CALLING DOWN THE BOASTER

Good Little Story Told by William Dean Howells as a Rebuke to Spread-Eagleism.

"It was William Dean Howells, said a Chicago editor, "who first rebuked us Americans for our spread-eagleism, for our foolish boasting. I see that Mr. Howells has just joined a men's society for the promotion of woman suffrage. Trust him to be in the forefront always.

"I once heard Mr. Howells deliver a fourth of July oration in Maine. The orator preceding him had boasted a good deal. Mr. Howells showed that some of the man's boasts were even impious.

"He said that these spread-eagle boasters deserved the rebuke that the little child administered to the cackling hen that had just laid an egg. The child, angered by the hen's continuous cawk-cawk-cawk, cawk-cawk-cawk-cawk, shook his little finger at her and said:

"'You fink you're smart. But Dod made dat egg. You touldn't help but lay it!'"

WHY, OF COURSE.

"Farmer, which of those cows of yours gives the buttermilk?"

"None of 'em. The goat."

His Preference.

Commander Maxwell of the navy enjoys telling of an unique complaint preferred by a recruit.

On every man-of-war the bar of justice is aft in front of the "stick," or mast. The recruit had gone to the stick to "state" his grievance. "Well, what do you want?" asked the executive officer.

"Please, sir, I want to complain of the breakfast this morning."

"What did you have?"

"Burgoo, crack-hash, hard tack and coffee, sir."

"What did you expect?"

"Please, sir, I always like to start my breakfast with a nice steak and a pair of eggs."—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Privilege of English Husband.

A wife who complained at the Marylebone police court in London the other day that her husband used abusive language to her was informed by Mr. Plowden that this was one of a husband's privileges.

"You must put up with it," the magistrate told her. "Better an abusive husband than no husband at all."

"But I have had so many years of this kind of thing," she protested.

"I cannot give you any redress," Mr. Plowden replied. "You must expect a certain amount of abuse in this world."

Tuberculosis Conference.

Under the auspices of the Swedish National League Against Tuberculosis, the International Tuberculosis conference held its annual meeting in Stockholm July 8 to 10. Among the American speakers on the program were Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York and Dr. John C. Wise, medical director of the United States navy who was the official representative of this country. Two subjects of special interest discussed were: "Care of Tuberculous Families, Especially of Healthy Children," and "Tuberculosis and the Schools."

SURPRISED HIM

Doctor's Test of Food.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says:

"I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients. My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with pneumonia and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavor, and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers, so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble and before I was called had got so weak he could eat almost nothing, and was in a serious condition. He had tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day 'Why doctor I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.'

"I am pleased to say that he got well on Grape-Nuts, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Mysteries of Nature

By G. Frederick Wright, A. M. LL. D.

IRRIGATED FROM "ROOF OF WORLD."

So much has been written about the valley of the Nile and the fertility afforded to the delta and to a narrow strip along either bank through means of irrigation that little attention has been paid to the immensely larger area dependent on irrigation in central Asia; whereas central Asia exceeds, not only in the possession of a fertile soil capable of irrigation many times larger than that of Egypt and equally rich in character, but also surpasses it in the uniformity of conditions which supply the needed volume of water. The delta and the irrigated belt along the lower Nile scarcely exceeds 10,000 square miles in extent and is incapable of much enlargement by artificial means.

The recent dam at Assoun can add but a few hundred square miles to the area already under cultivation. Moreover, the sources of the Nile, being far off in equatorial Africa, are subject to various vicissitudes, which render the supply of water in the lower Nile somewhat irregular and insecure. The waterfall over the drainage basin differs more or less from decade to decade and the outlets to the great lakes, which serve as reservoirs, occasionally become so clogged by the accumulation of vegetable matter as to interrupt the normal flow for a number of years together. This latter difficulty the English government is endeavoring to correct by the removal of the accumulations through artificial means. How successful they will be remains to be seen.

In central Asia the conditions favorable to irrigation are connected with the great mountain systems of the region, three of which meet in the center of the continent to form the elevated tableland of the Pamir, which is aptly styled "the roof of the world." These mountain systems are the Hindu Kush, which crosses the northern borders of Persia and Afghanistan; the Tian Shan, which stretches away from the Pamir in a broad branching belt to the northeast, and the Himalaya, which separates India from Thibet. The plateau of the Pamir, from which flows in one direction the Indus, to irrigate the plains of the Punjab, the Amu Daria (the ancient Oxus), which irrigates a great belt in western Turkestan, and the branches of the Tarim, which flow eastward into the desert of Gobi, is upward of 13,000 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by various peaks 10,000 feet higher.

