No Room for News.

Titbits: Mrs. De Brain-Anything in the paper today?

Mr. De Brain—The Daily Blowhard has sent two special correspondents to Noaccount islands, while its contemporaries have sent only one each.

"The Daily Blowhard has 50 per cent. more advertisements this year than

"The Daily Blowhard now has the largest circulation in the world." Well?

'The Daily Blowhard published exclusive account yesterday of the tramp mystery."

"The Daily Blowhard has opened a new city office for the receipt of adver-tisements and subscriptions." "Well?"

The Daily Blowhard has ordered five new printing presses at an expense "Isn't there any news in the paper

about what is going on outside of The Daily Blowhard office?" 'No; I suppose that was crowded

The late Mrs. Harriet Converse used tell a little incident which took place hile she was on one of her numerous isits to Seneca reservation in New fork state. For a certain reason showished to write out the name of an Indian there. He did not wish to show the white woman chief his ignorance of spelling, and he advoitly avoided the point, when she asked how to spell his name, by saying: "It make no matter; put it down widout spell."

Good News from Minnesota.

Lakefield, Minn., Jan. 4.—Mr. Will-tam E. Gentry of this place is one of the best known and most highly respected men in Jackson County. For 45 years he has suffered with Kidney Trouble and now at 77 years of age he has found a complete cure and is well.

His cure is remarkable because of the length of time he had been suffering. Cases of 40 years' standing might be considered incurable, but the remedy that cured Mr. Gentry seems to know no limit to its curative power. Mr. Gentry says:

"I have suffered with misery in my back for about 45 years and had all the troublesome symptoms of Kidney and Urinary disease. I tried various kinds of remedies, but all to no effect until I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now I have no pain in my back and feel quite well in every way.

"I am 77 years of age and I feel better than I have for the last 40 years. I attribute it all to Dodd's Kid-

The Worth Bros. company, Philadelphia, recently completed its new plate mill at Coatesville, Pa. It is said to be equipped with all the latest improvements and has a capacity of producing from 4,500 to 5,000 tons of plate per avealt

If you are thinking of investing in a farm or of changing your location, call on us or write and we will have our agent see you.

MARCUS P. BEEBE,

IPSWICH, EDMUNDS CO., S. D.

Befitting a Waitress.

Philadelphia Press: Polk—She took part in your amateur play, didn't she?

Jolk—O, yes, she took the part of a valtress.
"What sort of costume did she wear?"

"A fetching one, of course."



Up and doing, to live and help to live, the old reliable

Hurts, Sprains and Bruises

Price, 25c. and 50c.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mostard or an, cherphaser, and will not blister the most delicate him. The pain allaying and curstive qualities of this studies are wonderful. It will stor the toothache as the best and safest external sumser irritant known, also as an external remedy for two in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, transic and gonty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be and to be invaluable in the household. Many people will be and to be invaluable in the household. Many people will be and to be invaluable in the household. Many people will be and to be invaluable in the household. Many people will be and to be invaluable in the household. Many people will be account to us in postage stamps, we will add you at the by mail.

So article should be accounted by the public unless the same carries out label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

SECERDALIGH M ANTIFACTIBING CO

& HESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO 17 State Street, New York City.



The Reliable Partridge Cochins. Those who are interested in any branch of poultry culture except that of breedare familiar only ing for the show room are familiar only with a few breeds; if they are after a



breed for the carcass market they study the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte; if a breed laying white eggs in abundance is desired then the White Leghorn is about the only fowl they know. As a consequence other breeds which fall but little short of those named in the main respects are overlooked. This is the case with the Partridge Cochin which, it is admitted, is a very different bird today than ten years ago for those who are interested in it have, by proper matings, greatly improved it as a breed. The iljustration shows a typical hen and she will delight the eyes of those who want a grade table fowl. The Partridge nigh grade table fowl. The Partridge Cochins will not lay as many eggs as the White Leghorns but the eggs are larger and, if well mated, they will keep close to the 150 a year mark. As table fowls to the 150 a year mark. As taken they are as good as any breed and because of their large size they fill a decause of their large size they fill a decause of the other breeds can fill. It mand which few other breeds can fill. It would be a good plan for those who have good market for carcasses to investigate the merits of the Partridge Cochins for they are inexpensive to feed and bear confinement as well or better than other of the large breeds.

