LOUP CITY. - - NEBRASKA.

It would be quite a joke on Prof. O'Brien should Prof. Jeffries recon-

The emergencies that never turn up are the ones we always feel able to cope with.

Mr. Harriman says he is not a philanthropist, and yet no one seems disposed to take issue with him.

May Yohe wants a divorce from Putty Strong. In other words, May finds it impossible to stay Put.

In many respects Santo Domingo is a delightful country. Its only serious defect is the quality of its inhabitants.

how often her betrothed writes. Afterward she talks about woman's rights. In St. Paul it has been decided that

Before marriage a girl talks about

a kiss is not a caress but an assault. It shows what a bracing winter climate will do. Jacob H. Schiff, the New York

banker, gave his cook, Lena, \$5,000

for a Christmas present. Mr. Schiff's cook will stay. After this the United States Steel corporation should insist that its president's pay envelope be sent straight

The battleship New Jersey is to be launched in the spring. Of course everybody knows what she'll be "christened" with.

home to his wife.

A New York dentist who shot his father-in-law has been held for murder. It does not pay the dentist to use lead for a filling.

Old 1905 must have been glad to go. He had aged fearfully from mental worry over strikes, revolutions, and insurance scandals.

One of Mr. Carnegie's Christmas gifts was \$1,250 to a Methodist church in Catawissa, Penn., for a new organ. That beats Russell Sage.

It has been nearly a century since a Russian czar said to an English diplomat, "There is a sick man in Europe," and Turkey is still alive.

President Eliot complains that the average barber makes as much as the average school teacher. Yes, but think what a mine of information he

' As Santo Domingo always keeps a large surplus supply of presidents on hand the disappearance of one now and then cannot make much differ-

Mrs. Leslie Carter has with her on her tour this winter an automobile, chauffeur, man servant, footman, a Chinese chef and three maids. Also her press agent.

Prof. O'Brien lost his pocketbook and diamond stud to a Philadelphia pickpocket. This may soften just a trifle the bitterness of Prof. Fitzsimmons' melancholy.

Mme. Nordica bravely stopped fire on the stage by putting her foot on it, but the question whether she would have stopped a mouse in the same way is undecided.

A Minnesota woodchopper found pearls in an abandoned bird's nest This is probably the only case on rec ord where a last year's bird's nest ever panned out anything.

It is announced that 2,000 new biographies will be added to the next edition of "Who's Who in America." The important people of the United States are being rapidly discovered.

Those brewery workers in Cincinnati who preferred a nine-hour day with free beer to an eight-hour day without probably figure to use the extra hour up getting their beer.

Twenty-two coal dealers in Cincin nati have been indicted for a conspir acy to raise prices. What would their sentence be, in case of conviction, if it were left to popular vote?

The kaiser moved his seat from one box to another, to be nearer the stage when Geraldine Farrar was singing "Tannhaeuser" in Berlin. King Edward would have gone behind the

The Chicago man whose wife bea him over the head with a poker and pushed him out of doors because he didn't bring her home a Christmas present ought to know what to do

A Philadelphia man committed suicide because the girl he fell in love with could not prove that she had a long line of illustrious ancestors. Philadelphia has reformed politically, but refuses to give up the grandfather

The superintendent of Bellevue hospital backs up Dr. Osler's statement about the rarity of deathbed visions. and adds that women are vastly more courageous in meeting death than men. So they are in most of the emer-

Women are killing so many of our birds to wear on their heads that it is time for fashion to make a change. Mice are suggested as appropriate, or cats, or infant kangaroos. When will a woman learn that she is the attraction, and not the dead animal she wears?-Brooklyn Eagle.

know why the man who waters his milk is put in jail, while the man who 'waters" trust stocks is called a great financier. But is the man who waters his milk always put in jail?

