PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Document Opening to Settlement the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations.

Following is the President's proclamation opening the Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an agreement between the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians on the one part, and certain commissioners of the United States on the other part, ratified by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 896, 899), the said Indians ceded, conveyed, transferred and relinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever unto the United States of America, all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country now in the territory of Oklahoma, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river, where the 98th meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, thence on said line of 98 degrees and 40 minutes due north to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian river, thence down the middle of said main Canadian river to where it crosses the 98th meridian, thence due south to the place of beginning.

And whereas all of the conditions required by law to be performed prior to the opening of said tracts of land to settlement and entry have been, as I hereby declare, duly performed.

AUGUST 6 THE DAY.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands so as aforesaid ceded by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, respectively, saving and excepting sections sixteen, thirty-six, thirteen and thirty-three in each township, and all lands located or selected by the territory of Oklahoma as indemnity school or educational lands, and saving and excepting all lands allotted in severalty to individual Indians, and saving and excepting all lands allotted and confirmed to religious societies and other organizations, and saving and excepting the lands selected and set aside as grazing lands for the use in common for said Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes of Indians, and saving and excepting the lands set aside and reserved at each of said county seats for disposition as town sites, and saving and excepting the lands now used, occupied, or set apart for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, Indian cemetery, wood reserve, forest reserve, or other public uses, will, on the 6th day of August, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the manner herein prescribed and not otherwise, be opened to entry and settlement and to disposition under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

Commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, July 10, 1901, and ending at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, July 26, 1901, a registration will be had at the United States land offices at El Reno and Lawton, in the territory of Oklahoma (the office at Lawton to occupy provisional quarters in the immediate vicinity of Fort Sill, Oklahoma territory, until suitable quarters can be provided at Lawton), for the purpose of ascertaining what persons desire to enter, settle upon, and acquire title to any of said lands under the homestead law, and of ascertaining their qualifications so to do. The registration at each office will be for both land districts, but at the time of registration each applicant will be required to elect and state in which district he desires to make entry. To obtain registration each applicant will be required to show himself duly qualified to make homestead entry of these lands under existing laws and to give the registration officer such appropriate matters of description and identity as will protect the applicant and the government against any attempted impersonation. Registration can not be effected through the use of the mails or the employment of an agent, excepting that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors entitled to the benefits of section 2304 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat., 847), may present their applications for registration and due proofs of their qualifications through an agent of their own selection, but no person will be permitted to act as agent for more than one such soldier or sailor. No person will be permitted to register more than once or in any other than his true name. Each applicant who shows himself duly qualified will be registered and given a non-transferable certificate to that effect, which will entitle him to go upon and examine the lands to be opened hereunder in the land district in which he elects to make his entry; but the only purpose for which he may go upon and examine said lands is that of enabling him later on, as herein provided, to understandingly select the lands for which he will make entry. No one will be permitted to make settlement upon any of said lands in advance of the opening herein provided for, and during the first sixty days following said opening no one but registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead settlement upon any of said lands, and then only in pursuance of a homestead entry duly allowed by the local land officers, or of a soldier's declaratory statement duly accepted by such officers.

BY DRAWINGS.

The order in which, during the first sixty days following the opening, the registered applicants will be permitted to make homestead entry of the lands opened hereunder, will be determined by drawings for both the El Reno and Lawton districts publicly held at the United States land office at El Reno, Okla., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 29, 1901, and continuing for such period as may be necessary to complete the same. The drawings will be had under the supervision and immediate observance of a committee of three persons whose integrity is such as to make their control of the drawing a guaranty of its fairness. The members of this committee will be appointed by the secretary of the interior, who will prescribe suitable compensation for their services. Preparatory to these drawings the registration officers will, at the time of registering each applicant who shows himself duly qualified, make out a card, which must be signed by the applicant, stating the land district in which he desires to make homestead entry, and giving such a description of the applicant as will enable the local land officers to thereafter identify him. This card will be at once sealed in a separate envelope, which will bear no other distinguishing label or mark than such as may be necessary to show that it is to go into the drawing for the land district in which the applicant desires to make entry. These envelopes will be separated according to land districts and will be carefully preserved and remain sealed until opened in the course of the drawings as herein provided. When the registration is completed all of these sealed envelopes will be brought together at the place of drawing and turned over to the committee in charge of the drawing, who, in such manner as in their judgment will be attended with entire fairness and equality of opportunity, shall proceed to draw out and open the separate envelopes and to give to each inclosed card a number in the order in which the envelope containing the same is drawn. While the drawings for the two districts will be separately conducted, they will occur as nearly at the same time as is practicable. The result of the drawing for each district will be certified by the committee to the officers of the district and will determine the order in which the applicants may make homestead entry of said lands and settlement thereon.

