

It is better to collect your thoughts than to borrow other people's.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.
Succesfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Ead Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some men are so easy-going that after awhile they cease to go at all.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

The Rev. Ekai Kawaguchi.
The Rev. Ekai Kawaguchi, whose narrative of personal adventure in Tibet, "The Latest News from Lhasa," will be one of the more important articles in the January Century, is a priest of the Zen sect of Buddhists, now thirty-eight years of age. He was born in Sakai, near Osaka, studied at the Temple of the Five Hundred Kakan in Tokio, and prosecuted his Sanskrit studies under the Rev. Bunyu Nanjo of the Imperial University. He entered the priesthood at the age of twenty-five and was attached to the Okaku Temple at Uji. After seven years in holy orders he started on his journey to Tibet, his sole object, as he explains in his narrative, to complete his studies of Buddhism. He declares also his intention of re-visiting Nepal during 1904, to secure more collections of Buddhist scriptures in Sanskrit and also the Tibetan edition of the Tripitaka.

The man who would retain his friends should not fail to remember that there are a great many things he should forget.

\$36.00 per M. Lewis' "Single Binder," straight 5c cigar, costs more than other brands, but this price gives the dealer a fair profit—and the smoker a better cigar. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

It takes a lot of cold cash to melt a marble heart.

When you attempt to strike a match in the dark the head is always on the other end.

Superior quality and extra quantity must win. This is why Defiance Starch is taking the place of all others.

A Remarkable Family Likeness.

A curious example of family likeness has been noticed at Amsterdam, where an interpreter persisted in recognizing an English guest who arrived at a certain hotel. It seemed, however, impossible that the Englishman could be known to the native. The latter shortly afterward accompanied the visitor to the state museum, where Pineman's picture of the battle of Waterloo is shown and there he perceived the cause of his mistake. General Lord Uxbridge, who is represented in the painting, was exactly like the English gentleman who finally proved to be his lordship's grandson.

State Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., of S. Omaha, Neb., is one of the most successful farm insurance companies in the West. Organized 1895, has \$20,000,000 insurance in force. Issues a perpetual policy that does not expire just before a fire. Annual meeting Jan. 12, 1904. We want live Agts. B. R. STOUFFER, Sec'y. T. B. HOLMAN, Pres.

Mary Johnston's Pirates in England!
Among all the novelists who have written of pirate ships and their bloodthirsty commanders, it remains for a young American novelist, Miss Mary Johnston, to be singled out by the London Sphere, in its latest issue, for mention in connection with a double-page pirate picture. "Among recent novelists," says the Sphere, "Miss Mary Johnston has drawn some very vivid pictures of life on a pirate vessel," and forthwith reproduces an extra from "To Have and to Hold," which, by the way, was published in England by the title "By Order of the Company."

To Cure a Cold in One day.
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.** All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It's the worker who succeeds in life—not the fellow who is worked.

Yes, Alonzo, by all means marry a girl who can swim; she will realize the importance of keeping her mouth shut.

Perfectly simple and simply perfect is dyeing with **PUTNAM FADLESS DYES.**

The people who are always looking for bargains seldom get rich as quickly as those who offer them.

Take care of your enemies, and your friends will take care of themselves.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?
If so, use **Red Cross Bleach.** It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

The claims to wisdom of owls and a multitude of men rest upon their looks and nothing more.

To the housewife who has not yet become acquainted with the new things of everyday use in the market, and who is reasonably satisfied with the old, we would suggest that a trial of **Defiance Cold Water Starch** be made at once. Not alone because it is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be superior to any other brand, but because each 10c package contains 16 oz., while all the other kinds contain but 12 ozs. It is safe to say that the lady who once uses **Defiance Starch** will use no other. Quality and quantity must win.

A Sign of Old London.

One of the signs pictured in Julian King Colford's "The Signs of Old London" in the January St. Nicholas has peculiar interest for all Americans. What is called "The Crown and Three Sugar Loaves" was the sign of the historic house which exported to America the celebrated chests of tea that went into Boston Harbor in December, 1773, the first over act of rebellion in the Revolution. While the contest gave America her independence and set aside the rule of George III., it did not overthrow the business of the oldest tea house in Great Britain. The business is carried on today in the same old place as in Revolutionary times. Its sign—the sign of "The Crown and Three Sugar Loaves"—has survived the tress of age and storm and fire. The Great Fire of London swept within half a block of the shop, but the old sign itself reigns today.