The Greatest Wheat Crop of the Con

The year that has just closed has Jone a great deal toward showing the possibilities of Western Canada from an agricultural standpoint. The wheat crop has run very near to the 100,000,000 bushel limit that was looked upon as too sanguine an estimate only a short time ago, and the area that has been broken to fall wheat for the coming harvest will go a long way towards enabling the farmers of the West to overlap on the 100,000,000 bushel estimate next year. And while the spring and winter wheat have been doing so well during the past few years, the other cereals have been keeping up with the procession. Rye and barley have made immense strides, and peas and flax have been moving steadily along. Dairying, also, has been successfully carried on in the new provinces, and in every stage the farmer has been "striking it rich." To such an extent has the success of the West taken hold of the outsiders that the rush of our Americans to Saskatchewan and Alberta, which was looked upon as marvelous last year, bids fair to be largely exceeded in 1906, and as there are still millions of acres of free homesteads available, which the building of the new railways will render accessible to the markets, new wheat lands will be opened ere long. Amongst the first to avail himself of the opportunsettler. In a large number of Ameriity presented will be the American

can cities Dominion Government Agents are located, who are able and willing to give the latest and best information in regard to the new districts which the railways will open up, and there will be no abatement of the rush to the Canadian prairies during the coming season. Some time since a poet in the columns of the

Western spirit: There's a stir in the air, there's a thrill through the land,

"Toronto Star" had the following

stirring lines, which throb of the

great West: And the eyes of all men for the moment are turned To the country that we love the

There's a movement toward the

For 'tis Canada's day in the world's

calendar. And to this merry toast let us sup: "Here's to the land, the young giant of the North, Where the prairies are opening up!

They come from the East, and they come from the South. They come o'er the deep rolling

sea-They come, for they know they will dwell 'neath a flag

That makes all men equal and free. Then, once more the toast, and let every man rise

And cheer ere he sips from the cup: "Here's to the land, the young giant of the North.

Where the prairies are opening up!"

A Lesson in Good Manners. good story about himself and his ef- also instructions in signals, ordinance forts to correct the manners of his and gunnery; how a ship is built, its office boy. One morning, not long ago, many decks, masts, holds, etc. Rowrelates the Brooklyn Citizen, the ing was our chief exercise and amusethe office and, tossing his cap at a hook, exclaimed: "Say, Mr. Blank, there's a ball game down at the park park today and I am going down." Now the attorney was not a hardshould go, but thought he would teach him a lesson in good manners. "Jimmie" he said, kindly, "that isn't the way to ask a favor. Now you come over here and sit down and I'll show you how to do it." The boy took the office chair and his employer picked up his cap and stepped outside. He then opened the door softly and, holding the cap in his hand, said, quietly, to the small boy in the big chair: "Please sir, there is a ball game at the park today. If you can spare me I would like to get away for the afternoon." In a flash the boy responded. "Why, certainly, Jimmie, and here is fifty cents to pay your way

There are no more lessons in manners in that office.

Don't Wait.

Hanna, Wyo., Jan. 15th (Special)-Delays are dangerous. Don't wait until all the awful symptoms of Kidney Disease develop in your system, and your physician shakes his head gravely as he diagnoses your case. If you suspect your kidneys, turn at once to great Kidney Specific-Dodd's Kidney Pills. You can do so with every confidence. A few of Dodd's Kidney Pills taken in time have saved many a life. The early symptoms of Kidney Disorder may be the forerunners of Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy. Dr. W. H. Jeffries, a resident here, tells below how he treated an attack of Kidney Trouble. He

"Before I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, I had always a tired feeling every morning when I got out of my bed, and my Kidneys were in very bad shape. There was always I had hard work to stoop. I took two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the tired feeling and back pains have entirely gone, and I am now cured."

It is much harder and more meritorious to ask another to do a charitable thing than to do it ourselves when it

Every housekeeper should know that they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put in %-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before puts in Defiance. He knows that fiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save ch time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance

THE CALL OF THE CANADIAN UNCLESAM'S NAVY

HOW ONE CAN RISE BY ATTEN-TION TO BUSINESS.

AN OMAHA BOY'S EXPERIENCE

Good Treatment That Government Gives to Its Naval Recruits and the Opportunities They Have to Acquire Knowledge and Promotion.