Pickling Hams and Shoulders. More or less fresh meat is prepared on the farm each winter and in many sections the first of the year is the time for getting together the store for the second half of winter. The smoked hams and bacon are good and should be made a part of stock for the winter, but a variety is obtained by picking a portion of the supply. The following recipe has been used on our farm for many years with entire satisfaction and may be relied upon. On the basis of 100 pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, two and one-half quarts of New Orleans molasses, one ounce of saltpetre, two ounces of soda and enough soft water to cover the meat in the barrel. Mix a portion of the salt with a little of the molasses (five pounds of sugar may be used in place of the molasses if desired) and rub each piece of meat thoroughly. Sprinkle the bottom of the barrel with salt and pack in the meat as closely as posable. Put what salt and sugar or mo-asses there may be left, after rubbing the meat as directed, in the water, and, after dissolving the soda and saltpetre in hot water add it to the water and, when the antire mixture is cold, pour it over the meat. Cover over with a board that will

It the barrel and weigh it down so that all of the meat will be under the brine. Killing Lice on Cattle. attle in the country that are barn fed furing the winter are troubled with lice, and it is just as astonishing to realize that farmers will not apply the ounce of prevention instead of asking for the pound of cure. Two winters ago the writer, lecturing before farmers' institutes, was asked how to remedy this trouble, a dozen or more times, and in each and every case it was found that the poultry were permitted to roost in the barns or at least had the run of the barns during the day. There is no question but that the lice from the poultry got on to the cows. It is not claimed, by any means, that all of the lice that afflict cattle are hen lice, but simply that in eight cases out of ten they are. In any case the following remedy will be found effective. Buy one of the sheep lips on the market containing carbolic ilps on the market containing carbolic acid; they are generally sold under the name of carbolic sheep dip, and take one part of it to fifty parts of warm water, stirring until dissolved, then wash the cattle with this mixture, using a large sponge. After washing blanket the animal until the hair is dry. One or two applications of this mixture will destroy the lice. Then look well to the cracks of the barn and whitewash the boards thoroughly, or, better still, spray the walls with a strong solution of carbolic acid. Next, re-

form and keep the fowls out of the barn.

Beginning for Early Chicks. As long as it is generally conceded that it is the early hatched pullet that is the profitable egg producer every provision should be made to obtain a good early hatched bird and now is the time to begin. The selections for mating should be hatched bird and now is the time to begin. The selections for mating should be made at once from among the birds that are designed for this purpose and they should be mated by the middle of January so that the eggs can be used for hatching in February. This is early to be sure, but if one is provided with proper quarters there is no trouble in raising the chicks hatched thus early provided they are turned out on the range as early in the spring as is safe. The best results the spring as is safe. The best results will be had by taking the mated stock away entirely from the rest of the flock; indeed, this is largely essential unless one has automatic nest boxes so that the eggs of the several hens can be identified. fore the writer owned incubators chicks were hatched in February in an old shed which was made warm and cosy with plenty of old newspapers (I could not afford lumber or sheathing paper) tacked over cracks after they had been stuffed over cracks after they had been stuffed with strips of parer. A rough partition kept the direct draft of air from the chicks when the door was opened and a board a foot high set on edge with a strip of meshed wire above kept them in the small enclosure. Try it for the results will be not only interesting but profitable.