Notice of the drawings stating the name of each applicant and number assigned to him by the drawing will be posted each day at the place of drawing, and each applicant will be notified of his number by a postal card mailed to him at the address, if any, given by him at the time of registration. Each applicant should, however, in his own behalf, employ such measures as will insure his obtaining prompt and accurate information of the order in which his application for homestead entry can be presented, as fixed by the drawing. Applications for homestead entry of said lands during the first sixty days following the opening can be made only by registered applicants, and in the order established by the drawing. At each land office, commencing Tuesday, August 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., the applications of those drawing numbers 1 to 125, inclusive, for that district, must be presented, and will be considered in their numerical order during the first day, and the applications of those drawing numbers 126 to 250, inclusive, must be presented and will be considered in their numerical order during the second day, and so on at that rate until all of said lands subject to entry under the homestead law, and desired thereunder, have been entered. If any applicant fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned to him by the drawing is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after the other applications assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be given another opportunity to make entry, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry under such drawing. To obtain the allowance of a homestead entry each applicant must personally present the certificate of registration theretofore issued to him, together with a regular homestead application and the necessary accompanying proofs, and with the regular land office fees, but an honorably discharged soldier or sailor may file his declaratory statement through the agent representing him at the registration. The production of the certificate of registration will be dispensed with only upon satisfactory proof of its loss or destruction. If at the time of considering his regular application for entry it appears that any applicant is disqualified from making homestead entry of these lands, his application will be rejected, notwithstanding his prior registration. If any applicant shall register more than once hereunder, or in any other than his true name, or shall transfer his registration certificate, he will thereby lose all the benefits of the registration and drawing herein provided for, and will be precluded from entering or settling upon any of said lands during the first sixty days following said opening.

THE NEUTRAL STRIP.

Because of the provision of the said act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900: "That the settlers who locate on that part of said lands called and known as the 'neutral strip' shall have preference right for thirty days on the lands upon which they have located and improved," the said lands in the "neutral strip" shall for the period of thirty days after said opening be subject to homestead entry and townsite entry only by those who have heretofore located upon and improved the same, and who are accorded a preference right of entry for thirty days as aforesaid. Persons entitled to make entry under this preference right will be permitted to do so at any time during said period of thirty days following the opening without previous registration, and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, and at the expiration of that period the lands in said "neutral strip" for which no entry shall have been made will come under the general provisions of this proclamation.

The intended beneficiaries of the provision in the said acts of Congress, approved, respectively, March 2, 1895, and June 6, 1900, which authorizes a qualified entryman having lands adjoining the ceded lands, whose original entry embraced less than 160 acres, to enter so much of the ceded lands as will make his homestead entry contain in the aggregate not exceeding 160 acres, may obtain such an extension of his existing entry, without previous registration and without regard to the drawing herein provided for, only by making appropriate application, accompanied by the necessary proofs, at the proper new land office at some time prior to the opening herein provided for.

Any person or persons desiring to found, or to suggest establishing, a townsite upon any of said ceded lands at any point not in the near vicinity of either of the county seats therein heretofore selected and designated as aforesaid, may, at any time before the opening herein provided for, file in the proper local land office a written application to that effect describing by legal subdivisions the land intended to be affected, and stating fully and under oath the necessity or propriety of founding or establishing a town at that place. The local officers will forthwith transmit said petition to the commissioner of the general land office with their recommendation in the premises. Such commissioner, if he believes the public interests will be subserved thereby, will, if the secretary of the interior approve thereof, issue an order withdrawing the lands described in such petition, or any portion thereof, from homestead entry and settlement, and directing that the same be held for the time being for townsite settlement, entry, and disposition only. In such event the lands so withheld from homestead entry and settlement will, at the time of said opening and not before, become subject to settlement, entry, and disposition under the general townsite laws of the United States. None of said ceded lands will be subject to settlement, entry or disposition under such general townsite laws, except in the manner herein prescribed until after the expiration of sixty days from the time of said opening.