An interesting account of the life of an apprentice in the new navy appears in a recent issue of the Omaha Bee. It is from the pen of E. L. Benson, an Omaha boy, who enlisted about five years ago, and who rose during his first four years to the rank of chief quartermaster, which post he now holds on the United States ship Illinois. His letter indicates the opportunities for a young man of ambition and industry in the new navy:

At the time of his enlistment he was accompanied to the west by sixtyfour young men, who, like himself, proposed to serve their country in the naval branch of service.

"Journeying overland," says the correspondent, "we finally brought up at Goat Island, our first future home and training quarters. Our quarters were the old ship Pensacola, where hammocks were served to the recruits in addition to two nice white blankets and a hair mattress for each man.

"Each received a station billet, telling of duties at fire quarters, collision drill, the division to which attached, watch, number, etc. In the evening before 'taps' and 'lights out,' the boys danced to the music of the naval band, and all enjoyed the new life and duties upon which they had entered.

"At 7:30 breakfast call went, and much to our surprise ham and eggs was the meal. It now began to dawn on us that the old navy was no longer in existence. We were now among good young Americans and all of us decided to appreciate the kind treatment and food we were getting. Before we enlisted everybody seemed to know all about the navy and said: "You mark my words, you'll get starved and bullied and mistreated,' etc., and now we saw that people who were never in the service were in no position to judge at all and that their advice was the result of a deep-set prejudice fastened by untruthful stories and books describing the merchant marine and not our manly blue jacket or his career.

"Our naval careers really commenced next morning, as we were provided with uniforms, white and blue, and were detailed to divisions for drills and instructions. Those who had former military training, such as high school cadets, private school boys, and other soldiers, were chosen by the officers to command the various divisions.

"Each day we received instructions in physical culture, fencing, artillery and rifle practice, infantry drill, set-A well-known lawyer is telling a ting sail, furling sail, making knots; ent and each day we would some new part of the bay and har-

"After a few months under shore training we boarded the United States ship Mohican, with three rousing hearted man, and was willing the boy cheers for those who were unfortunate enough to remain on the old Pensacola. Only 150 could go aboard for the eleven months' cruise, and I was one of the chosen ones. In fact, all the Omaha draft was taken, as it was their turn to go for further instruction and training before boarding a battleship of the line, as real, true, man-o'-warsmen."

After giving an account of the eleven months cruise covering thousands of miles, and the sights and scenes attending the trip, the correspondent touches upon the matter of advancement in the navy, how it is earned, etc. He says:

"In the eight months' interval great events transpired. We were urged by the officers to take the examination for seamen and many of us passed with honors. A few of the boys would traits of character and these were discharged as "undesirable" by our

captain. "I liked to steer the ship, take soundings, make signals, keep the weather report and have charge of the man at the wheel, so I put my best endeavors forward and studied so that I might be able when the time came to hold a quartermaster's she should do it. position. At Bremerton, Wash., one of our quartermasters was paid off, so I was examined for and given an actual appointment as a third-class quartermaster, and received \$30 a month.

"Six of we boys decided to stay or the old Mohican, and we stayed; were all put in petty officers' positions of trust inside of ten months after coming on the ship. This was the third epoch of my seafaring career, and the a dull heavy pain across my loins, and fourth came after I had served as quartermaster, third-class, one year, when I received an appointment as quartermaster, second-class.

"Shortly after this I was placed in the position of the chief quarter master, who received an honorable discharge, and which position I held until the ship sailed for the Philip-

"After serving six months more l was given an appointment as a firstclass quartermaster and sent to the Naval School of Gunnery at Washington, D. C., and Newport, R. I.

"'Eternal vigilance is the price of success,' and coupled with this was the kindness and consideration of my superior officers, one of whom was Lieutenant Matt H. Signor, now at the Omaha recruiting station, with whom I was personally associated in was he who pushed my application ful subjects of their favors are barthrough for the gunnery school.

"On the way to Washington I was given twenty days in which to report, but could spend only two at home. Less than three years in the service with an equal clasp.—Mrs. Stowe.

and 'homeward bound. 'Hurrah for Omaha again.'

