

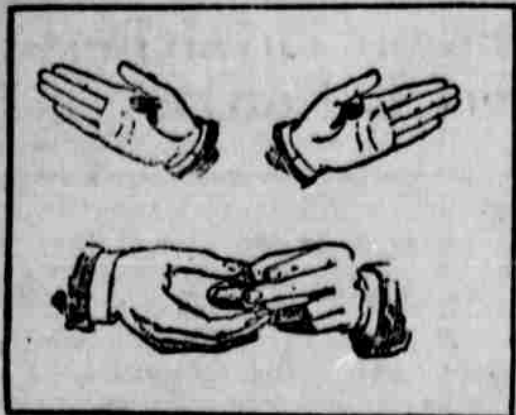


### THE TWO CORKS PUZZLE.

It Seems Simple But It Is Hard to Do.

Take two corks and hold them as shown, viz., each laid transversely across the fork of the thumb. Now with the thumb and second finger of the right hand (one on each end) take hold of the cork in the left hand, and, at the same time, with the thumb and second finger of the left hand take hold of the cork in the right hand and draw them apart.

The above sounds simple enough, but the novice will find that the corks are brought crosswise, as shown in the lower section of our illustration.



How the Corks Are Held.

The puzzle is to avoid this and enable them to part freely.

Solution: The secret lies in the position of the hands as they are brought together. The uninitiated brings them together with the palms of both turned toward the body, with the consequence we have described. To solve the puzzle, turn the palm of the right hand inward, and that of the left hand outward, in the act of seizing the corks. They will then, says the Montreal Herald, not get in each other's way, but may be separated without the least difficulty.

### STEVENSON'S AUTOGRAPH.

How the Author Rewarded Thoughtfulness of a Collector.

Robert Louis Stevenson, whose Treasure Island, Master of Ballantrae and other stories are dear to every boy's heart, had a great dislike for seeing his name misspelled, in such forms as Stephenson, etc.

Following is the letter he wrote to one of the numerous persons who asked the favor of his autograph:

"Vallima, Uphola, Samoa. You have sent me a slip to write on; you have sent me an addressed envelope; you have sent it to me stamped; many have done as much before. You have spelled my name right, and some have done that. In one point you stand alone—you have sent me the stamps for my post office, not the stamps for yours. What is asked with so much consideration I take a pleasure to grant. Here, since you value it, and have been at the pains to earn it by such unusual attentions—here is the signature of

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, For the one civil autograph collector, C—R—"

Don't you suspect that "C. R." must have been a stamp enthusiast as well as an autograph collector? For it would occur to few others than philatelists to inclose Samoan stamps for a reply from Vallima.

### Not After That.

Little Forest had just started to school, says the Chicago Tribune. His father was accosted on his way home one evening by a neighbor, who said: "So your little boy is a great fighter at school?" On arriving home the father summoned the boy at once. "Forest, is it so that you fight with the boys at school?" Oh, well, I fight everything up to the fourth grade!

### Umbrella Without Handle.

The umbrella of a Vienna architect is a covering of silk or other material supported on the shoulders by means of two thin rods and a band across the chest. When not in use it folds into a very small space. The hands are left free, and the device is especially recommended for persons who sometimes work in rain, like architects, engineers and artists.

### A Great Favorite.

The German ambassador, Speck von Sternberg, has won the hearts of the Roosevelt boys by teaching them horseback riding and jumping. The baron was a private in the Franco-German war.

### To Improve Canned Fruits.

A chemist advises that canned fruits be opened an hour or two before being eaten. The oxygen of the air is then restored and the taste is improved.

### Real Philosopher's Stone.

Franklin: If you know how to spend less than you get you have the philosopher's stone.

### THE HEIGHT OF THE TREE.

You Can Tell It Without the Aid of an Instrument.

To know how one may without instruments—and with approximate accuracy—obtain the height of trees, buildings, and similar lofty objects which are inaccessible to measurement "by hand," is a bit of simple knowledge that may sometimes be of great value—and is always sure to be amusing and instructive.

