says: "Attacks of backache and kidney trouble be gan to come or me, lasting ofter for three weeks at a time, and I would be unable to turn in bed. The urine was

uch disordered, containing sediment, and my rest was broken at night. Relief from these troubles came soon after I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and continued treatment entire. ly freed me from kidney trouble. The cure has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BRINGING HIM OUT.



Asker-How is it you never speak to Duffly? I'm sure he's a diamond in

Miss Trimm-Yes; I think so, toothat's why I'm cutting him.

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA.

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Bleeding, Torturing Humor - Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering.

In Despair; Cured by Cuticura.

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings.

"In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

His Sole Limitation. "Do you know what I'd laik to be?" asked Rastus of the commercial traveler who was stopping at the wayside

"No," said the commercial traveler, "What? A millionaire?"

"No, sah," said Rastus.

"A lawyer?" "Oh, no, sah. Not dat."

"A doctor?" "No, sah."

"What then?" asked the commercial "I'd laik to be a preacher, sah,"

Rastus said "Well, then, why don't you?" asked

the commercial traveler. "I can't, sah," replied Rastus, "be-

cause I ain't got no frock coat."

Overdoing It.

A young Englishman, after he had been in Devil's valley for a couple of months, began to grow thin. Wyoming cooking did not appeal to him. Besides his squeamish appetite there was another thing that the natives held against him-his outlandish custom of taking a bath every morning. One day his landlady was discussing him with a friend.

"I tell ye what, Sal," said the visitor, "he's jest a-wastin' away a-grievin' for some gal back east thar." "Nothin' o' the kind," said the land-

lady, contemptuously. "You mark my words, now-that young feller he's jest a washin' hisself away."-Everybody's Magazine.

GOOD CHANGE Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an Ills, young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach -caused insemnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

NATION'S MEN OF WORTH IN TRIBUTE TO ABRA-HAM LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT MAKES ADDRESS

Qualities and Deeds of the Great President Set Forth by the Chief Executive in Impressive Speech-Immense Concourse Gathered to Witness Exercises in Connection with Laying of Corner Stone of Memorial Hall.

Hodgenville, Ky.-The corner stone of the splendid memorial to be erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was laid by President Roosevelt. The exercises were participated in by many of the nation's leading men. Cardinal Gibbons and ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri being among those who made ad-

From all points, by train and over roads not particularly smooth at this season of the year, the people gathered to the exercises. A building four times the size of the tent provided could not have accommodated the crowd.

The corner stone of the Memorial hall was laid by President Roosevelt. In an impressive address the chief executive eulogized the life and work of the great statesman. He spoke as fol-

"We have met here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans: of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic at the noment when that leadership had become

all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of to-day differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work to-day.

Lincoln's Deep Foresight "Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense

Lessons from Lincoln's Life. "We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the union, and in his abhor-rence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its deification of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave hound of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for president, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was never dim before his vision; but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ase. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eves were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, even facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed for-

Washington and Lincoln.

"As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men. Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by presperity. Each sed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugred strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of to the right of distinterestedness in battling for the good | scheme, but it does take one to keep of others. There have been other men from it.

of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Man of Great Toleration. "Yet, perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the American of to-day and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong, and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. Strong Sense of Justice.

"He hved in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser. as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wicked to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark pas-He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage, and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people, and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln."

It doesn't take a wonderful mind to

Pheasants and Generosity.

hothouse peaches, turkeys, California land; as good shots, too, and as good strawberries, black bear and Florida bags. corn. "But our markets at this season are full of pheasants. We've got pheasants after a shoot to marketmen. you there. For all their extravagance, Thus they get back some of the breedyour millionaires won't lay out the ing expenses. But our American landmoney to preserve birds, eh?"

The New Yorker langhed

"Your markets are all right," said | Webb place in Vermont, and you will the Briton, amid the stalls of venison, find as good coverts as any in Eng-

"Your English landlords sell their owners scorn such petty economy. The pheasants shot on their land are "Oh, won't they?" said he. "Go over all given away to hospitals, to the to Long island, go to the Seward poor, to tenants and to friends."



Skim-milk's the thing for the pigs. See that they get it.

Regularity in feeding should be one of the rules of the farm.

Many a colt has been ruined by slipping on a bare, wet floor.

Variety of feed, with a large proportion of protein, should be fed to the

On the pleasant days it should be so that the pigs can get out into the yard are bare.

We like a variety in diet, so do the

want the eggs. If you hang the bridles in the kitchen over night there will be no trouble

Don't use short cuts across the lawn in winter. The grass growth will be injured next summer if you do.

with frosty bits in the morning.