TOWNSITES.

Attention is hereby especially called to the fact that under the special provisions of the said act of Congress, approved March 2, 1901, the townsite selected and designated at the county seats of the new counties into which said lands have been formed can not be disposed of under the general townsite laws of the United States, and can only be disposed of in the special manner provided in said act of Congress, which declares:

"The lands so set apart and designated shall, in advance of the opening, be surveyed, subdivided and platted under the direction of the secretary of the interior into appropriate lots, blocks, streets, alleys and sites for parks or public buildings, so as to make a townsite thereof: Provided, That no person shall purchase more than one business and one residence lot. Such town lots shall be offered and sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, at sales to be had at the opening and subsequent thereto."

All persons are especially admonished that under the said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, it is provided that no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said ceded lands except in the manner prescribed in this proclamation until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened to settlement and entry. After the expiration of the said period of sixty days, but not before any of said lands remaining undisposed of may be settled upon, occupied and entered under the general provisions of the homestead and townsite laws of the United States in like manner as if the manner of effecting such settlement, occupancy and entry had not been prescribed herein in obedience to law.

It appearing that there are fences around the pastures into which, for convenience, portions of the ceded lands have heretofore been divided, and that these fences are of considerable value and are still the property of the Indian tribes ceding said lands to the United States, all persons going upon, examining, entering, or settling upon any of said lands are cautioned to respect such fences as the property of the Indians and not to destroy, appropriate or carry away the same, but to leave them undisturbed so that they may be seasonably removed and preserved for the benefit of the Indians.

The secretary of the interior shall prescribe such needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into full effect the opening herein provided for.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Many Groups Deserve Greater Attention Than They Receive.

Among the most popular flowers of to-day are the lovely peonies in varied tints of rose, pale crimson and purple. The petals of some varieties are as large as saucers, and being of a satiny texture, and drooping in graceful folds, they attract a good deal of attention. It is pleasing to know that these tree peonies will grow in any good soil without much trouble, consequently the whole tribe should be found a place in every garden. They give a fine effect in beds on lawns, or may be grown in pots and taken into the conservatory at the present season when at their fullest beauty. Some of the newest kinds measure nine inches across the bloom. These peonies die down in autumn, and start growth with renewed vigor in spring. The gold-flowered Ethiopian lily is another beautiful thing that ladies procure as a fitting companion to the pure white variety. There is also quite a novel pink flowered form, but as yet quite rare; it was discovered recently in Rhodesia. Many dwelling houses are now adorned with the lovely climbing Wisteria sinesis, which is unequalled for the purpose when in flower. The fine pendulous racemes of a rich lavender color remind one of a bunch of grapes from the way they hang on the branches. They are produced so freely that at the present season there seem more blossoms than leaves. The Wisteria is quite hardy and its stems extend to a great length each summer. Young plants can be bought very cheaply, and we strongly recommend this elegant climber to those who do not know it. A group of pretty flowering plants that deserve greater attention than they receive are the double-flowered ivy leaved geraniums. Few plants compare with them for balconies or window boxes or to hang down from stagings in the conservatory or from baskets; the foliage alone is handsome, whilst the flowers which are produced so freely, right through the summer, are both bright and lasting. They look magnificent when trained along trellis work in sunny positions.

THE PRICE OF CHOCOLATE.

Much Cheaper in America than in Countries Where Grown.

When, on drinking your cup of chocolate at breakfast, you find a sediment deposited in the bottom of the cup, you may feel sure that this insoluble stuff is the adulterant with which the chocolate is cheapened to such a degree that the beverage far from its source of production costs less than it does in the place where it is produced. In South America the retail price for the better grades of chocolate averages about $1 per pound, while in Italy, France, England and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. In America the ordinary chocolate sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers say, is that the original product is adulterated greatly before reaching its final market, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce. The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form in Venezuela, though various other parts of Central and South America grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor—usually vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is moistened until it is in a semi-fluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape.—New York Press.

Maurice Barrymore's Witty Retort.

The clever wit of the recently demented actor, Maurice Barrymore, is still the foremost subject in the circle of the unfortunate man's friends. On one occasion, when Barrymore was visited by a number of friends, one of them dropped a 50-cent piece on the floor, and, search high and low, the money could not be found. "Wonder where it went to!" one remarked. "Went to the devil, I guess," said the loser. "Trust you for making 50 cents go further than any one else," said Barrymore.—New York Times.