The amount of land which is capable of being made fertile by these mountain streams of central Asia is sufficient to support the population of many an empire. To limit ourselves to western Turukestan alone, we find the Atrek river emptying into the southeastern corner of the Caspian sea, watering an area of marvelous fertility which was formerly the seat of the Parthian empire, a region which the ancient historian, Strabo, said was most highly favored of heaven, and where, according to him, a single vine had been known to produce nine gallons of wine and a single fig tree 90 bushels of figs.

To say nothing of the middle portion of the valley, which is bordered only by a narrow strip of arable land, running like a thread through wide deserts, we come to the remarkable oasis of Khiva (occupying a delta nearly as large as that of the Nile), at the southern end of the Aral sea. So completely is this oasis surrounded by deserts that for ages the people have enjoyed immunity from the attacks of outside enemies. The story of the Russian conquest of Khiva, which was effected about thirty years ago, is one of the most thrilling and tragic in all history. An attacking army large enough to be effective was pretty sure to die in the desert of thirst before reaching the oasis; while an army small enough to make its way successfully across the burning sands was too small to accomplish anything at its journey's end. Time after time the Russian armies which attempted to penetrate this region from different directions were baffled by these conditions and compelled to turn back after heartrending disaster. At the same time the ruling authorities of Khiva had no restraint upon the barbarities they could practice upon the weaker tribes which were dependent upon irrigating canals running off from the main stream. It was a simple matter to tap a canal and turn it off in some other direction and thus speedily reduce a portion of the people to the extremities of starvation.

Going still farther to the northeast, one comes to the Zerafshan, whose name is derived from the golden sands which it brings down from the mountains in which it rises. This stream would be an important tributary of the Amu Daria if its water was not utilized in irrigating the fertile plains around Samarkand and Bokhara, two cities of great importance at the present time, but of still greater renown in the past.

Still farther to the northeast the Syr Daria (the ancient Jaxartes) rolls down from the Tian Shan mountains, irrigating the fertile province of Ferghana, which last year yielded 3,000,000 bushels of rice, 8,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton, besides a great amount of other products. The cities of Tashkent, Chimkent and Turkestan are in flourishing, irrigated areas, watered by branches of the Syr Daria coming down the mountains on the northeast. Tashkent has now a population of 160,000. After a course of 1,200 or 1,500 miles, the Syr Daria also empties into the Aral sea, where its water is evaporated in connection with that of the Amu Daria.

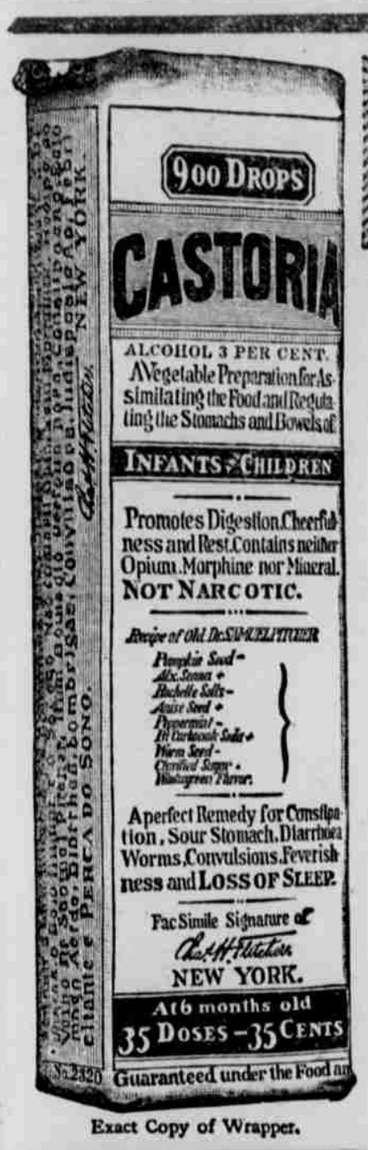
Still farther to the northeast numerous other streams of considerable size come down from the northern flank of the Tian Shan mountains and, after distributing alluvial soil at the base of the mountains, disappear in the desert sands or in Lake Balkash. Among these are the Talas, the Chu (which has a length of 700 or 800 miles), the Ili, of equal length, and the Seven rivers, which have given name to the province of Semirechensk. For a distance of several hundred miles along this northern base of the Tian Shan mountains there is a broad belt of most fertile soil capable of irrigation with the water from these mountain streams. The Chu is formed by the combination of an innumerable number of mountain streams; so that it has been designated "the land of the thousand springs."

