England has been sold under the auctioneer's hammer. This is the Roman station of Amboglanna, the largest on the famous wall which marked the limit of the Roman province. After an existence of 1,800 years the walls of the station, five feet thick, are in a wonderful state of preservation. The gateways are noble specimens of Roman work. Some of the wedge-shaped stones in the arches are still to be seen on the ground. The interior of the camp is marked with lines of streets and the ruins of buildings. The estate which claimed this ancient memorial of the past was sold for £8,000.

British America is about 300,000 square miles greater than the United States.

The colored element constitutes in Virginia nearly one-third, or 32.7 per cent. of all males of voting age, and is comprised almost wholly of persons of negro descent.

Gold in Oklahoma

Gold in Oklahoma.

The Wichita Mountains run from east to west across the southern part of the Klowa and Comanche country in Oklahoma. They are not over 2,000 feet high in any place, but are quite picturesque and rugged. Government experis have stated, after an examination, that gold and silver, also copper and oil, could be found in and around the mountains, but as to paying quantities they were uncertain. It is quite sure, from the manner in which prospectors are rushing into the hills, that something will happen soon. The excitement will either collapse or grow. A majority seem to think it will grow, and the storekeepers and stage lines are making ready for even a greater rush than now.

The potato forms nearly 14 per cent. of the total food of the people of this

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FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2trlal bottleand treatir of free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Eld., 381 Arch St., Ph.ls. Pa.

Some people regard their friends simply as something to blame things on. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cares wind colic. 25c a pottle

The fact that one good turn deserves another is what keeps things going.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for cough: and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900. You can't always tell a polished man by his shoes.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her com-pletely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tolls you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

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"WHAR DEW I CUM IN?"

(Being the Soldequy of a Farmer on the Free Raw Sugar Question.)

"Thar's a mighty lot er talkin' about farmers 'n thar rights,
'N the wonderful prosperity thet beet growin' invites.
Thar's a heap er foolish crowin' in the "beats" begin ter shout
'n holler for the Tariff ter keep free raw sugar out!
But I notis thet the beet-producin' farms are very few,
An' the farmers through the country aint got much ef it ter dew.
The hull land aint a-raisin' beets, 'n aint goin' ter begin,
Beet growin's right fer sum, I guess—but, whar dew I cum in?

The farmer gits four dollars now fer every ton o' beets—A handsom price, I must allow—but hidin' sum deceits. Beet sugar manyfacterers admit es they hev found. Thet "granylated" costs 'em sumthin' like tew cents a pound. In fact thet leaves a profit on which they'd greatly thrive—And—if it kin be sold fer three, why should we pay 'em FIVE? It seems ter me es thet's a game thet's mighty like a skin—But—if thar's any benefit—waal,—whar dew I cum in?

When Uncle Sam's in want o' cash we're glad ter help him out, 'N we'll stand all the taxes thet are needed, never doubt. But when his pocket-book's well lined an' nary cent he lacks, Et seems ter me his duty's ter repeal thet sugar tax. Them fellers wot is interested sez its to protect. The beet-producin' farmer thet the duty they collect. But I guess thet explanation es a little bit to thin-The sugar maker,—he's all right;—but—whar dew we cum in ?

Take off raw sugar duty an' the price will quickly fall,
To everybody's benefit, fer sugar's used by all.
The poor will bless the Government thet placed it in thar reach—
('n millions of our citizens free sugar now beseech)
The dealer 'll be delighted—less expenditure fer him—
More demand 'n bigger profits—which at present are but slim.
An' the farmer 'll be as well paid as he ever yet hes ben—
But he'll buy his sugar cheaper—thet's whar he an' I'll cum in

Now, what's the sense er reason of the sugar tax to-day, When our treasury's a-bulgin' an' we hev no debts ter pay? The duty on raw sugar's Fifty million every year. An' the people's got ter pay it-thet's a fact thet's very clear. Fifty million! Great Jerusha! Ter protect beet magnates, too, Why should they tax ALL the people—just ter help a scattered FEW? And the FEW? Beet-sugar MAKERS! Don't it really seem a sin Thus ter help an' fill thar coffers? Whar dew you an' I cum in?

The farmer growin' beets hes got a contract price fer years—Free raw sugar wouldn't hurt him, an' of it he hes no fears. But mebbe, like myself—he's also growing fruit so nice—Ter preserve it—at a profit—he needs sugar—at a price! The repealing of the duty, surely cuts the price in two—The'll make a mighty difference, neighbor, both ter me an' you'l Let the sugar manyfacterer make such profits as he kin—Ter him it may seem right enuff—but whar dew I cum in?

An' I aint agoin' ter swaller all the argyments they shout An' I aint agoin ter swainer an the argyments they shout. Thet the farmers need protection—an' must bar raw sugar out. Common sense is plainly showin' that the people in the land Want raw sugar free in future—an' its freedom will demand. 'Tis n tax no longer needed—hateful to the public view,—Taxing millions of our people to enrich a favored few. They can't blind me any longer with the foolish yarns they spin,—While they're busy making money—whar dew you an' I come in ?

I'm agoin' ter keep on hustlin', talkin', pleadin' with my frends,—i Aint no sense in lettin' others gain thar selfish privet ends. I'm agoin' ter write termorrer to my Congressman 'nd say Thet he oughter do his best ter kill that tax without delay! Feller-farmers, do your utmost—whether you grow beets or not To repeal the tax on sugar—you can but improve your lot! Cheaper sugar helps your pocket, greater blessings you can win—When we've three-cent granylated—that's whar you an' I cum in!

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who are well informed

must understand quite clearly, that in order to meet the above conditions a laxative should be wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance, with its component parts simple and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and gently without disturbing the natural functions in any way. The laxative which fulfils most perfectly the requirements, in the highest degree, is

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