"My friend, Bressman, another Omaha boy, was sent to the gunnery school through Mr. Signor's influence Comrades, when manhood was dawning, we were faithful to our duty and each other. In the school we studied and experimented on electricity, in all its physics, torpedoes, submarine mines, explosives, stream diving, the manufacture of smokeless powder, guncotton, fulminate of mercury and other high explosives; also the manufacture of large and small guns, sights, targets and submerged torpedo discharge tubes. We did practical coppersmith and forge work, learned to work on lathes, shapers, drills and milling machines, as we made small guns, mounts and tools for same. We studied every type of gun and mount turret, and construction of which is used in the service; spent a week at the Indian Head proving ground, firing at and testing armour plate, shells

and powder, obtaining velocities, etc. "While in the school I received the appointment as chief quartermaster and was paid off at the end of my four years with a sum of money bordering on the \$1,000 mark.

"Now, boys, the United States naval service is not what people paint it in their vivid imaginations, but it is just what you yourselves make it. Be sober, quick and attentive to duties, and your future will be assured.

"I am sure that had I devoted my time to working for a private corporation I could not have received the salary I now command, even had I stayed there ten years.

"This, you see, is the thought which comes to my mind: 'Can you do as well in private firms as you can do in the United States navy? Can you study and rise as your own abilities advance?" Think this over. Then

She Always Made Home Happy. A plain marble stone, in a New England churchyard, bears this brief inscription, "She always made home

happy." This epitaph was penned by a bereaved husband after sixty years of wedded life. He might have said of his departed wife that she was beautiful and accomplished, and an ornament to society, and yet not said she made home happy. He might have added she was a Christian and not have been able to say, "She made home happy."

What a rare combination of virtues this wife and mother must have possessed! How wisely she must have ordered her house! In what patience she must have possessed her soul! How self-denying she must have been! How tender and loving! How thoughtful for the comfort of all about her!

Her husband did not seek happiness in public places, because he found enjoyment, purer and sweeter, at home. Her children, far away, did not dread to return, for there was no place to them so dear as home. There was their mother thinking of them, and praying for them, longing for their coming.

When tempted they thought of her. When in trouble they remembered her kind voice and her ready sympathy When sick they must go home; they would not die away from their dear mother.

empt from the cares common to her place. She toiled; she suffered disap pointments and bereavements; she was afflicted in her own person, but yet she was submissive and cheerful. The Lord's will concerning her was Ler will, and so she passed away, leaving this sweet remembrance behind her. "She always made home happy."

The Proper Title.

Titles of respect and courtesy are of universal application, and to omit them in addressing others, except those with whom we are on terms of the closest intimacy, betrays a want of refinement that in some cases amounts to actual rudeness.

Mr., Master, Mrs., and Miss are al ways prefixed to the name, unless some professional or official title takes their place. Mr. has no English plural, but its place is supplied by Messrs., a contraction of the French Messieurs. The want of a plural of Madam is supplied by the word Ladies. To denote seniority in the case of two or more unmarried daughters. not study at all, some developed bad the eldest alone is Miss Brown, while the others are Miss Jane Brown, Miss Mary Brown, etc. When all are addressed or spoken to together they are the Misses Brown. A married lady generally uses her husband's name if he is living, with the title Mrs. before it; thus, Mrs. Edward Brooks. She may, however, use her own name, Mrs. Mary Brooks, and if she is a widow

Turned from World to Philanthropy. Lady St. Helier, since the death of her husband, Sir Francis Jeune, the famous divorce judge, has led a retired life. Once one of the greatest of society leaders, she now spends her time in charitable and philanthropic

May Use Stranger's Auto A New Haven (Conn.) judge recently rendered a decision in which he stated that there is no law in that State which makes it a crime or mis-

demeanor to take and use an automo-

bile without the owner's permission.

A Dangerous Proposition.
"It does not follow that a safe open ing is necessarily a secure sort of business." muttered the burglar as he be san his drilling, "especially as one has to do so much blowing about it."—Baltimore American.

Tea Raising in India. More than 524,000 acres of the soil of India are devoted to the raising of tea. The total yield last year was 222,-208,661 pounds. The capital engaged amounts to \$60,778,000.