For the purpose of illustration take any tall tree that stands upon fairly level ground.

Make a rough guess at the height of the tree, and mark a point that distance away, and on as near a level with the foot of the tree as possible. Accuracy depends largely upon this.

At the point selected set firmly upright a rod of known height—for convenience call it seven feet above the ground. The operator must now obtain, if he does not already know it, the height of his eyes above the ground. For a man of five feet ten and a half inches, let us say, this measurement is likely to be five feet six inches—that is, four and a half inches less than the height. But, says Youth's Companion, if a tape is conveniently at hand, it is better to make an individual and accurate measurement.

Now let the "surveyor" lie flat on his back with his heels close against the bottom of the pole. By "sighting" over the top of it, he must bring the top of the tree in direct line.

In order to do this, it may be necessary to make one or two experiments

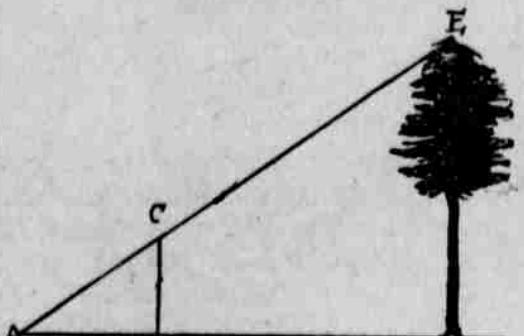


Diagram of the Method.

by setting the pole forward or backward.

Care must be taken, however, not to force the alignment by any stretching or "scrouching" in order to bring the eye into the desired plane.

When the proper point is found, as indicated in the figure, the surveyor will see that he has furnished himself with the two similar triangles ABC and ADE. The length of the side AB is known to be in this case five feet and six inches; the side BC is seven feet; the side AD is quickly measured, and found to be, let us say, 60 feet.

The geometry student will turn naturally to the proposition about similar triangles and their homologous sides when he reaches this point. But for the general convenience, the simple arithmetical process is given. Write out the proportion—or carry it in your head if you can—AB is to AC as BC is to DE. Putting this in figures: Five and a half is to 60 as seven is to unknown quantity—the height of the tree. Multiply AD (60) by BC (7) and divide the result by AB (5½), and the result is approximately 76 feet four inches, the desired measure of the tree.

With this formula firmly in mind the surveyor may secure the same result by a simpler method on the same principle. Drive the pole into the ground until the top is just at the level of the eyes; then lie down and "sight" as before. Since the lines AB and CB thus secured are equal, the lines AD and DE will also be equal, and it is only necessary to measure the line AD in order to obtain the height of the tree. If the surveyor knows the length of his step, he can pace the distance, and thus measure the tall tree pretty accurately without the use of foot-rule, tape or anything of the kind.

### The Ant.

Dr. Flagg tells an interesting story of some ants he observed: "A pie was placed on a shelf in a cupboard, with a wide ring of molasses encircling it, and, waiting the pie for breakfast, they set out to get it. They first marched about the ring, leaving an ant here and there at places which were seen to be less wide than the rest of the ring. Then they carefully selected the narrowest place; and, going to an old nail hole in the wall, they formed an endless stream of porters, each bringing a grain of plaster. They built a causeway through the molasses of these bits of lime, and in three hours from the time of discovery, they were eating the pie.

### Self-Made Men.

Everybody likes and respects self-made men. It is a great deal better to be made in that way than not to be made at all.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Proof of Heart-Freedom.

When you see a girl sit down to dinner and tackle a juicy steak smothered in onions it's a sign she isn't worrying over love affairs.

## COMMERCIAL CLUBS

CAN BE MADE IMPORTANT FACTORS IN TOWN BUILDING.

### BEST FIELD FOR THEIR WORK

Their Efforts Should Be Put Forth to Keep the Dollars in the Home Town—Protecting Business Interests.