Flowers for the Window. While a number of cheap flowering plants can be successfully raised in the window of the farm home even by the novice, the following suggestions are for the benefit of those who can afford but little or whose experience in flower growing makes them fearful of success. Buy a sweet potato in the market, making sure that it is so ad. Take a quart glass fruit from the design shown.

can, fill it with water from which the chill has been taken, then take two wires and run through the sweet potato a little above the middle in in opposite directions, mak-ing a wide spread. Then set the long end of the potato into the can of water, allowing the wires to rest on the edge of the can and hald the tuber in position. Set the can and hold the tuber in position. Set freeze the water, apply water when nec-essary so that the bottom of the potato is at all times in the water, and keep in the dark until the roots reach the bottom of the glass can or jar. Then bring it into the light of the window and the top will start quickly, giving you, in a few weeks, an exceedingly pretty vine. At the same time this sweet potato is prepared buy a package of dwarf Nasturtium seeds and plant three or four in a flower pot, keeping the pots in a warm room and the soil in them moist. In a few weeks you will have nice plants which may be transplantone or two to a pot, and long before ly spring these plants will bloom abundantly. Thus at a total expense of 25 cents one may have a pretty display of plants to brighten the home. They may be crude but they are exceedingly attractive.

Farmers who are feeding a consider-

Growing Feed Next Summer.

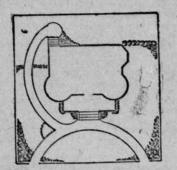
able number of cows and not getting the results from them they ought can plainly, see that there is something wrong in the method of feeding or in the feed itself, probably the latter. It is a good plan to think out some of these problems this winter and work on new lines next summer if it is necessary. For example, do you realize that if you had alfalfa to feed you would save the cost of considerable concentrated food which otherwise is necessary to supply the needed protein in the ration? Then do you know that if you would build a silo and feed ensilage you would also save on the cost of grains and obtain more and richer milk? Would it. not be wise also to raise a small quantity of wheat so that the bran would not cost as much as now? These things and others which are so closely allied to local or individual conditions that one cannot do more than generalize on them, ought to, at least, start farmers to thinking whether they are working along right lines in their farming operations. If you have plenty of leisure for reading this winter, and most farmers do, study this depart-ment and all other practical farm literature you can get closely and see if changes cannot be made on your farm which will give better results for no additional expense or labor

Why Green Food Is Necessary. Some who raise poultry object to "making such a fuss about their food," hence will not give them green food. The best way to test the value of green food is to take two lots of laying hens, feeding one lot green food with the grain several times a week and the other lot one-third more grain without the green food. The result will be that the first lot of hens will lay the greatest number of eggs. There is no particular food value or egg making value in the green food, but it has a decided action on the digestive or-gans which is beneficial. The hens that are fed grain wholly cannot and do not give the best return in eggs. As stated before in this department it makes little difference what the green food is, provided the hens like it, if it is fed with changes (raw at times and cooked other days) and in some variety. Every farmer who grows potatoes has enough very small tubers to keep a large flock of hens in good laying condition all win-ter and fed in this way they will give better returns than when fed to swine.

Plan for Storing Seeds.

It is assumed that none of the readers of this department is careless enough to take his seed corn from the bottom of the crib in the spring, but that some place The writer is not in favor with the plan of keeping seed corn, or other seeds, where it is perfectly dry. All seeds to do well should be where they may absorb a certain amount of moisture, for when in th's condition it means quick germination after planting. It is true that it requires some skill not to overdo this moisture, but the following plan works well: Have a place that is dry and cool, but free from frost; store the various seeds so that vermin cannot get at these and keep in the room a small vesel containing water, whick will slowly evaporate and supply the needed moisture in the air for the benefit of the seeds. Should some seeds be found absorbing more moisture than is necessary to their proper preservation wrap an extra paper around such pack-ages. It will be found by this plan that the seeds will be in much better shape for sowing in the spring than if kept in a room where they dry too much.