Never Pronounced Capital Punishment.

The late Baron Fitzgerald, an Irish judge, who was on the bench for twenty years, never once pronounced a capital sentence, and Lord Morris, who sat for twenty-two years, never hanged a criminal.

Weight of Crack Oarsmen.

At an unofficial weighing in London, the University of Pennsylvania crew totaled 1,274 pounds, an average of 159 pounds. The Leanders average 174 pounds.

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY.

Inopportune consolations increase a deep sorrow.—Rousseau.

Fortune does not change men; it unmasks them.—Mme. Necker.

If you can not do what you like to do, try to like what you have to do.

Two good rules for life are: Never be discouraged; never be a discourager.—Ariel.

Shun idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.—Voltaire.

If all hearts were frank, just, and honest, the major part of the virtues would be useless to us.—Moliere.

How many languish in obscurity who would become great if emulation and encouragement incited them to exertion!—Fenelon.

If people would but do what they have to do, they would always find themselves ready for what came next.—George Macdonald.

Beware of him who meets you with a friendly mien, and, in the midst of a cordial salutation, seeks to avoid your glance.—Lavater.

WISE OR OTHERWISE.

No philosopher can give a reason for half that he thinks.

A man without a conscience is a man without principle.

The high premium on honesty proves that it is the best policy.

Pride and folly cost some people more than their actual necessities.

Spite enables the fool to believe he is happy in his unhappiness.

A good business qualification is the ability to attend to one's own business.

No man is truly great who is unable to realize how insignificant he really is.

Good humor is the blue sky in which the stars of talent brightly shine.

Some people seem to think they are bestowing a favor every time they smile.

Physicians sometimes enable men to postpone the payment of the debt of nature.

The smaller the wife's pocketbook the oftener the husband is called upon to fill it.

Elephants' Feet

Regular Pedicuring to Keep Them in Condition.

The feet of elephants in captivity have to be looked after carefully all the time, and once or twice a year, anyway, specific treatment is required to keep them in order. If the elephant is in a traveling show, where he is doing more or less marching in street parades, and it may be in moving from place to place on the road, his feet are worn down to something like what they would be in nature. In such a case they would have to be regularly overhauled only once a year, at the close of the winter season. In the case of elephants remaining in one spot all the time, in a stationary menagerie, where they would do no marching, and would scarcely wear their feet down at all, their feet are looked after twice a year. A captive elephant on the road might suffer in his feet from stone bruise, or might pick up a stone, or a tock, or any one of forty things; or he might have corns or have something the matter with his toenails; or possibly have suffered the loss of a toe nail by some accident. From some such injury the elephant might go lame, or suffer otherwise. It might be that the foot would need to be protected under treatment, and there is used for such purpose a bag with a shirring around the top, which, drawn over the foot, and up a little on the leg above it, can be closd around the leg to keep out gravel or anything else that might otherwise work in and irritate the foot.

This elephant with the sore foot would, of course, be spared all the walking possible. He would not appear in the parade, but in the case of a railroad show, for instance, he would on arriving at or leaving a show town, limp along with that bag over his foot from the car to the show lot, or from the show lot to the car, by the shortest way. Incidentally the elephants' feet are being looked after all the time; the annual or semi-annual over-hauling is to keep them down to their natural proportions and conditions and make them less liable to injury. In its general shape the bottom of an elephant's foot is somewhat like a blunted oval. The sole is a flat pad or cushion, tough, but elastic, being of a gristly or cartilaginous character. Commonly this pad would be about an inch in thickness. The elephant's toes do not project separately out beyond the rest of the foot, but are virtually inclosed within the front rim of the foot, their presence marked by the toenails, which are in appearance as much as anything like big black hard-shell clamshells set around on the front edges, five to a foot in the case of the Asiatic elephants and four in the case of the Africans.

With no use of its feet, nothing to keep them worn down as they would be kept in nature, the pads may grow to be two inches thick, and come to have crevices or seams in them in which foreign matter may lodge, and the elephant is in more danger of picking up things, which may become imbedded in the tough pad and get out of sight and work through into the quick.

The toenails also get long, and they may curl under the sole of the foot and they become thus more liable to be caught, and the situation is then one of inconvenience and danger to the animal. But before they reach this stage the elephant's feet are trimmed down into shape. The feet of the elephants in the Central park menagerie got one of their regular overhaulings last week. "Tom," said Elephant Keeper Snyder to the larger of the two elephants, on one of the days when this work was going on, "give us your feet."