WORLD'S GREATEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE OPENED FOR TRAFFIC IN THE EASTERN METROPOLIS

Writing in the New York World of the great Williamsburg bridge, opened for traffic in that city last week, James Creelman says:

The greatest bridge in the world, containing 40,000 tons of steel, costing \$11,000,000, and connecting the swarming tenement districts of Manhattan with Williamsburg and the cheap home lands of Long Island, was opened after Mayor Low and the principal officers of his administration had walked its entire length of 7,264 feet. A few speeches, bristling with statistics, a club reception, an hour of artillery firing, a march of societies across the giant structure, and a really magnificent display of fireworks at night, with a parade of tugboats down the East River, fitly celebrated the end of seven years of unbroken work and the inauguration of a bridge with a capacity, when it is in full operation, of 128,000 passengers an hour.

There were bands of music, streams of bayonets, prancing cavalry and batteries of cannon to both sides of the river, but the march across was in deep silence. Mayor Low and the officials of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond walked from the Manhattan side. Borough President Swanson and the officials of Brooklyn

duced to figures, its superiority becomes even more strikingly manifest. Fifty millions more of passengers, the engineers estimate, will be carried by the transit lines on the new bridge than on the old. Against the hundred million who annually cross the older bridge, one hundred and fifty million will cross the new. The river span of the new bridge is only five feet longer than that of the old, but the figure for the former being 1,500, but the approaches make up the difference in the length of the newer structure, those of the former measuring 1,800 feet each, while the Manhattan approach to the old bridge is only 1,562 and the Brooklyn only 971.

The towers of the Williamsburg bridge, built of steel, rise 333 feet above high water mark, 50 feet higher than the stone towers of the Brooklyn bridge, while this height will be increased by 20 feet when the ornamental caps are placed on the new structure. The height of the new bridge above the river in the exact center is 135 feet, the same height as the older bridge. The new bridges now in construction will keep the same level.

The great cables which hold the steel framework measure 18 inches in diameter. The four cables contain 41,588 wires, and the supporting strength of each of these cables is 22,280 tons, as contrasted with 12,000 for the older bridge while the figures for the weight of the two structures between towers are 7,771 and 6,520 tons, respectively.

The Williamsburg bridge was begun in October, 1896, the first work being done on the foundations of the New York towers. It was more than five years later, on April 9, 1901, when, amid the salutes of the craft on the water front, the two cables were hoisted from the river bed and the actual construction of the span began. On Nov. 11, 1902, a fire destroyed the wooden staging, breaking out on the Manhattan tower, 350 feet from the East river, burned along the cables and furnished one of the most spectacular conflagrations in the history of the city. Little serious damage was done to the main structure, however, and the work was hurried forward, although there were many delays incident to the fire.

The cost of the new bridge will reach about \$11,000,000. At the present time only the south roadway is completed. Within a few days the north roadway will be opened to pedestrians, and will serve for them until one of the footways is completed. No arrangement has yet been made for the letting of the car tracks on the new bridge and the elevated structure ends with the bridge at both ends. Delancey street, at the Manhattan terminus, is to be widened, and the work is to begin soon. This street will be widened by razing tenement houses along the southerly side. Already hundreds of buildings have been destroyed further east along the course of the bridge and the old region of Poverty Hollow is entirely destroyed.

New Chief of Division.
George Winfield Scott, class of '96 of Stanford university, has been appointed chief of the newly created division of law of the library of Congress at Washington. The position is an administrative one and the salary has been fixed at \$3,000 a year. He will go to Europe in the interest of

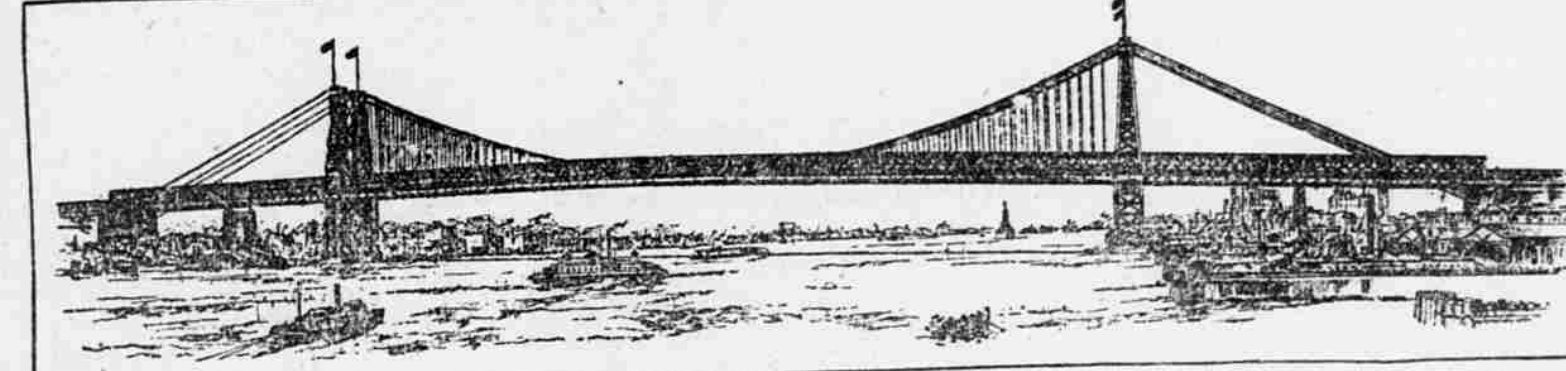
federate army and that he feels only those soldiers of the Confederate army who wore the gray are entitled to the badge of honor which this bronze cross is.