During the past few years there has been more than ordinary activity in the organization of so-called commercial clubs, business men's leagues and similar associations in the agricultural sections of the country. Some had mushroom growth, and like some flowers, bloomed and blossomed, withered and decayed in an hour. Others struggled along indifferently and succeeded in spending much of the people's money without assisting the town to greatness, while a very few succeeded in doing things that were of benefit to the community.

There is little use in trying to make a suit of clothes for a man out of a pattern of cloth that has only sufficient goods for a child's suit. There is little use in trying to build up a great town in a locality where there is not the material to sustain it, and where there are only resources for the support of a hamlet. Towns of importance exist only where there are certain natural advantages, resources that can be utilized in manufacturing, territory sufficiently large to command extensive trade, or some other favorable condition. In the west manufacturing must be by the economy of things be confined to such lines as can be advantageously produced. In manufacturing there are many factors. There must be considered the cost of fuel, the raw material, the labor and highly important are the transportation facilities.

One of the noticeable things about commercial clubs is the optimistic tendencies of their members. Business men of a strictly agricultural town will form an association. Perhaps the leaders are interested in the real estate business. They want the town to boom. Some of them may have a few acres of land worthless unless for a "factory" site. Meetings are held, plans are made for the bringing in of some manufacturing plant that perhaps may give employment to half a dozen or a dozen hands. Correspondence is started with a view of getting some outsider interested. The right man, apparently, makes his appearance. He wants a bonus of a few thousand dollars. His proposition is seriously considered. The subscription paper is passed around, the amount secured, and the real estate man sells his "factory" site at a good price. The factory is started. It runs about a year and there is a vacant factory building for rent, or for sale. How many towns in the southwest have had this experience?

Even had the enterprise been a success, it remains that there is a field more productive of good for the town than the "club" overlooked. Say that a factory be started in a small town. It may give employment to a dozen men. The pay roll amounts to \$30 a day. The output of the concern may reach a total of from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year. "Every little helps," and all other things in harmony, this adds to the importance of the place. But let us do a little "estimating." Suppose that there is about the town a territory of 150 square miles. Suppose that each square mile represents four families—farmers' families. This would make 600 families who should do their trading in the town. The reports of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of labor and commerce, assures us that the average expenditure of the farmer each year for all the supplies he requires in the way of agricultural machinery, carriages,

wagons, clothing, and food, is \$627. Careful estimates of the amount of the farmers' trade that goes to the mail-order house and in other ways diverted from his home town, shows that it is more than 25 per cent. of all he spends. Thus we find that from the territory of the town there is annually diverted in trade the nice sum of more than \$79,000. This amount goes from the town, ceases to be a factor in its upbuilding. It means that every day the town loses about \$132 in trade.

Now would it not be much better if the commercial club took up the matter of devising means of protecting the business interests of the enterprises in the mercantile lines already established, than to bring in a new enterprise of uncertain success?

It is evident that there is a wide field for commercial club effort in the keeping in the town the dollars that are earned and devising means of protecting trade.

### UNITY OF INTERESTS.

Relationship of Residents of Rural Communities to the Home Town.

"Live and let live," is a policy that has come down through the ages and is an expression of the Golden Rule only in different words. There is in-born in man a desire for self-preservation. It is a law of life, and to this desire can be attributed that which is considered selfishness within us. Savage man has little regard for the rights and properties of others. He lacks the sense of equity and justice and is guided solely by the brutal instincts. Intelligent man realizes that all his fellow creatures are entitled to the same rights he would enjoy himself. Therefore where the Christian spirit is found, there can be looked for such equity as gives all an equal chance to gain a livelihood and to enjoy the products of their labor.