Great minds, like Heaven, are pleas ren in return.-Rowe. In the gates of eternity the black

hand and the white hold each other

Original Type of Corn. The corn plant, as now known to man, is an artificial product. It was, doubtless, developed gradually through long generations of selection, by the aborigines of Mexico, Central and South America, who evidently made their selection instinctively, choosing the best ears for seed. It is believed that the original corn plant produced almost no seed, and, in fact, was without seed when grown in the lowlands in the tropical regions. It is supposed that caly on the highlands did

it first produce fruit occasionally. Barren stocks were then the rule rather than the exception. The barren stocks in the fields to-day are perhaps illustrative of the law of atavism, that is, the tendency of varieties to revert back to an original type. On the high lands in the tropical regions, where the temperature was comparatively low, some of these plants doubtless produced grain quite freely, and this grain was found by

the Indians good for food. The original type of corn was very inferior to the present and required an immense amount of work to prepare it for human food. It was not enough to shell the kernels from the cob, it was also necessary to dig out the kernels from each little husk in which it was incased; for at that time not only was the ear incased in a husk, but each kernel was tightly incased in a husk.

In time some of these varieties of corn produced ears on which the kernels were free of husks, and these were extensively planted by the aborigines. Even to-day, after thousands of years of evolution, we find certain varieties of the corn plant reverting back to the original type, and here and there the varieties, if allowed to deteriorate, produce ears with each kernel incased in a husk. Some years ago at the Illinois State Fair a man had an exhibit of a large number of varieties of corn that he had produced by aiding reversion. He had selected ear by ear the poorest corn and that most inclined to revert, and by so doing had worked back, as he believed, to near the original type. A continuation of such a process should bring the scientist back, at last, to the original form growing luxuriantly in the low lands and producing no seed. We can not see what value there would be to such a proof, and yet science has been able to utilize many such proofs and make them valuable to man in ways that could not be foreseen.-Amos Dibble, Clinton Co., Ia.

Cleaner Seed, Bigger Yield. If there is any one question in particular that should interest grain growers, it is the selection and grading of seed grain of all kinds. The writer saw, during his travels the past crop season, thousands upon thousands of acres of oats that would hardly pay for cutting. The trouble in every case which I investigated was lack of any care in the selection of the seed As one grower put it, "the seed oats looked bright, and apparently did not contain many weed seeds." In the first place that seed oats was light, weighing scarcely 30 pounds to the bushel. On this account the ground was not well covered, and this gave

the weed seeds a fine chance to grow. Now the remedy: It never pays to sow light, chaffy oats. Unless you have good heavy seed, better get your supply from some reliable seedsman. If you have seed good enough to sow, then be sure to clean and grade it until it is absolutely free of all foreign seeds, and you have left only the heaviest, plumpest, grains. If your land is already foul, it will call for heroic measures to get it clean again, but the first step in the job is to sow only clean heavy seed, and seed of sufficient vitality to push its way along

and help you eradicate the weeds. What has been said of oats, will apply with equal force to wheat. Unless you have a variety that is giving you the maximum yield that your land will produce, better start fresh by getting new seed. Look up the work of your state experiment station and see which varieties are doing the best. You can always buy these varieties from reliable seedsmen. If you are saving your own seed wheat make sure that it is clean, and grade it over and over un til you have a supply of only the heaviest grains. This will insure a good stand, and the seed will sprout quickly and push itself rapidly forward.

Of all grain crops, and in spite of

the constant suggestions of experiment stations and farm papers, corn is treated the most shabbily. It has een proved by repeated field tests that yields may be increased from 10 to 25 bushels per acre, by planting uniform size grain, so as to insure an even stand in the hills. All good planters will drop mechanically, but one can hardly expect the machine to discriminate between small and large kernels. The way to overcome that is to plant grains of as near the same size as possible. This is more important than any other thing in growing corn. There is no profit in tending a half-stand of corn." Get good seed; pay any reasonable price for it, but insist upon its being good. Then grade it until your planter will drop two and three kernels. Then you have started right for a big corn crop. -L. C. Brown, Cook County, Ill., in Farmers' Review.