ARTICLES USED BY SENATORS.

All Sorts and Descriptions Were Dispensed Last Year.

Charles G. Bennett, secretary of the United States senate, has sent to that body his annual report detailing the expenditures of last year. In some cases the items are more characteristic of a woman's boudoir than of supplies for staid and dignified senators. The stationery room, where articles are put on sale at cost to senators, in the year sold manicure sets, wrist bags at prices up to \$30 and similar articles appreciated by women. Card cases, leather cases for railroad passes and such articles found a large sale. The medicine chest in the office of the sergeant at arms dispensed 30,000 grains of quinine pills, a dozen packages of court plaster, large quantities of pepsin and soda, mint tablets and horehound drops to a total of twenty pounds. Toilet articles were dispensed by the government to a large amount in such lines as bay rum,

NEW WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, CONNECTING MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.



and Queens walked from the Williamsburg side. They met in the middle of the bridge, raised their hats to one another and then trudged together to Williamsburg, where the speeches were uttered to a great multitude in the new plaza at the entrance to the bridge.

It was a melancholy but suggestive experience, that walk across to Williamsburg. A raw wind whipped the vast reaches of painted steel beams, and reddened the noses of the mayor and the official multitude which shuffled along the roadway. Coat collars were turned up, shiny high hats were difficult to keep on, and an irrevocable rable of photographers raced about, joining their cameras, flapping their hands, shouting and jostling the half-frozen officials. There was a faint scent of whisky, too, fully justified by the weather.

But the bridge itself—how mighty it was and how solid under the feet! How small it made a man feel to tread that complicated immensity of steel, suspended from the two steel towers by four cables, containing 17,432 miles of steel wire. And as the mayor walked on at the head of the shivering, mirthless procession, with his white flag carried before him, he may well have pondered the opening words of his speech:

"No such achievement as this bridge is ever the work of a single man."

A TRIUMPH OF ENGINEERING.

Williamsburg Bridge a Noble Monument to American Skill.

That the Brooklyn bridge, after nearly a generation of use, has endured as a highwater mark in the bridge line, at least in the greater city, is no mean tribute to the skill and the daring of the engineers who planned it. That the new bridge now surpasses in all important dimensions, and foot by foot, cable for cable, outclasses the old signally, is perhaps the greatest single description that can be given of its magnitude as the greatest suspension bridge in the world surpassed in length of span only by the Fifth bridge.

The Brooklyn bridge in length falls

powders, cologne, dandruff cures, smelling salts and complexion restoratives. It also appears that the senate used four tons of hay in the fiscal year just ended.

TOO STRENUOUS FOR RUSSIANS.

Senator Beveridge Wore Out Relays of Interpreters.

When Senator Beveridge of Indiana was collecting material for his book, "The Russian Advance," he engaged an interpreter and started with American hustle. At the end of the first day the Russian was limp, and at the close of the second day he was in a state of collapse. When the third night came the Russian begged for a day's rest. He disappeared permanently, but sent back word that no one could work for a man who did a year's work in one day. After that Mr. Beveridge resigned himself to a relay system of interpreters, but he says the Russians have no real staying powers.