If trees are properly pruned and formed during the first three or four years after planting, little subsequent pruning is necessary.

There is money in butter making in the winter time. Prices are up, and the cream is easier to handle than during the hot months of the summer.

If red spider gets on the house plants pick off the worst affected leaves. Then lay the plants on their sides and hose or syringe them thoroughly; then take soapy water and a sponge and hand-wash every leaf, and while they are yet wet dust the under sides of the foliage with powdered sulphur.

Because pigs are the farmer's waste savers, the impression prevails with some that they need no care. This is one of the greatest mistakes ever made. Pigs are sensitive to the cold. They need warm, dry quarters, and a clean place to exercise in on bright days if they are going to return a profit to their owner.

Some people have the bad habit of doping medicine for every little ailment. And some farmers have the equally bad habit of doping their horses. It is a good thing to let the veterinarian do the medicine giving if necessary, but such occasions will be few and far between if you provide the right kind of care and feed.

In an experiment to determine the effect of basic lime nitrate and calclum cyanamid on barley and oats by the agricultural school at Berthonval, France, Prof. L. Malpeaux reports that the results obtained with the first were somewhat superior to those obtained in case of nitrate of soda. The second gave results about equal to those obtained with sulphate of am-

Do not let the milk stand in opentopped pails or cans in the barn until the milking is all done. Try this plan: Take a big can to the barn. Use a large piece of cheese cloth until cold. Apply thin. Wash afterthrough which to strain the milk as it ward, and you will have a beautiful is poured into the can, then throw the polish. This blacking keeps the leathdry end of the cloth over the wet part | er soft and is excellent for harness | the establishment of such institutions lying across the mouth of the can un- and buggy tops. til you are ready to pour the next drawing of milk into the can.

The best results are obtained where the cows are fed after milking, for under this method they generally give ing wastes the feed and endangers the down their milk cheerfully, for they know that milking is a prelude to has died from having been highly feeding. A cow is much smarter than fed when being worked, and the same she looks, and more grateful than most persons would believe. So long days. This is especially true of feed, as the cows know they are not going such as clover hay, bluegrass hay and IN DEATH VALLEY MINUS FOOD. to be struck or beaten, they will neither kick nor hook. An experienced milkman will never allow any loud talking or excitement about his barn or stable, for the quieter the cows are kept the greater the quantity of milk clover hay has been fed timothy hay given, and the easier the work is per-

Livestock on the farm not only return to the soil much of the fertility taken in growing the crops, but they provide the most profitable medium of using the stuff raised. In this way everything grown on the farm can be and, besides, a large portion of it retained in the form of manure to be returned to and enrich the land. The the farmer wider scope for regular intelligent work.

it? "We believe the time will come some water. when farmers will not retire in any great numbers to town, but will build cottages on their own farms, fit them with all the comforts possible, keep a good team, devote their time to raising seed corn and other specialties, and will find better society in the country as well as a better school education for the children than is now or ever will be given in the town. In anything which the town can furnish." | names.

The surplus rooster in the flock is a nuisance. Get rid of him.

Bury the old rubbish such as old broken glass, tin cans, etc.

Feed a grain ration with the silage. if you would get best results. If the hens are to lay they must

have the feed and care which will encourage egg production. Women succeed as a rule with poultry because they are careful, and more

watchful as to details, than are men. Oats make a good part of a grain ration. Good plan to let them have it right in the sheaf and to scratch it out for themselves.

It is the poultryman who knows how to keep his chickens well, rather than the one who is wise as to how to treat reporting of tuberculosis cases is one sick chickens, who makes good.

Don't temporize with the sick chicken. Remove at once from the flock, and if the ailment does not yield at once to simple remedies chop off the head and bury.

Don't let spring come before you have been through the orchard and picked off from the trees all the insect nests and cocoons on limbs or bark. Easy to find them now that the trees

Post up, take stock and lay plans for the coming year. The successful hens. Look after the matter if you farmer not only knows what he has on the farm, but how the last year turned out and what he is going to do the next year.

> You can pretty nearly guess when it is time for the dinner horn to blow. The livestock and the poultry are just as good guessers as to when feeding time has arrived. Don't disappoint | ment started in New York city in |ly satisfactory if proper attention was them. Be regular.

> You should look over the harness from time to time and mend up and strengthen all the weak and broken trict of Columbia. The State of Ver- you will be pleasantly surprised at the places. It will not only prove a money saver in making your harness last in 1902, and in Washington it had nearly twice as long as it otherwise been a law that tuberculosis be reportwould, but it will make it safe.

Don't burn the cornstalks which are left after the stock have been through and stripped them. Rather run a sharp disk over them when the ground is frozen and plow them under. In this way you will supply much humus to the soil besides putting in a very considerable amount of potash.