And the big elephant lifted his foot as a horse might have lifted his on a like request. "Tom can tell you what you are thinking about when you look at him," says Keeper Snyder.

Jule, the other elephant is not so tractable or not so intelligent, and it takes more diplomacy and effort to get at her feet for the work necessary to be done upon them. But even with the most docile of elephants it takes two men to do the work conveniently, and, at the menagerie in the park when the elephants' feet are fixed Head Keeper Shannon gives Keeper Snyder a lift. It might not be expected that these elephants would pick up anything here in their long-accustomed quarters, whose floor they have trodden for years, but on this occasion in one of Jule's feet Keeper Snyder found a die, one out of a set of dice, which had already been worked in out of sight, and in one of Tom's feet was the bowl of an iron teaspoon, the handle having been broken off. The metal of this spoon could be seen when the foot was lifted up, but it was imbedded sufficiently so that it took quite a pull with the keeper's elephant hook to pull it out. How these two odd and curiously different things found their way into the elephant's cages to be picked up in their feet could not be said for certain, but it is probable that they were thrown in by thoughtless children.—New York Sun.

The Mysterious Lhassa

May Eventually be Entered by Dr. Berthold Laufer of New York City.

With the hope that he may ultimately penetrate the mysterious Thibetan city of Lhassa, Dr. Berthold Laufer, who is connected with the Museum of Natural History, New York city, is about to renounce the world and his friends for the solitude of a Buddhist temple. He will leave in a few days for Pekin, where he will settle in a Lamaistic monastery to live the life of a recluse and to be among the priests, studying their language, customs and ceremonies. He hopes to obtain one of their official degrees which would facilitate him in his attempt to reach the holy city of Lhassa. All the specimens he can secure will be sent to the New York museum. Dr. Laufer believes that in view of the increasing commercial relations between China and the United States, greater knowledge should be had of that country and its people. But one other foreigner has ever lived in a Chinese temple. He was a Hungarian, Cosma de Koros, and death cut short his labors. A number of scientific men are interested in Dr. Laufer's mission.

Accents by Phonograph.

It has long been supposed that France, or a Frenchman, is necessary for the acquisition of a proper French accent. This is no longer so now that an economical substitute for the Frenchman has been found in the phonograph. It is understood that a corps of distinguished French professors are spending their whole time in conversing into phonographs. A professor's day's work is to fill thirty phonographic cylinders. These cylinders are destined to go forth bearing precious French accents into thousands of happy English homes. A book has now been prepared, called "The Pictorial French Course." It contains thirty lessons, each illustrated by a picture ingeniously portraying the objects alluded to in the lesson. Each lesson corresponds word for word with one of the phonographic discourses. All that the student has to do, therefore, is to set his phonograph going. The book will tell him what it is saying. It will be seen that the new system is pictorial-oral.—London Daily Mail.

Inventors of Wood Pulp Paper.

A writer in a London newspaper, speaking of the ingenuity of wasps in building their nests, says: "Like a trained spaniel, she finds at last some old stump or sill of wood, some fallen trunk or weatherworn wound in growing timber whereon she settles and proceeds to bite off bits of wood and chew them into paste. With this she flies to the hole again, and with jaws, and head and feet, molds the thin-drawn paste into fine gray paper, silky, strong and waterproof. Here is an invention—"paper from wood-pulp" which has been littered before the blind eyes of man ever since in prehistoric ages he first destroyed wasps' nests, but was reserved to be his "triumph" at the end of the Nineteenth century of our modern era!

If you are not a friend to labor, you are no friend to God or man.

California's Promising Future.

"The attention of the east is being attracted to California in a marked degree," said a man from the Pacific coast the other day. "The great field for the eastern investor will henceforth be found in the northern part of the state. The development of gold and copper mines in Shasta county, and particularly the discovery of oil in the northern counties is assuming such proportion that they cannot longer be hidden from the investment seeker, and eastern capital will not fail to discover the great possibilities. The oil industry of California will reach this year an output of over 10,000,000 barrels. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads are burning oil on their locomotives; the sugar refineries, street railway power houses and manufacturing industries are substituting it for coal. Four months ago the home consumption for fuel only amounted to over 400,000 barrels a month. Coal in California costs from $8 to $14 a ton. It is imported from Washington, British Columbia and Australia. Hence petroleum, of which four and a half barrels equal a ton of coal, is proving a boon to California."