Permanent Fences The farmer should avoid building temporary fences, unless it is his intention to remove them occasionally to make way for his rotation of crops Most farmers, however, do not do this; place. One cause of loss on American farms is the lack of permanency in the fences. A man should build a fence that will last a lifetime. He should select posts that will not decay and have them so long that he can set them deeply in the ground. In fact they should be set so that neither the frosts nor gales nor floods can shake them. It takes a little longer to build a fence of this kind, but in the years to come the extra labor at the beginning will be found to be economy.



The Kieffer Pear. D. J. Hartzler of LaGrange County, Ind., in a letter to the Farmers' Review says:

"Will you kindly give your opinion on the Kieffer pear, which is not valued very much by most farmers? While the tree is young the fruit is not so good, but as the tree gets older the fruit gets better."

The Kieffer pear is considered a

rather poor pear, but is extensively produced. We cannot expect to have Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. all the good qualities in any particular variety. Generally if a variety has a high quality it lacks something else of great importance. The Kieffer pear is only a cooking pear. In no sense can it be called a dessert pear. Its flavor is generally lacking. One thing against it also is its tough skin, which must be removed before the pear can be enjoyed. The things in favor of the pear are, the productiveness of the tree and its ability to withstand adverse conditions. In spite of its lack of flavor the Kieffer sells quite well in the markets of large larger and therefore better pears Small Kieffer pears affected with that the Kieffer tree is very produce saw a change in my limb. Then I beown pollen; probably it needs more than any other variety to be crossed pollenated. It is therefore never wise or safe to plant Kieffer pears in large blocks. More than one such orchard has remained unfruitful; its owner did not understand the cause of it, and the orchard has been finally cut down When grown in the vicinity of the Garbar or other pear blooming at on his forehead, he would have to about the same season the Kieffer wear his hat well down over his eyes. tree produces enormous crops.

Poorly Keeping Apples. Poorly keeping apples are of little value unless they be summer and fall apples grown near a market that will take them all. The winter apple tha is hardly fit for eating in the fall and yet will not keep in an ordinary cella is of little use on the farm, and it should be avoided. No matter how good it is, if it must be kept in a cold storage house to remain eatable it is an impracticable apple for the farmer to grow.

I bought a barrel of apples a shor time ago from a neighbor. They were very fine in appearance when I pur chased them, but in a short time they began to rot badly. We tried to eat them up to save them from the rot and succeeded partially, but it is an expensive method of furnishing the family with fruit. I think it is just here that we have so much to be thankful for in the Ben Davis, Baldwin Greening, Russet and other old stand apples in the cellar we do not fee. that we must hurry and use them up and exclude the use of all other frui during the time they are being eaten

It has been my observation that much of the poorly keeping fruit on the farm is due to farmers buying and planting the varieties recommended by the traveling agents. Many a farmer is soft-hearted and when the agent comes to him and talks to him abou his particular variety-his noveltywhich is always high priced, he does not like to refuse to buy it of him. If he suggests that he would prefer the standard varieties, he is discouraged high-priced trees rather than low

priced trees. The novelties are generally poor keepers, because most of the apples that have been tried are poor-keepers Only now and then does an apple have the combination of good quality in flavor and texture and good quality as to keeping. There are young orchards on some of our farms that never wil heavily, because the fruit is of varieties that will not keep in cellars.— Milton Knight, Cherry Co., Neb.

Cross-Fertilization of Cereals. Within recent years new varieties of wheat have been produced by crossfertilizing. Most of the varieties of wheat produced by Nature have been dently obtained. It has taken Nature a long time to produce a few good varieties. Our scientists who have taken hold of the matter by polleniz ing varieties with a pollen from other strong varieties, have been able to outstrip Nature in the work of producing good varieties. The evolution of the wheat plant is thus taken out of the domain of chance and introduced into the domain of science. Under the old regime a good variety was more likely to be pollenized by a poor wariety than otherwise, because poor varieties are more numerous than good varieties. Man, however, is able to combine the good qualities of the strongest cereals and by selecting the best of their progeny get immediate results. There are to-day forty or fifty varieties of wheat that have been thus created. Such varieties have longer heads, heavier grain and produce larger yields per acre than the old varieties and are at the same time better able to stand adverse condition. Within the next twenty-five years we shall see the science of wheat-growing develop greatly, with the result of more fully using the land devoted to