Improving Home Grounds. While the illustrated design may seem too elaborate for application to farm home grounds, and they will apply quite as well to town or small city plots, it is not expensive, for the main item is that of labor. One's home may not be so pretentious as that shown in the plan, but that will not interfere with the application of the design. It will be noticed that two things in the design are prominent-the preservation of a large ex-panse of lawn and the grouping of the



shrubbery in masses instead of dotting individual shrubs here and there over the lawn. Then the drives are in simple curves by which the symmetry of the plan is preserved. The back yard or the farm proper if it extends back from the rear of the house is shut off from the road view by a line of shrubbery at one side on a line with the rear of the house and on the other side from a little back of the middle of the house. At the joining of the drives (which are also the walks) is made a bed for flowering plants, other places for such plants being provided at the corners of the veranda. The whole plan is simple, but very harmonious and artistic and may be readily carried out

ALEXEIEFF.

The Czar's Mild-Mannered Autocrat of Manchuria.

London Mail: A pleasing personality, with nothing in his appearance to strike terror to the world, is the man who holds the keys of peace and war in the far east today. Admiral Alexeieff, a man whom the czar has many times been pleased to honor, is still young enough to look for-word to great conquests, yet just old enough to impress us as a kindly, middleaged, man, with a patriarchal beard, whose delight is to dandle a child on his

He is the first Russian viceroy in the far east, the man upon whom Nicholas II. has imposed the momentous task of building up a new empire. Just what part Alexeleff has played in the recent moves on the great chessboard of Asia nobody ouside the czar's empire knows. been in his time governor general of East-ern Siberla and governor of Russian Manchuria; and he is today commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Pacific. It is an office hardly understood in England, for Alexeieff has power over the forces on land and on sea.

If he has played his part in the strange developments which have brought Russia face to face with Japan, Alexeleff has contributed his share also to the strength of the Russian navy. Time was when the czar's navy was commanded and officered by Englishmen, when the sea power of Russia was not such a thing as appalled its enemies. But it is different now, and Russia's fleet stands third among the navies of Europe. With ports 9,000 miles apart, Russia has a naval position which Sir George Clarke declares "absolutely unique," and its new sea power is due not a little to the foresight and skill of its

greatest sailor.
So lately as 1900 Alexeleff was side by side with the forces of Japan, against which he may soon be engaged in war. He was in charge of the Russian troops in China, and had under him when war began more troops than all the other pow ers together, except Japan. The story is told that the Russian band played the French "Marsellaise" as it marched into Peking, and that it was only after some minutes of acutest agony that the general was able to stop the army of the autocrais sounding the republican march. But it was the simplest blunder and should not be taken as in the least suggesting lack of discipline. Where Alexeieff rules, there

the soldier knows that obedience is the only virtue in the world.

If Alexeieff is not the salve of a strict convention—and we know that his soldiers were seen in China marching under umwere seen in China marching under umbrellas—he knows how to fit in freedom with efficiency. It was he probably of whom a traveler was thinking when he wrote home that "I have seen high Russian officers joke and laugh with their soldiers as if they had been chums." Yet the same traveler wrote that on the trying march to Peking, "where soldiers of all other nationalities collapsed in hundreds along the road from sunstroke or dysentery, or oppressed by the great heat. dysentery, or oppressed by the great heat, I never say a single Russian fall out of the ranks." When the allies left China the czar sent Alexeieff a sword shining with gold and diamonds and inscribed: "For victories at the seat of war in Pedili 1900."

Since then the emperor has made him lord of Russia's far eastern empire, with powers almost absolute under the czar himself and a special committee. The admiral has become, as a Russian paper said, the instrument of the will and purpose of the czar, and that in the terri-tories where Russia's movements cause the greatest uneasiness to the rest of the

It is said that when he first received his flag Alexeleff had a consuming passion for "Russian bridge," and was the best player on the Pacific station. But he has no time for bridge today, especially if it is correct that the czar has telegraphed to him that "I give you full power to main-tain, if necessary, the prestige of Russia by force of arms." We shall hear more of Admiral Alexeleff if that is true,