There should be the greatest harmony among the citizens of every community. The interest of all the classes comprising a city, or a district should be considered identical. It has been noted that the most prosperous towns have been built up by harmonious and united effort of all the people composing it. In these days when there are evils to combat, when oppressive trusts exist that are factors in unequal distribution of wealth, it is all important that the masses in each and every community unite and work in harmony for the protection and betterment of local conditions. It is to be regretted that in many agricultural communities there is a lack of harmony between what is called the business interests and the producers of crops. Different reasons may be advanced for this condition, but the most common cause is a misunderstanding on the part of the citizens as to the relationship that should exist between them. It is wrong for the teachings that go forth that the farmers' interests are different from those of the merchant, or that the merchants' interests differ from farmers' of the community. It is also an erroneous idea that the town is alone for the townspeople and the country districts for the farmer. Is it not true that the merchant is dependent upon the farmer for his support? And it is equally true that the town is an important thing to the farmer. It is a convenience to him and he is as deeply interested in all that pertains to it, to its advancement and the betterment of its public institutions, its streets, its parks and all, as are the people who reside within the town. The merchants should realize how important the farmer is to them, and the farmer should be brought to a realization that the town is for him as well as for those who reside within its limits, and, that the less antagonism between the residents on the farms and the residents of the town the better it will be for the whole community. There is a unity of interests that cannot be ignored, and there is a common field wherein all can work for mutual benefit.

### GET-RICH-QUICK GAMES.

Government Investigating the Operations of Bucket Shops That Do Business Through the Mails.

In times of prosperity there are always chances for the grafter. During the past ten years has been the era of the get-rich-quick man. No sooner does one scheme play out than another takes its place. Thanks to the ever diligent postal inspectors, and an unrelenting government, the schemers are not so plentiful as a few years ago. For some years a number of supposed legitimate grain and stock brokers thrived in both eastern and western cities. These were active in soliciting through the mails, and through local offices the business of small investors. The millions of money gained from the unsuspecting people, will never be known. In New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities large and expensively conducted offices were maintained. Once the government got on the right trail, there were irregularities discovered that resulted in fraud orders being issued against a number

of the concerns. The end is not yet, and the work of extermination will be kept up till there is none in operation. Buying stocks in a fair market is a risky business, but when there are schemers to stack the cards against the investor, there is not a ghost of a show. Many a bank clerk and business man can trace his downfall to speculating in the bucket shops.

Trade is the life of the agricultural town. Any system that diverts this trade is injurious to the community. Here lies the evils of the mail order system. By drawing the trade from the towns, the principal support goes, and with its going disappears the employment for the people, the school system, and the churches and all the advantages that the town affords to the people of the community. Not alone this but home markets are destroyed and the farmer finds the value of his land reduced. Have the importance of home trading and home support instilled into the minds of the farmers in general, and there will be a rapid falling off of the catalogue house patronage.

## MRS. DE PASSE OF NEW YORK CITY

"I Consulted Several Physicians, but they Did Me No Good. Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin Helped Me."



MRS. ALINE DePASSE.

Mrs. Aline DePasse, 776 E. 165th St., New York, N. Y., writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the curative qualities of Peruna and Manalin."

"I was afflicted for over seven years with catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs. I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good."

"One day I happened to read some testimonials in your Peruna almanac. I decided to try Peruna and Manalin. I bought a bottle of each, and after taking them for a week I noticed a change for the better. So I kept it up, and after using twelve bottles I was perfectly cured."

"I also gave the medicine to my children and they had the same beneficial result. I would never be without these remedies in the house."

"I highly recommend Peruna and Manalin to all my friends, and in fact to everybody."

Miss Mildred Grey, 110 Weimar St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to recommend Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I had this disease for a number of years, and could not enjoy a mouthful of food that I ate. It was indeed a great relief when I hit upon Peruna, and obtained decided results from the first. I took six bottles before I felt entirely cured of my trouble, but I had an aggravated case."

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Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, but no real substitute for it has yet been found. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of amalgamating with the wood upon which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead (with its full natural tenacity and elasticity, unimpaired by adulterants), alone fulfills all the requirements of the ideal paint. Every keg which bears the Dutch Boy trade mark is positively guaranteed to be absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

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It has the characteristics and delicious flavor of the right kind of corned beef.

For Quick Serving.—Libby's Corned Beef, cut into thin slices, arranged on a platter and garnished with Libby's Chow Chow makes a tempting dish for luncheon, dinner or supper.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's

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