White soap can be made by using the following formula: Use four pounds of clean fat, a pound of potash, four ounces of borax and two ounces of dry ammonia. Dissolve the potash in three quarts of hot water, then add to it the borax and ammonia. Warm the fat and add it to the hot mixture. Let the whole boil five minutes; set in a cool place and stir for a half-hour; then pour in a box to

Next to poultry manure, the droppings of sheep is the richest fertilizer produced on the farm. It ferments easily, and is classed as a quick-acting manure, and when allowed to accumulate in the pens where it is tramped hard by the animals, it loses little fertilizing value. When placed in piles or composts, as in the case of horse manure, it is benefited by mixing with cow manure. It is especially valuable for use on vegetables, when a quickacting fertilizer is desired. A sheep produces about four pounds of manure

Make your own harness blacking. Here is the formula for the famous English brand: Three ounces of tur-'are dissolved together over a slow fire. Then add one ounce of ivory black and one dram of indigo well pulverized and mix together. When the wax and turpentine are dissolved, add the ivory black and indigo and stir

The horse that is kept working during the winter should be well fed. But the idle horse should have his ration changed both because over-feedhealth of the horse. Many a horse feed given when he was idle a few oats. A hard working horse that has been well fed should, on being given a rest for several days, have his ration changed. In such cases corn is better than oats as grain feed, and if should be substituted.

Feed plenty of roughage and only enough grain to obtain the results you are after. Prof. J. H. Grisdale of the Ottawa, Canada, experiment station, after tests, declares that if an animal is half full and he does not get sufficient to keep his digestive organs well made to yield a marketable product filled and in good healthy condition, he will not do well, and therefore the first requisite of successful feeding is the filling of the animals, right up to system gives a maximum amount of the top notch. It is not necessary to gain with a minimum amount of actual give them an expensive filler. One waste, or matter removed from the of the most successful experiments I soil. It insures chances for permanever saw conducted was where cut into the hands of a receiver January ent and continued success, and gives wheat straw made up the roughage part of the ration. We must, however, make the roughage as palatable barely sufficient to cover back rent. as we can. The methods of making Rumor places the loss of the compa-Here is the prediction of one agri- it palatable are various. One of the ny's clients anywhere from \$1,250,000 culturalist who is a close observer of simplest means is to mix a certain the trend of things in farming com- amount of ensilage or roots. Another munities. What do you think about way is to add a little bit of meal and

The Secretaries of State. Mr. Knox will be our fourth mono-

syllabic secretary of state since 1897. He succeeds Root, who succeeded Hay, who succeeded Day. The earlier monosyllabic secretaries of state were Smith, Clay, Cass, Black, Fish and Blaine. Only one secretary of stateother words, we believe that we shall | relinghuysen-had a four-syllable develop a distinctively rural society name. There are seven three-syllable that will be better in every way than names in the list and 21 two-syllable

ARE FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

State Legislatures Taking Action to Lessen the Malady.

Only five States in the United States, including the District of Columbia, have laws directly compeltuberculosis, and of these, but two and the District of Columbia, make very much of an effort to enforce the bidding spitting in public places, and of the tender and expresses to reach in none of these States is the law strictly enforced. Realizing the dangers from promiscuous spltting, and inability to locate tuberculosis cases without a registration law, bills are being introduced in over a dozen different legislatures to remedy these defects.

According to a report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tubercu'osis, the of the fist requisites in the stamping out of the disease. Until the health authorities know where those afflicted with tuberculosis reside they are powerless to remove the dangers caused by these infected persons. It water surface. is now established that tuberculosis must be classed with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other infectious disease. This being the case, the report declares it is just as necessary for the public health that it be registered. The most decided step in the regis-

tration of tuberculosis was taken in 1904 by the State of Maryland, where a law passed compelling the reporting of this disease, and inflicting a heavy fine for non-compliance. This law requires that the State Board of Health pay \$1.00 to every physician reporting a case of tuberculosis, and also that it furnish him with literature culosis. In 1908 laws modeled somewhat after the Maryland law were mont had passed a registration law improved appearance of your work. ed in the first and second class cities as early as 1899. These laws had, however, never been of much service, and few new cases were secured through them. Besides these States, which have direct and special laws compelling the reporting of tuberculosis, there are six which require reporting tography. of tuberculosis as one of the infectious diseases. They are California, Indiana. Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Utah. For the most part, these laws are of little value.

The following States and Territories have regulations of the Health | Departments requiring that Tuberculosis be reported: Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands. Rhode Island and Tennessee. These regulations seldom secure the desired results. The other States of the Union have no laws or regulation on the subject.