Australia the Richest Country.

The richest nation in the world proportionately is not Great Britain, not fat little Holland, not even the United States. For the greatest average individual wealth we must look to the Australian commonwealth.

Last year the total value of the products of the colonies forming the Australian commonwealth amounted to fully $500,000,000, of which their pastoral industries represented $150,000,000, their agricultural $140,000,000, their mineral products fully $100,000,000, and their manufacturing and other industries the remaining $160,000,000. The wool alone from the 120,000,000 sheep raised in 1900 was worth $100,000,000.

The mineral resources of Australia cannot even be guessed at. In the last 48 years the country has produced gold to the value of $1,800,000,000, in the last 29 silver to the value of $150,000,000. Diamonds are found in one district, rubies in another. There is at least one emerald mine in New South Wales, and opals equal to any in the world are found in Queensland, while the pearl fisheries of the northwestern coast produce a considerable portion of the most valuable pearls of commerce.

Rubber Tires on Fire Engines.

A set of rubber tires suitable for use on a fire engine cost from $350 to $450. There is no question about the advantages of their use. With rubber tires an engine goes less often to the repair shop and so is more continuously in commission. And if you should happen to see a rubber tired engine go around a corner or get into or out of the tracks of a street railroad, you'd think the advantage gained there was enough to pay for the tires. The engine doesn't swing or slide, but it follows true and the driver knows just where he can go and what he can do with the machine when he's under way.

Birds' wings and breasts now vary both quills and flowers in the decoration of outing hats.

Green and red will go together. Give a man plenty of greenbacks and he can paint the town a deep red.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

If you would be reveng'd of your enemy, govern yourself.

Laundering Thin Dresses.

To launder the exquisite creations of muslin and lace in which this season abounds has become quite a problem, yet the most delicate materials will not be injured if washed with Ivory Soap and then dried in the shade. But little starch need be used. ELIZA R. PARKER.

A good man is seldom uneasy, an ill one never easy.

No family, shop, ship, camp or person should be without Wizard Oil for every painful accident or emergency.

But I mean such wives as are none of the best.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

As charms are nonsense, nonsense is a charm.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Hope resembles the head of a pin and disappointment the other end.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?

If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

If a man looks upon the wine when it is red it is very likely to cast reflections upon his nose.

It is one of the unsolved mysteries how two men can exchange umbrellas and each invariably get t he worst of it.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A wicked hero will turn his back to an innocent coward.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent staren contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A woman may love flattery and yet dispise an awkward flatterer.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES via WABASH R. R.

$13.00—Buffalo and return—$13.00.
$31.00—New York and return—$31.00

The Wabash from Chicago will sell tickets at the above rates daily. Aside from these rates, the Wabash run through trains over its own rails from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago and offer many special rates during the summer months, allowing stopovers at Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Ask your nearest Ticket Agent or address Harry E. Moores, General Agent, Pass. Dept., Omaha, Neb., or C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

It might be well to remember that the oldest families are likely to have the most to be ashamed of.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

You can rely on a man keeping his word when it is to his advantage to do so.

There is plenty of room at the top but as soon as a man gets there he tries his best to occupy it all.

SCALE AUCTION
BIDS BY MAIL. YOUR OWN PRICE.
Jones, He Pays the Freight, Binghamton, N.Y.

DO YOU SHOOT?
If you do you should send your name and address on a postal card for a
WINCHESTER
GUN CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE.
It illustrates and describes all the different Winchester Rifles, Shotguns and Ammunition, and contains much valuable information. Send at once to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

BABY'S

BATH

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS
USE CUTICURA SOAP ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT THE GREAT SKIN CURE

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet, bath, and baby soap in the world.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR.

Cuticura THE SET Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

WANTED, SALESMEN. NATURAL-BORN SALESMEN, Hard-Working and thoroughly reliable men to sell the best-grown nursery stock in the United States. Liberal Commissions paid. Cash advanced weekly. Write today for particulars, giving references. Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Oregon

BUY CORN AND OATS!! Double your investment in sixty days. Conditions warrant higher prices. Send for our book, "SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION," sent free. J. K. COMSTOCK & CO., Traders' Bldg., CHICAGO.