The Passing of the Hearth. Chicago Inter Ocean: An elderly woman

n Wisconsin, who was a young wife in the young west, is telling in a local newspaper a few of the things that the young wife of the older west does not have to do. And in telling of this she recalls vividly her home as it was sixty years go. There were no wood, coal, or gas ranges

in those days, but there was a fireplace, with a wide, deep hearth—and a chimney that would draw, built large enough for the sweep to pass through. The fireplace would take a log four or

five feet long and a foot and a half through. This was piled on andirons and as there were no matches in those days one of the greatest anxieties of the care ful housewife was to prevent the fire from going out. If it did go out she had to go to one of the neighbors, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, for a shovelful of live

One of the signs of neatness in a house keeper in those old days was the way she kept the hearth cleaned, using the broom and wing, and a few of her many duties were to dip candles, put down pork and beef by the barrel, make sausage for the ear, put down lard by the jar, preserved fruit by the gallon, apple sauce by the quantity, boiled cider by the keg; to pro-vide dried beef and smoked ham, to spin all the yarn for the men's clothes, to weave it into cloth, and to send it to the dyers to be dyed, fulled, and pressed.

The coming of the cooking stove marked the beginning of a new epoch in the lives of our grandmothers. "Oh," exclaims this survivor, "the good cheer the fireplace brought to the children! No corn was quite so good as the ears roasted before the fire. No potatoes so good as those roasted in the ashes in the winter. apple equal to frozen apples, boiled; then we would melt maple sugar and sugar off again on the snow." And she says in con-

"With the passing of the fireplace has passed the word 'fireside' he word 'fireside' and the word It was around the fireside we 'hearth.' gathered for family prayer, around the fireside we gathered to read, to chat, to visit. Gone with the fireside and the hearth are most of my dear ones, with whom I knelt every day."

The Mad Mullah. London Chronicle: There is much gossip in military circles concerning

the big advance which, it is announced, is shortly to be made against the Mad Mullah. None of his English pursuers have ever come into contact with the Mullah, or Abdulla Achur, to give him his proper and much more reasonable name. He is neither mad nor savage, but a man of considerable learning and very sharp wits. A true Somall, he is tall, vigorous and has regular and not uncomely features. His father was a shepherd and he himself was brought up among the herds. But he soon rose in the world. The first of the four pil-grimages which he has made to Mecca was accomplished when he was only 20 years of age—he is now about 35— and the Sheikh Mahomed Salah, supreme chief of the mysterious confra-ternity called the Tariqa Mahadia, was so much impressed with him that he kept him by his side, and in these days Abdulla Achur is the favorite pupil of this powerful religious leader. It is said that no other mahdi has ever recalled Mahomet in the way that this may have the days. He everywhile the all one has done. He excommunicates all who do not subscribe to his peculiar tenets with a freedom that comes of

THIS JOSEPH SEES A LEAN YEAR AHEAD

But After 1904 Prophet Benner Predicts Seven Fat Ones Will Come.

ROOSEVELT TO WIN OUT

And After the Government's Policy I Settled by This Event Business Will Get Better and Prices Take Upward Turn.

New York special: Benner's prophecies for 1904 have been issued and the bulls of Wall street are much cast down, while the bears are correspondingly elated. Mr. Benner thinks that the prices in all lines of industry are going to be much lower during the coming year, but he believes that it will be the turning point in the bear movement and will be followed by twenty years of inflation. Benner's prophecies have been

often correct in commercial as well political matters that they are taken eriously in the business world. Samuel Benner is an Ohio farmer who tills the soil by day and studies the stars by night. For many years he was a local oracle only. He told the farm-ers of his neighborhood by star gazing whether or not to plant their po-tatoes in the dark of the moon, when t would be the best time to shuck corn to get the best results, and how to swap a roan horse for a sorrel when the moon was in perigree. By and by the fame of his predictions spread through the whole country round and for twenty years or more they have been published in pamphlet form every year. The first copy of the 1904 vol-

r 1904 are as follows: "I predict that prices for pig iron, railroad stock and many commod will be lower in 1904 than in 1903. "I predict that the republican party will be successful in the election of November, 1904.

ume reached Wall street yesterday and

was read with deep interest by the speculators. Mr. Benner's predictions

Revival After 1904.