The Turkish Turba

numid localities.

wheat growing. Hard wheats will be

evolved for use on the semi-arid lands.

while softer wheats resistant to fun-

gous diseases will be produced for

Did you ever see a Turkish turban? If not, you have surely seen the picture of a Turk with his turban on his head. To make one of these turbans of the largest size it takes about twenty yards of the finest and softest mus-

AN EVERY-DAY STRUGGLE. Too Many Women Carry the Heavy Load of Kidney Sickness. Mrs. E. W. Wright of 172 Main

street, Haverhill, Mass., says: "In 1898 I was suffering so with sharp pains in the small of the back and had such frequent dizzy spells that I could scarce-

ly get about the house. The urinary passages were also quite irregular. Monthly periods were so distressing I dreaded their approach. This was my condition for four years. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away when

I began with them and three boxes cured me permanently." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

hose which a man himself makes when he stands in his own light. FOUR YEARS OF AGONY.

The darkest shadows of life are

Whole Foot Nothing But Proud Flesh -Had to Use Crutches-"Cuticura

Remedies the Best on Earth." "In the year 1899 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trycities. We believe the quality of the ing to sew up the side of my foot, but Kieffer pear can be much improved with no success. At last my whole by thinning the pears and producing foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud flesh. I suffered untold agonies for four years, and tried scab are a very poor fruit. Spraying different physicians and all kinds of is often necessary to keep the scab ointments. I could walk only with under control. We have said above crutches. In two weeks afterwards I tive, this is with the understanding gan using Cuticura Soap and Ointment that it is grown in the same locality often during the day, and kept it up with pears of other varieties that can for seven months, when my limb was act as pollenizers for the Kieffer. On healed up just the same as if I never many soils and in many localities the had trouble. It is eight months now Kieffer pear does not respond to its since I stopped using Cuticura Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticura Ointment and Soap was only \$6. but the doctors' bills were more like \$600. John M. Lloyd,718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, Ohio, June 27, 1905."

If the best man's faults were written

Worth Knowing

-that Allcock's are the original and only genuine porous plasters; all other so-called porous plasters are imitations.

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated. A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

gists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT falls to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c. Fiction has no right to exist unless t is more beautiful than reality.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

No good word is done by men who to not put their heart in the work.

a cough cure .- J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave.

N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900. Don't Be Too Sensitive.

There are peopleple-always looking out for slights. They can not carry on the daily intercourse of the family without finding that some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hairtriggers. If they meet an acquaintance who happens to be pre-occupied with business they attribute his distraction in some way personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fruit of their irritability. Their disposition makes them see impertlnence in every one they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offense, are by the agent, whose motive is to sell astonished to find some unfortunate word of momentary tactiturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellowbeings, and not suppose that a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world will treat us kindly; if on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being "touchy" and everybody is under restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offense are vastly in-

All the people in the universe beproduced by cross-fertilization acci- lieving a lie would not make it a truth.

UNCONSCIOUS POISONING.

How It Often Happens From Coffee, man, "that it was the coffee I had been drinking all my life that was responsible for the headaches which were growing upon me, for the dyspepsia that no medicines would relieve, and for the acute nervousness which unfitted me not only for work but also

for the most ordinary social functions. "But at last the truth dawned upon me I forthwith bade the harmful beverage a prompt farewell, ordered in some Postum and began to use it. The good effects of the new food drink were apparent within a very few days. My headaches grew less frequent, and decreased in violence, my stomach grew strong and able to digest my food without distress of any kind, my nervousness has gone and I am able to enjoy life with my neighbors and sleep soundly o' nights. My physical strength and nerve power have increased so much that I can do double the work I used to do, and feel no undue fatigue afterwards.

"This improvement set in just as soon as the old coffee poison had so worked out of my system as to allow the food elements in the Postum to get a hold to build me up again. I cheerfully testify that it was Postum and Postum alone that did all this, for when I began to drink it I 'threw physic to the dogs.'" Name given by

Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the famous little book "The Road to Wellville" in