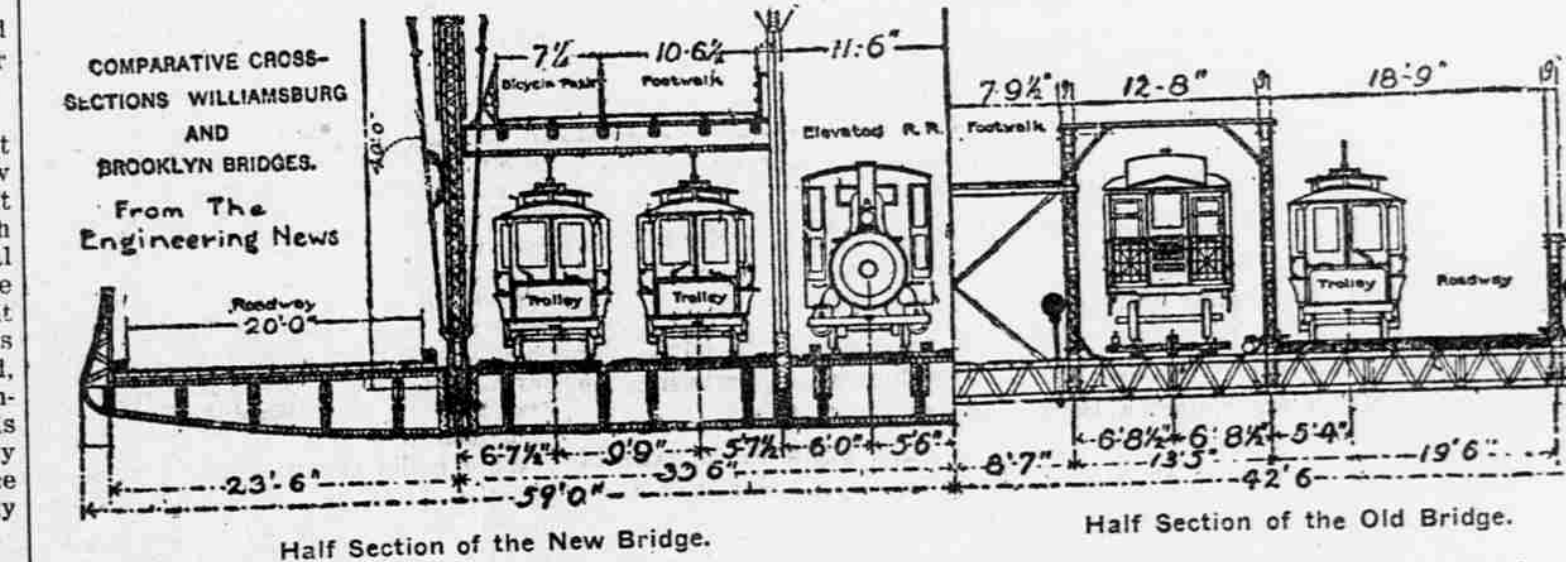
"Mel" Hanna's Winter Home.

"Mel" Hanna, brother of the Ohio senator, has a winter home near Thomasville, Ga. Mr. Hanna has an estate of 3,500 acres, and it was there that President McKinley spent some of the pleasantest days of his life, for there is not a more ideally beautiful winter home in America, nor one better supplied with the things that go to make existence a delight. Its owner is hospitable and loves to take his northern friends down south to enjoy the sport of killing deer, wild turkeys, quail and other game, which they can do on his own broad acres. Many years of residence in the south has not caused Mr. Hanna to change his republican allegiance, but he says, "upon local political questions he found it agreeable and expedient to act with the dominant race."

Senator Tillman's Counterfeit Bill.

As the story is told in the South, Senator Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina received a counterfeit \$100 bill in part payment for his lecture on the race question which he delivered in Savannah, Ga. He deposited it with the financial clerk of the Senate in Washington and soon after was in-

CROSS SECTIONS OF OLD AND NEW BRIDGES COMPARED.



just short of 6,000 feet, being 5,989 feet long. The new bridge, more than 1,200 feet longer, has a total extent of more than 7,200 feet. The old bridge, built before the age of trolleys, has two roadways, now shared by vehicles and surface cars alike. The new bridge carries on its double decks two roadways, each twenty-five feet wide and each unobstructed by trolleys. Two double track trolley roadways, two promenades, to the one of the old bridge, each ten and a half feet wide; two cycle paths, each seven feet wide, and a central space for a double track or elevated cars, give the new structure a total width of 118 feet, as contrasted with an 85-foot width in the older structure.

When the increased efficiency of the new bridge in carrying traffic is re-

formed by letter that it had been sent to the treasury department and had been pronounced a counterfeit and punched full of holes. A Savannah bank, from which the bill had been drawn, made the loss good to the senator.

"Sports" Fear Publicity.