"I predict that after the year 1904 there will be a revival in trade, better times and that higher prices will pre-

vail until the year 1911.
"The present down cycle in prices and in general business ends in 1904; and by reason of protective tariff this country has not had an old-fashioned period of hard times during the last three years. Nevertheless, there has been a stupendous fall in prices and shrinkage in values of railroad and in-dustrial securities, with a severe decline in iron.

"Prices for iron, railroad stocks and many industrial securities will con-tinue to be depressed until the future policy of this government is settled in the coming election for president.

Now, while we have had a disastrous reaction in prices from stocks and investment securities, it is to be reasonably expected that a further moderate business reaction will follow to the

lose of this low cycle.
"Therefore the decline in iron and steel, curtailment of orders for rail-road materials and manufactured commodities will continue through the year

"The year 1905 will be the beginning of a new up cycle in pig iron and for a long continued prosperity in general business, lasting until the next commercial revulsion, which will be in

"The coming opportunities to catch business and prices at their lowest limits of depression will not happen again for twenty years. It is estimated by financial experts that the shrinkage in values in railroad, mining and various industrial securities during the last two years amount to \$4,000,000,000. It is possible that the loss of this vast thousand million dollars more of inflated values added to these securities during the coming years of prosperity.

CARE OF PAVEMENTS.

Heavy Loads on Narrow Tires Destructive to Streets.

Asphalt Journal: Properly cared for, good pavement should last for many years, and the real economy in work of this character is to build nothing but good, substantial pavements at the start, and then see to it that they are protected from abuse and misuse. It is becoming generally recognized that the most attractive and satisfactory pave-ment for all ordinary purposes is the modern, up-to-date asphalt pavement, some of which has already been laid in this vicinity, with the prospect that an-other considerable stretch of it will be completed during the present season. The old theory that asphalt is not well adapted for standing the wear and tear of heavy teams is gradually being dis-carded, and the claim is now accepted that a good asphalt pavement, laid on a substantial foundation, will stand fully as much strain as any other kind of pavement, provided care is taken to in-ist on wide tires for heavy loads. It s in accordance with this theory that city of Chicago is planning to of its downtown streets with

phalt, which is far more noiseless than brick, block or cobblestone. It is a fact that is well understood, however, that the use of narrow tires for heavy loads is terribly destructive to any kind of street pavement, no less than to the maintenance of good country roads, and there is a general tendency to require by law that all wagons and other vehicles used in transporting heavy loads shall be equipped with tires of specified width. A list of the leading cities of the country shows that most of them have ortry shows that most of them have ortry shows that most of them have ordinances which require a minimum of
one-inch to the ton for actual loads,
while in many of them the specified
width of tires is still greater. With
the growing use of asphalt pavements,
nowever, there is a general tendency
to require all wagons that are used to
convey ordinary loads to have tires not
less than three inches in width, while less than three inches in width, while in the cases of extra heavy loads the tires must be still wider. In this city there is an ordinance which requires the three inches in width for all loads of 3,000 pounds or over, but this should he supplemented by a further requirement that extra heavy loads, such as roal, stone, machinery, etc., should wave tires four or five inches wide, according to the particular needs.

A Divided House. Life: "No; they didn't get along very well together; though she regrets

now, now that he is gone. "What seemed to be the trouble?"
"Creed difference; she believed in the beauty of holiness; he, in the holiness

of beauty.'

"CANALS" OF MARS.

Lines on Schiaparelli's Charts May Be. Due to Physiological Influences.