Other legislation affecting tuberculosis is, in the main, that concerning spitting and with regard to State sanatoria and dispensaries. There are nine States and Territories which have laws forbidding spitting. They are Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico. Philippine Islands, Tennessee and Virginia. Twelve states and the District of Columbia now maintain sanatoria or hospitals for indigent tuberculosis patients. They are Massachusetts. New York, lowe, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, Massouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Besides these, in Indiana, Ohio. New Hampshire and Virginia, sites have been pentine and two ounces of white wax purchased for similar institutions. and in Massachusetts work has been commenced on three state hospitals proached by other brands. for advanced cases in a lition to the State Sanatorium at Rutland. In Alabama and Georgia, laws have been passed authorizing and providing for the erection of State sanatoria. In Connecticut and West Virginia, commissions are preparing to recommend at the ensuing legislatures.

In Washington, Oregon. California, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Flinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Maine and West Virginia, active campaigns will be carried on this winter in the various legislatures to secure action affecting the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

Prospectors Rescued By Relief Expcdition Just in Time.

San Francisco.-The Melrose party of seven persons which left Nevada recently and became lost in Death Valley region, has been rescued by searchers, who found the lost prospectors huddled together in a cave in the Panamint mountains, where they had taken their shelter from heavy showers. For three days the men of the party had been without food.

Two and Haif Million Loss. London.-Upon the petition of the creditors the court issued an order for the compulsory winding up of the affairs of the London and Paris exchange, one of the biggest outside brokerage firms in England, that went 25. The receiver has intimated that the amount of cash at his disposal is to \$2,500,000. These losses are chiefly in small amounts.

Regulate Wool Charges. Lincoln, Neb.-Senator Thompson of Cumming county introduced into the senate a bill to provide that until the railroad commission takes some action, the railroads shall not charge more than 80 per cent of the present rate for shipments of raw wool.

Change in Kinkaid Bill. Washington.-The committee on public lands ordered a favorable report on Representative Kinkaid's bill providing for the reduction on the improvement charges from \$1.25 to 40 cents per acre.

Expresses in England.

The Great Western railway, England, is famous for its express trains. During the season of American travel there are three expresses which run daily from London to Exeter, a distance of 173 2-3 miles, without a stop, ling the reporting and registration of in three hours, at an average speed of just 58 miles an hour. A fourth express makes the same run at an average speed of 56 1-3 miles an hour. It law. Only eight States have laws for- is not unusual for the total load back

400 tons.

Powerful English Dredge. An unusually powerful dredge is being built for the docks and harbor board of Mersey. It has an over-all length of 487 feet, a beam of 69 feet and a depth of 30 feet 7 inches, and its hoppers will carry 10,000 tons of sand. The two suction pipes are 42 inches in diameter and 90 feet long. and each is connected to a pair of centrifugal pumps, each driven by a triple expansion engine. The suction pipes can dredge down to 70 feet below the

Largest Friction Saws.

The largest friction saws in the world are used in one of Chicago's huge construction plants, says Popular Mechanics. They cut through a teninch steel I-beam in 14 seconds. These saws or disks are so made that they generate enough heat at the point of contact literally to melt their way through the metal being cut. The cutting edge of the disks is roughened by simply hacking with a fishtail chisel.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they and preventive supplies for the use are laundered, this being done in a of his patients. This measure was in- manner to enhance their textile beaufluenced by the success of a move- ty. Home laundering would be equal-1897. to compel the reporting of tuber- given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening passed in New York State and the Dis- the goods. Try Defiance Starch and

> Some people spend so much time in counting the mileposts they miss all the scenery.

Unknown to Science. The eight-year-old son of a scientist showed a sudden interest in pho-

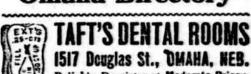
"Dad," he said, "they photograph comets and meteors and flying birds and lightning flashes and all sorts of moving things without any trouble, don't they?"

"Yes, my scn." "Then how is it they can't photograph a boy without putting his head in an iron frame?"

The Secret of Poverty. Dr. Woods Hutchinson of York unlocked the secret of general poverty in an address at the American Museum of Natural History in New York early this month, when he said: "What is killing the people of this city may be stated as overwork, underfeeding and overcrowding; and two of these may be included under the one word 'underpaid.' The message of the church and of medicine to-day to the community is not 'Give to the poor,' but 'Don't take so much away from them.'-The Public.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery-Deflance Starch-all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never ap-

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of Rupture, and if a person has doubts, just put the money is a bank and pay when satisfied. No other doctor will do this. When taking my treatment patients must come to my office. References: U. S. Nat'l Bank, Omaha. Write or call,

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