From earliest times this belt of fertile soil has played an important part in the history of the world. Lying midway between the mountains and the arid plains to the north, it has been the favorite resort of semi-nomadic tribes, who venture out into the pasture lands of the steppes with their flocks and herds in early summer, and retreat to the mountain pastures later in the season, while raising rich crops of grain upon the intermediate fertile irrigated belt. The Russian military road for several hundred miles in passing through this region encounters not only a line of flourishing cities of present importance, but passes by innumerable mounds of earth marking a prehistoric civilization. The abandoned irrigating canals also speak too plainly of a decadence resulting from the neglect of opportunities due to the social and political disorganization which has reigned for centuries. In the thirteenth century the hordes of Jenghiz khan marched leisurely along this belt on their way to the conquest of western Asia and of Europe.

Altogether these vast areas in central Asia which are capable of irrigation afford most attractive conditions for human life. Since the soil has not been leached by constant rains, the fertile elements remain in concentrated from, so as to afford crops far greater than can be produced by the broad cultivation necessary to obtain remunerative results where the rainfall is such as it is over the larger part of Europe and the eastern United States. One acre of the irrigated silt at the base of the Tian Shan mountains is worth three acres of the average soil on farms in the middle states of America. Prof. Hilgard has recently commented upon this richness of the soil in accounting for the fact that all of the early centers of civilization were in irrigated areas. Instances of this are the valleys of the Nile, the Euphrates and, he might have added, of the Murghab, the Oxus, the Zerafshan and the Jaxartes. When the agriculturist considers also the certainty of the water supply furnished by the melting snows on such lofty mountains, he cannot fail to be thankful that he is not dependent upon fitful showers of rain for the growth of his crops, but can look with unfailing confidence to the murmuring streams which flow through the irrigated canals which distribute the life-giving element far and wide.

Another advantage of this irrigated belt is the almost perpetual sunshine, which relieves the inhabitants from fear of the loss of crops by mildew and which enables them, even in winter weather, to utilize the warmth of the direct rays of the sun in securing their bodily comfort. The demand for fuel to drive away the discomforts of winter is thus reduced to the lowest point. The famous bazar in Tashkent occupies several miles of the ordinary streets, which during the summer months are made comfortable by a shading of matting stretched across a network of beams which cover the roadway. With this perpetual sunshine, abundance of pure water, great fertility of soil, the line of cities along the base of the Tian Shan mountains presents the most attractive centers of habitation which can be imagined.

As one looks out to the north from this irrigated belt and sees the glimmering mirage of the desert, with camels approaching, seeming to wade knee-deep in water, and then turns to the south and beholds the mountain peaks from 15,000 to 20,000 feet in height glittering in their snowy mantles, he can but be thrilled with the thought that here extremes meet, and that midway between them nature is most lavish with everything which makes life attractive. The only drawback has been that man throughout this region has been exceedingly vile. There can be no prosperity in an irrigated region except there is a strong and just central government, which can protect the rights of the weak and secure to them all their fair proportion of the life-giving water which nature has provided in but limited quantities. The advent of British rule in Egypt has thus well nigh doubled the productiveness of the irrigated belt that lines the banks of the Nile.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COMFORTING.

Man in the Water—Help! Help! I'm drowning!

Droll Gent—What! you don't need help to drown, man.

SKIN ERUPTION CURED.

Was So Sore, Irritating and Painful That Little Sufferer Could Not Sleep—Scratched Constantly.

Cuticura's Efficacy Clearly Proven.