New York-Tribune: Although the planet Mars is not now well placed for direct scrutiny, some of the questions excited by past observations are still provoking discussion. In the November issue of "Knowledge," a periodical founded by the late Richard Proctor, two astronomers give reasons for regarding with skepticism most of the talk about "canals." One of the writers is M. Antoniadi, an assistant of Flammarion, and the other is E. Walter Maunder, at one time president of the British Astronomical association. While conceding that a limited portion of the linear markings have an objective reality, both of these writers give reasons for thinking that the majority of them, as charted by Schiaparelli and Lowell, are not genuine

For one of the objections now offered the astronomers are indebted to an English amateur, Mr. Green. He pointed out some time ago that in drawing the vague boundary between two areas of slightly differ-ent color, gray and orange, there was a tendency to emphasize unduly the con-trast and to make the border darker than it should be. Following up this hint, M. Antoniadi has examined Schiaparelli's charts, and finds that the distinguished Italian has intensified the shading in a large number of such places. He is convinced that fully one-half of the lines which have been introduced into the most reputable drawings of the Martin geography are the product of physiological in-

luences alone.
Mr. Maunder brings to bear on the subject another class of testimony. Experiments have been made with a number of selected school children. Charts which purported to represent the surface of Mars but which contained no "canals," were hung on a wall to be copied. Almost invariably lines were put into the drawings which had no precedent in the originals. Some of these were introduced as borders to faintly colored and indistinct tracts, thus lending partial confirmation to Mr. Green's theory. Others were drawn be-tween well defined spots. Finally there was a general disposition to connect with straight lines microscopic markings which had been put into the charts with studied irregularity. This last fact derives addi-tional significance when it is learned that at least two "canals," usually represented as absolutely continuous, break up into a eries of dots under careful telescopic ob-

S. W. Kent, who is on the road for the tudahy Packing company, is home for he holidays.

Among the Sioux City visitors Satur-day were John White, Gena Johnson, Hazel Volmer, Patsy Dyer and Will

Completely Restored. Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash., says: "For fif-

deen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, very promptly, relieve the ach-

ing pains and all other annoying diffi-Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 ents per box.

Fair Exchange No Robbery.
Puck: Mrs. Sheep-Good morning, Mrs.
Hen. I just came over to see if I could orrow a couple of eggs? Mrs. Hen-Why, certainly-if you can lend me two or three mutton chops in exchange.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that

contain Mercury,
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of
smell and completely derange the whole system
when entering it through the mucous surfaces.
Such articles should never be used except on
prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the
damage they will do is tenfold to the good you
can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh
Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's
Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuline. It is
taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by
F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c, per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. Contain Mercury.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A friend of Nat Goodwinn once took him to a 50-cent table d'hote. At each course he kept saying:
"Now, Nat, isn't this a fine dinner? Isn't it excellent? Did you ever eat a better dinner in your life for 50 cents?"

Nat was silent, until at the end of the seventh course his friend repeated his formula. Then he said enthusiastically:
"Yes, it's a splendid dinner. A splendid dinner. Let's have another."

10,000 Plants for 16c

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalogue, together with enough seed to grow
1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,

1.000 fine, solid Cabbages, 2.000 delicious Carrots, 2.000 blanching, nutty Celery, 2.000 rich, buttery Lettuce, 1.000 splendid Onious, 1.000 rare, luscious Radishes, 1.000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. (C. N. U.)

He Knew Wall Street. Baltimore American: The Sunday School Teacher-Why did the bears eat up the saucy children instead of Elisha?

J. Pierpont Morgan Rockefeller Sage Green Smith-They were afraid of undigested prophets. FARMS IN EDMUNDS COUNTY.

SOUTH DAKOTA, FOR SALE on long time payments. Interest 6 per cent. No cash required from settlers who will improve the land. Your terms ar mine. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. brings you here.

MARCUS P. BEEBE,

IPSWICH, EDMUNDS COUNTY, S. D. Dr. S. M. Brickner, president of the lociety of the Genesee, tells a story of liver Herford, who was summoned by number of his friends in a drawing oom in London, when another friend

pproached him and said: pproached him and said:
"I see, Mr. Herford, you are crounded by your coterie."
"Yes," responded Mr. Herford; "by ny coterie, and my vestry and pantry, and well."