At the opening of an athletic club in McKeesport, Pa., the other night the chief attractions were some prize fights by pugilists of local and neighborhood fame. It has been learned that among the spectators were several clergymen disguised as country sportsmen. Leading professional and business men enjoyed the show, but now there is consternation for fear the preachers may attack the promoters from their pulpits.

Government Refuses Honor.

The youthful Governor D. C. Heyward of South Carolina recently addressed a meeting of ex-Confederate veterans to such acceptance that one of them enthusiastically proposed that the Confederate Cross of Honor be conferred upon him. The resolution was passed, but the governor has reminded its mover that he was too young at the time to serve in the Con-

HUMOR OF THE DAY

What Would Be Left.
A school inspector was examining a class in a country school. As an arithmetic test he put the following question to one of the classes:

"If I had a mince pie and should give two-fifths to John, two-fifths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take one-half of the pie for myself, what would there be left?"

There was a profound study among the boys, but finally one lad held up his hand.

"Well, my boy, speak up loud, so that all may hear," said the inspector.

"The plate," shouted the hopeful young fellow.—Pearson's Weekly.

Love Is Blind.



Sal—What's that? I can't get no man? Why, Hi Morton jest begged me 'r marry him when he was over last week.

Si—Hump! I allus did hear as how beggars was poor choosers.—New York Sun.

His Faux Pas.

They were uttering the tender nonsense that succeeds the great question.

"And," said the girl, bravely, "if poverty comes, we will face it together."

"Ah, dearest," he replied, "the mere sight of your face would scare the wolf away."

And ever since he has wondered why she returned the ring.

A Field for Investigation.

"Yes, our oldest son is of a very inquiring disposition. He delights in investigating things and is always digging and prying in places where there's a chance of upturning something surprising."

"I haven't noticed it."

"Haven't you? Well, you just watch him at the table and you'll see that he always calls for mince pie."

Her Friendly Service.

Nell—You and Jack Sterling seem to be quite chummy these days.

Belle—Yes; Jack's a good fellow. He's going to marry May Simpson in a month or so.

Nell—I knew they were engaged, but I thought she was growing cold.

Belle—Oh, she's warming up now! I've been giving her the impression lately that I wanted him.

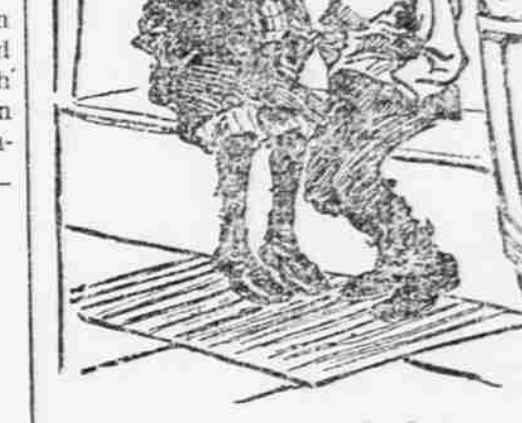
Somewhat Different.

Wilder—Poor outlook, Brokeum. The doctor says you'll never live to see 50.

Brokeum—Oh, I knew that long ago. Wilder—Why, don't you expect to reach two score and ten?

Brokeum—Oh, I thought he meant I'd never live to see 50.

Responsibility Defined.



"What's the meanin' of responsibility, Jimmy?"

"Oh, well, suppose as yer had two 'sponder buttons on yer pants, an' one cum on, w'y all the responsibility 'ud be on the other!"

A Mean Character.

Growth—He's about the meanest white man I ever met.

Howell—At any rate, he's successful. He has taken advantage of his opportunities.

Growth—His opportunities were small, no doubt; another proof of his meanness.

Reversed.

"The average man out of work always declares he would have been all right if he had only had a good show in the last place."

The Doctor's Orders.

Dedelia—Phat are yez doin' takin' the lock off the cupboard dure, Pat? Are yez crazy?

Pat—No, darlint; th' docthor told me to-day that I must quit boltin' me food—and I'm going to obey instructions!

Every housewife gloats over finely starched linen and white goods. Conceit is justifiable after using Defiance Starch. It gives a stiff, glossy whiteness to the clothes and does not rot them. It is absolutely pure. It is the most economical because it goes farthest, does more and costs less than others. To be had of all grocers at 16 oz. for 10c.

THE DEFIANCE STARCH CO., OMAHA, NEB.

U.M.C.
Millions of U. M. C. Shot Shells are sold each year. They are made in the largest cartridge factory in the world.
The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Your dealer sells them. Catalog sent upon request.

Ripans Tablets are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat, and every ill arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tablets. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. All druggists sell them.

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