"When about two and a half years old my daughter broke out on her hips and the upper parts of her legs with a very irritating and painful eruption. It began in October; the first I noticed was a little red surface and a constant desire on her part to scratch her limbs. She could not sleep and the eruptions got sore, and yellow water came out of them. I had two doctors treat her, but she grew worse under their treatment. Then I bought the Cuticura Remedies and only used them two weeks when she was entirely well. This was in February. She has never had another rough place on her skin, and she is now fourteen years old. Mrs. R. R. Whitaker, Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Reputations.

"The Autocrat," remarked the Recondite Person, "made a remark the import of which escaped me until the other day. He said: 'Many a man has a reputation because of the reputation he expects to have some day.'"

"That's not a half bad remark," suggested the Practical Person, "but my son—just out from college, you know, and in the habit of thinking hump-backed thoughts, as it were—said something only this morning that appealed to me: 'Some men,' he said, 'get a reputation and keep it; other men get a reputation and make it keep them.'"

"A Cheap Skate."

"Joel Chandler Harris," said an Atlantan, "used to write comic newspaper editorials. Sometimes he made fun of other editors in them, too.

"Simon Simpson, a rival editor in Mobile, having been made fun of, wrote angrily in his rage:

"'Joel Harris has been getting off some cheap wit at our expense.'

"Joel, on reading this, grabbed his pen and dashed off, quick as a flash, for next day's issue:

"'It must have been cheap, Simon, to be at your expense.'"

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

How an Angry Woman Looked.

The other day we saw an angry woman in a street car and her face was anything but a pleasant picture. She was angry at the conductor, entirely without cause, and that made her look more terrible than if she had had a real grievance.—Nebraska Journal.

The Thrifty Scot.

A Scotsman and his wife were coming from Leith to London by boat. When off the Yorkshire coast a great storm arose and the vessel had several narrow escapes from foundering.

"Oh, Sandy," moaned his wife, "I'm na afeard o' deein', but I dinna care to dee at sea."

"Dinna think o' deein' yet," answered Sandy; "but when ye do, ye'd better be drooned at sea than anywhere else."

"An' why, Sandy?" asked his wife.

"Why?" exclaimed Sandy. "Because ye wouldn't cost sae muckle to bury."

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. It great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Well, Not Very Often.

The little daughter of a Republican candidate for a local office down in Philadelphia, when told that her father had received the nomination, looked serious for a moment, then her wee voice trembled a bit as she exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma! do they often die of it?"

It is a mother's duty to keep constantly on hand some reliable remedy for use in case of sudden accident or mishap to the children. Hamlins Wizard Oil can be depended upon for just such emergencies.

It is easy for a woman with false teeth to bite off more molasses candy than she can chew.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
for all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes. 25c, 35c and 50c.

The wastes of love bring greater riches than the wisdom of greed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Duty has a stern face only when looked at askance.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

Gifts to God can never make up for thefts from men.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES, BACKACHE
NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed under

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 31-1909.

A Tonic For The Whole Family

This splendid tonic will keep every member of your family in good health. Adults suffering from dyspepsia, or indigestion, general exhaustion or breakdown will find in this natural tonic renewed health and strength. Delicate, rapidly growing children will find in this tonic the assistance their digestive organs need to get the proper nourishment and strength from their food.

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

acts directly on the stomach and other digestive organs, toning them up and enabling them to do their work properly. In this way it brings about *permanent health and strength.* On the other hand, ordinary tonics, which give artificial strength by stimulation and by supplying food material, are only effective as long as they are taken.

Sold by All Druggists—2 sizes, 50c. and 35c.

Take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant if you want to get rid of your Cough or Cold.

STEEL GRAIN BINS

RAT-PROOF
RAIN-PROOF
RUST-PROOF
FIRE-PROOF

Galvanized. Shipped rolled up. Easily put together by bolting one seam. Quickly emptied and moved, saves insurance, harvest help and hauling. Pays for itself in one year. Ask your dealer for prices and circular on profit through storing. If he does not handle, write us. We make combination STOCK FOUNTAIN TANKS, METAL CULVERTS.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
1430 West Tenth Kansas City, Mo.

Artistic Homes Have Shingles

on sides as well as the roof. Get your architect to show you plans of cottages with shingled sides and insist on his specifying the brand shown below.

DAXTON BRO. CO.
CLEARS
BIG LAKE, WASH.
ASK YOUR DEALER

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 929

IOWA FARMS $4 PER CASH BALANCE & CROP TILL PAID

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest