

G. C. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

To our human and to lie about it to more so.

Even the pessimist is momentarily happy in his unhappiness.

The string tied around a man's finger is merely a forget-me-knot.

Girls should never flirt in public until after they have a strange hold on art.

In matrimony one and one makes one, but in divorce one from one leaves two.

These are great days for the railroads. The ferruginous equine never carried great loads.

If the beauty of the average man's mind isn't more lovely than his face it is entitled to sympathy.

There is no objection to a woman's having a great command of language if she knows when not to use it.

Hist! Hist! Has any European power been talking about the Monroe doctrine behind its back lately?

The pronouncement of a St. Louis judge that the hatpin is a legitimate weapon of female defense is supererogatory.

"Why do people persist in living so near the deadly Mont Pelee?" asks an exchange. They don't. They die by the thousands.

They say King Edward now has the look and bearing of an old man. This, however, is not remarkable. Edward cut his eye teeth quite a while ago.

A girl in Oklahoma won a \$50,000 prize in a land lottery, and at once received an offer of marriage, which she accepted. Thus does one lottery beget another.

The lady who started to clean her gloves with gasoline is now pondering seriously whether the saving on a pair of 50-cent gloves can be set off against the loss on a \$10,000 building.

A bald-headed scientist has figured out that the world will be froze solid in 1,000,000 years. Under Brother Baer's contract with Divine Providence there will still, however, be plenty of anthracite coal, so that the outlook is not so bad after all.

Russia has three different armies. In Europe her men are five years in the active army, thirteen in the reserve, and five years in the second reserve. In Asia they are seven years in active service and six in the reserve. In Caucasus they are only three years in the active army and fifteen in the reserve. Not as easy as in this country.

The advertising given the Missouri mule in South Africa has brought him into so great prominence that recently 500 of his brethren left their happy home in Missouri for Bombay, British India, where they will educate the heathen Hindoo in the art of appearing to work when the weather is not too hot. The true mule can hear the dinner bell fifteen minutes before it rings and it is often a draw race between him and the colored "pusson" as to which one gets there first. The Hindoo is very quiet and simple in his tastes, but after he has driven the American mule a few times, he will sigh for a few hours of quiet repose in Nirvana.

There is a vast amount of attitudinizing in the world. The trouble is that people are conventional in manners—that is essential for any sort of rational society. But they are conventional in thought. They seem to fear to lead their own mental life—to be frank with themselves. Their ideas are always in evening clothes, with white cravat and patent leather shoes. Many persons, for instance, profess to regard prize-fighting as a tremendously demoralizing and brutal sport. Yet they read accounts of famous fights in detail. The truth probably is that they really don't believe a quarter of what they say against pugilism. They say it because they know it is expected of them.

Long ago the sceptre passed over from King Cotton to King Corn. Every year the demand for the great American cereal is expanded by the discovery of new uses to which it can be put. The New York World has compiled a list of products extracted from corn, most of them discoveries of the last forty years: Bicycle tires, rubber shoes, cornstarch, laundry starch, confectioners' starch, mucilage, corn oil, "pure" olive oil, filler for oleomargarine, lager beer, grape sugar, glucose, wall paper paste, gum drops, toilet soap, ink, salad dressing, fancy table syrup, table grits, health foods, popcorn, healing salve, several patent medicines, British gum, pearl hominy, hulled corn, canned corn, canned soaked corn, malsena camp, degenerated camp, corn meal, flour adulterant, pancake flour, quick melt, brewers' grits, hanks for battiships, pepper adulterant, alcohol, bourbon whiskey, brewers' yeast, frummentum, baked hominy, gum paste, vulcanized corn oil, gluten food, brewers' sugar, confectioners' paste, candy, rubber cement, corn oil cake, water proofing, phosphates, dentin, paper, gum glue, buggy tires, rubber

photo, linoleum, albumenoids called filler, envelope sticker, army postcard, rubber heels, hot water bags, cattle food, gum arabic, stamp sticker. That is all to date. In forty years more the list will probably be more than doubled. Besides this growing demand more and more corn is being exported every year. When it is remembered that the area for corn growing is limited it is not difficult to account for the unprecedented rise in the price of corn lands.

Three little children were playing on one of the streets of a western city the other day, when along came a girl about their age who was dressed as if she were about to "go to a party." The rompers asked her to join in their sport. "No," replied the newcomer, "I might soil my new gown. (Yes, she said gown, and was only 10 her last birthday.) I am dressed for the afternoon." The three girls, who had been enjoying a game of pium in the corner, ceased their play and crowded near, eager to examine the white fluffy fabric, the lace that had been sewed on by hand and the ribbons used in decoration. "Mamma bought this at — in New York," and the child mentioned the name of a house famous the world over. "We buy all our dresses there. Mamma wouldn't have me wear anything that came from any other establishment." The others crowded nearer still and the flush on their cheeks told of envy. "This gown cost \$50," the child continued, "and I must be very careful for I can't have another first best one until fall." Now it's dollars to doughnuts that little Sally Ann, dressed in a 5-cent-a-yard calico, mixing mud pies over in a back yard will make a better woman, a fonder mother and a more useful member of society than this pert little miss who thinks of nothing but her clothing. Sally Ann is learning domesticity even if her school be an inverted wooden box, her dishes cracked and discarded pieces of crockery and the material she kneads and bakes in the sun, black earth and water. What is Miss Society learning? How to spend money and, worst than all, how to feel the need of money to satisfy inordinate desires. She is learning the terrible lesson of thinking only of herself and how she will look to others. Her ideas of life are false and her ambition may prove to her a curse. The wrecks along life's pathway are not made from Sally Ann. But one should not blame little Miss Society for her thoughts and her sayings. She is not responsible. It is her parents who are at fault and some day they will regret bitterly having sown such seeds in her mind. They have taught their little one to think of herself as a peacock thinks; to strut about and call the world's attention to her fine feathers.

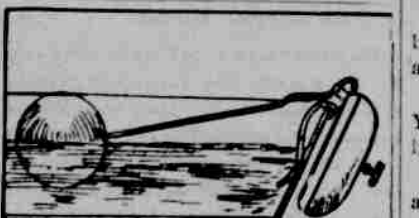
London alone reduces to ashes a million cigars a week. Flying fish have been known to jump ten feet above the surface of the sea. Large quantities of American corn are called for in the region of Pales tine. The native Indian tribes of Alaska number 29,539, a gain of 4,182 in ten years. Manchester, England, has more public houses than any other city in the Kingdom. There are 165,000 Britons living in the United Kingdom at present who were born in the colonies. An orange tree in full bearing has been known to produce 15,000 oranges; a lemon tree 6,000 fruit. Recent investigations enable New York City to point to her asphalt paving as the costliest on earth. The census of 1900 shows that there are 13,197 negroes to every 100,000 whites, compared with 13,575 in 1890. There are no less than 3,262 different species of fish inhabiting the waters of America north of the Isthmus of Panama. The total value of the manufacture of bricks and tiles in the United States in 1900 was \$76,335,871, and of pottery \$19,768,670. Lieutenant de Clairmont, of the Philippine commission, reports the existence of an odd white race of people in the Island of Minoro. An olive tree yields six pounds of olives when it is three years old. At the age of fifty it yields from twenty-two to twenty-six pounds. A mile of wreck-strewn coast in southwestern Norway proves to be filled with magnetic iron ore, deflecting the compass a whole degree. All the cork used in the world in a year weighs just over one thousand tons. It comes from France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and North Africa. The didon and the tetradon, two allied families of tropical fish, popularly known as globe fish, have the power to float and swim back downward. Japanese cotton mills have no advantages over American mills, despite the fact that the average daily wages for men is 15 cents and women 9 1/2 cents. Fireflies are sold nightly by peddlers in the crowded quarters of Tokio and other Japanese cities. The insects sell for three rin apiece, a rin being equal in value to the twentieth part of a cent. In fasting feasts the sect of Jains, in India, is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are very common, and once a year they are said to abstain from food for seventy-five days. The postal laws provide that post-office boxes shall not be rented to minors or persons of unsound minds, and that mail shall not be placed in boxes so rented if the parents or guardians object.

WARNS OF OVERFLOW.

A Device for Use with Refrigerator Dripping Pans.

Nearly every housewife knows the extra work and damage entailed by the overflow of the waste water pan which catches the drip from the melting ice in the refrigerator, and as it is as easy matter to forget to empty the pan at regular intervals, this accident is apt to occur several times in a house hold in the course of a summer.

It has occurred to two Massachusetts inventors that it would be a good idea to introduce a mechanism which would



ALARM FOR REFRIGERATOR PANS.

give an alarm when the receptacle of a spring motor, mounted on a base adapted to clamp on the side of the refrigerator pan, with a float at the end of a rod extending out into the pan, and a gong to be sounded by the motor. To put this device into position for use it is only necessary to clamp it on the side of the pan as shown with the float resting on the water. When the latter rises to the danger point it lifts the float and trips the motor mechanism, which, of course rings the gong for a considerable length of time, only ceasing its clatter when the spring has run down on the pan is emptied. The inventors are Philip Yon and Louis Laprise, of North Adams, Mass.

Food, Drink and a Penny.

Not many tourists who have visited England, even among those who made a point of visiting out-of-the-way corners, ever heard of a curious old monastery that stands back of Twyford, a little town near Southampton. It is a very old place, with an old and thick stone wall around it. In this wall there is a wicket gate, and by this gate a monk is always stationed. The monk is there to halt every traveler that goes by, and having halted him, he gives him a cup of ale, a crust of bread and a penny. Centuries ago, it seems, some one died and in his will left to the monastery an endowment that was to ease the way of weary travelers by giving them this refreshment and a small coin. As long therefore, as the monastery stands a monk will stand by its wicket gate, and every traveler who passes will be cheered with a drink, a bite and a penny.

The people are becoming so advanced that you occasionally find a man these days who knows what ails him before he asks the doctor.

"Man," said a philosophic doctor to day, "is a queer animal." We're on we know it.

HOW NICKELS AND PENNIES GO.

Red Weather Keeping Penny Spenders In Awe of the Subtreasuries.

The United States treasury during the fiscal year which has just ended manufactured 79,811,143 cents and 26,480,213 nickels. Massachusetts took 5,000,000 cents, Pennsylvania 4,000,000, Illinois 7,000,000 and New York State nearly 10,000,000. These are the great cent-using States, and stand in the same order as to consumption of nickels. Ten years ago pennies were little used in California and the South, and were unknown things in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona. Up to date Uncle Sam has turned out 1,100,000,000 cents, 346,000,000 nickels, 100,000,000 dimes, 200,000,000 quarters and 150,000,000 half-dollars. Somewhere in the world are 119,000,000 big copper pennies. What has become of them is a mystery. They have disappeared, no one knows where. Many years ago the government is said 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces, and of those over 3,000,000 are still out standing. The same is true of the nickel 3-cent pieces, of which nearly 2,000,000 are unaccounted for. Slot machines have greatly increased the demand for coppers, and so also have the penny newspapers and the odd prices made popular in dry goods shops. Cents and nickels wear out pretty rapidly, because they are passing constantly from hand to hand, and the immense numbers of them that pour into the treasury at Washington are carefully sorted over for the purpose of sorting out those which are too much damaged to be fit for further use. The life of a cent is only four or five years. Cents are subject to more accidents than any other coins. Being of such small value little care is taken of them, and that is why the treasury has to go on turning out new ones at the rate of 60,000,000 to 90,000,000 a year. At the treasury they say that the cent is a barometer of business conditions. A heavy storm or a sudden coming of cold weather—anything, in short, that keeps the penny-spending part of the population at home—is accurately reflected in the falling off of the cents coming to the subtreasuries for exchange. During periods of dullness cents accumulate at subtreasuries, but when trade revives they begin to circulate rapidly again. Anybody who wants cents may get them by sending a check to the superintendent of the mint, who will ship them at the expense of the government.

Illinois Babcock gives Green's Fruit Grower information in regard to orcharding in Illinois as follows: An apple orchard syndicate in Clay and Richland Counties has sold the apples of its orchards, which aggregate three hundred and twenty acres, for \$11,500. This fruit is from young orchards just coming into bearing. There are one hundred and twenty acres planted with 3,300 Jonathan apple trees. Jonathan is highly prized for its hardness, productiveness and the fine quality of its fruit. The best apple orchards of Illinois are on the southern border, embracing seventy-five thousand acres of apple orchards, mostly planted during the past ten or twelve years. This is the first general crop from these orchards. One thousand acres of apple orchards may be seen near Flora, Ill., and the trees there are heavily laden with fine fruit this season. Ben Davis is the variety most largely grown. The problem now is to get enough laborers to harvest the fruit from such a vast acreage of apple orchards, and to secure apple barrels for such big orchards. Three hundred and thirty car loads of empty apple barrels have recently been shipped into this locality, and nine large evaporators have been built near Flora, with a capacity for each of one hundred and fifty bushels of fruit per day. A cold storage house, with a capacity of 45,000 barrels of apples, has been built at Flora this year.

QUEER STORIES

London alone reduces to ashes a million cigars a week.

Flying fish have been known to jump ten feet above the surface of the sea.

Large quantities of American corn are called for in the region of Pales tine.

The native Indian tribes of Alaska number 29,539, a gain of 4,182 in ten years.

Manchester, England, has more public houses than any other city in the Kingdom.

There are 165,000 Britons living in the United Kingdom at present who were born in the colonies.

An orange tree in full bearing has been known to produce 15,000 oranges; a lemon tree 6,000 fruit.

Recent investigations enable New York City to point to her asphalt paving as the costliest on earth.

The census of 1900 shows that there are 13,197 negroes to every 100,000 whites, compared with 13,575 in 1890.

There are no less than 3,262 different species of fish inhabiting the waters of America north of the Isthmus of Panama.

The total value of the manufacture of bricks and tiles in the United States in 1900 was \$76,335,871, and of pottery \$19,768,670.

Lieutenant de Clairmont, of the Philippine commission, reports the existence of an odd white race of people in the Island of Minoro.

An olive tree yields six pounds of olives when it is three years old. At the age of fifty it yields from twenty-two to twenty-six pounds.

A mile of wreck-strewn coast in southwestern Norway proves to be filled with magnetic iron ore, deflecting the compass a whole degree.

All the cork used in the world in a year weighs just over one thousand tons. It comes from France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and North Africa.

The didon and the tetradon, two allied families of tropical fish, popularly known as globe fish, have the power to float and swim back downward.

Japanese cotton mills have no advantages over American mills, despite the fact that the average daily wages for men is 15 cents and women 9 1/2 cents.

Fireflies are sold nightly by peddlers in the crowded quarters of Tokio and other Japanese cities. The insects sell for three rin apiece, a rin being equal in value to the twentieth part of a cent.

In fasting feasts the sect of Jains, in India, is far ahead of all rivals. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are very common, and once a year they are said to abstain from food for seventy-five days.

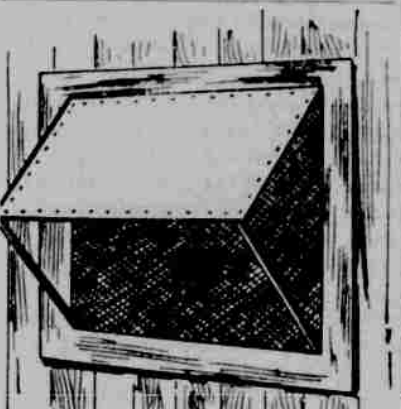
The postal laws provide that post-office boxes shall not be rented to minors or persons of unsound minds, and that mail shall not be placed in boxes so rented if the parents or guardians object.

"Man," said a philosophic doctor to day, "is a queer animal." We're on we know it.



FARM AND GARDEN

Shading the Stables. Where it is the custom to keep the horses and cows in the stables at night, and also for a portion of the day some provision should be made for shade as well as for keeping out flies. The plan shown in the illustration has the merit of being simple as well as effectual. Cover the opening with fine wire netting, placing it so that it will not interfere with the management of the glass window from the inside. Then make a frame with light strips of lumber of the form shown, and cover it with canvas, or with a strip of unbleached muslin, bracing it at either corner as shown. This device is readily made and will add greatly to the comfort of the animals in the stable. The same arrangement could be applied to the window spaces of the poultry house and in such a position it would not be necessary to use the fine wire screen for the wire netting of ordinary mesh would keep out intruders.



A STABLE PROTECTION.

Illinois Babcock gives Green's Fruit Grower information in regard to orcharding in Illinois as follows: An apple orchard syndicate in Clay and Richland Counties has sold the apples of its orchards, which aggregate three hundred and twenty acres, for \$11,500. This fruit is from young orchards just coming into bearing. There are one hundred and twenty acres planted with 3,300 Jonathan apple trees. Jonathan is highly prized for its hardness, productiveness and the fine quality of its fruit. The best apple orchards of Illinois are on the southern border, embracing seventy-five thousand acres of apple orchards, mostly planted during the past ten or twelve years. This is the first general crop from these orchards. One thousand acres of apple orchards may be seen near Flora, Ill., and the trees there are heavily laden with fine fruit this season. Ben Davis is the variety most largely grown. The problem now is to get enough laborers to harvest the fruit from such a vast acreage of apple orchards, and to secure apple barrels for such big orchards. Three hundred and thirty car loads of empty apple barrels have recently been shipped into this locality, and nine large evaporators have been built near Flora, with a capacity for each of one hundred and fifty bushels of fruit per day. A cold storage house, with a capacity of 45,000 barrels of apples, has been built at Flora this year.

For Brushing Fruit. The fruit brusher is a comparative newcomer except in California. The necessity of clean, polished oranges and the expense of brushing by hand brought it into being there. Now, brushing, which has already been a habit with some packers, is becoming

more necessary on account of the widespread of white fly and other insects causing smut. It is not only expensive, but difficult, to get at short notice the number of men necessary to hand brush a car of oranges. With a brusher, it is claimed, one man can do the work of several.—Florida Agriculturist.

Value of Small Fruits. Not all farmers seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick perhaps from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on the table, if you please, at breakfast, dinner and tea, and you want little else except bread and butter. In one way or another the family consumes about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not permanently in the system. After strawberries come raspberries, and they last about three weeks. Then we have blackberries, the cultivated varieties, next currants ripen, and they remain until early grapes mature. So, taking the season through any family with

hal' an acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful and at the same time save hundreds of dollars in table supplies.—Home and Farm.

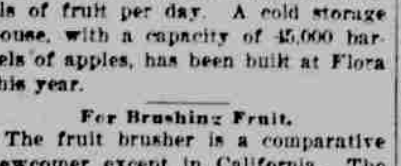
Concentrated Foods. The real value of a farm is its capacity to produce. It is really a storehouse of raw materials which are manufactured into salable products, and may contain a mine of wealth requiring but the labor to bring it to the surface. Every pound of plant food returned to the soil is an investment for the future. In addition to the gain from the feeding stuffs purchased there are crops rich in nitrogen which draw upon the atmosphere, through the agency of minute organisms, for supplies of nitrogen, even the roots, after the crops are harvested, enriching the soil. The nitrogen-gathering plants are limited in number, but all plants have the power of deriving carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and from this comes the fat and starch. The corn plant contains large quantities of fat and starch, but is deficient in mineral matter, while bran, linseed meal, cottonseed meal and middlings abound largely in the mineral elements. It will, therefore, pay the farmer to feed his corn and fodder in connection with the concentrated foods mentioned, as he is sure to gain largely in the manure. Estimating nitrogen at 15 cents per pound, and 130 pounds in a ton of 2,000 pounds, the value of the nitrogen is \$19.50, and as the food also contains about \$3.50 worth of potash and phosphoric acid, its real value as a fertilizer is \$23. In addition, it also contains about 100 pounds of fat and 500 pounds of starch per ton. This farmer saves by using it as food, although a portion of the nitrogen and mineral matter is appropriated by the animals and sold at a higher price in the forms of milk and meat.—Philadelphia Record.

In Place of a Silo. Not every farmer has a silo or a corn shredding machine. They cost too much for the man who has but two or three cows. But he can pick the ears from his corn stover and have the grain ground, and the cob, too, if he so wishes, then have the stover well cured in the field, and when he takes it to the barn have it cut into pieces not more than a half inch long and shorter if possible. Then moisten it with warm water if such is convenient to steam for twenty-four hours at least before feeding. Put on each cow's ration as much and such grain as her condition calls for, and if she does not do as well as she would on ensilage she will do better than on dry corn stover. If obliged to wet it with cold water, it will be better for standing forty-eight hours, to germinate a little heat by fermentation.—American Cultivator.

A Handy Fodder Stack. How best to stack corn fodder to keep and be handled in getting at when feeding is often a question given much thought by the farmer. This method possesses many advantages that will recommend it above others: Set two posts twelve or sixteen feet apart where you wish the stack to be. Across from one to the other, four and a half or five feet from the ground, spike a 2 by 4. Stand the fodder against this with the butts on the ground and the smaller ends coming together at the top. There should be a space of two or three feet at the bottom. This will give the rat, dog and cat an opportunity to keep the stack clear of mice. This stack will turn the rain and snow of winter, will keep dry and bright and when used will not be opened to the weather, as no stalks are left exposed by removing the top.—Farm Journal.

Iowa Horse Sales. At the big sale of range horses at Sioux City good prices were obtained. The top figure was \$90.50, which was paid for a load of good, heavy, blocky geldings and mares of all colors. The draft horses ranged from \$50 to \$90, general purpose horses from \$35 to \$45.50, yearlings and 2-year-olds from \$12.50 to \$26, and sucking colts from \$9 to \$11.—National Stockman.

Farm Notes. Skimmilk for hogs and the big profit in it is all the talk now. Ohio is a clover growing State. It is also becoming an alfalfa growing State. The market for coarse flax fiber is almost unlimited, according to a Western grower. A recent circular of the United States Department of Agriculture defines the laws regulating interstate shipment of birds and game. The attendant who enters the stable to milk a cow with a pipe in his mouth is not the proper man to perform that duty. Milking should be regarded as the cleanest and most important work on a dairy farm, as milk not only absorbs odors, but is also quickly affected by any foreign substance. Hundreds of horses are ruined every year because they are not given water when they require it. There may be regular times for watering, but rules cannot safely be made to govern the duty. On warm days, when the horses perspire freely, they give off from their bodies large quantities of moisture, and should be watered often even if allowed but a small quantity at a time. The young animal pays more than the adult because it grows and increases rapidly; the younger the animal the lower the cost of production. A pig farrowed in early spring and marketed late in the fall will give a much larger profit than will one kept through the winter. There is also a great demand, with better prices, for a small carcass, a weight not exceeding 150 pounds being preferred to an animal that is heavier.



A FRUIT BRUSHER.

more necessary on account of the widespread of white fly and other insects causing smut. It is not only expensive, but difficult, to get at short notice the number of men necessary to hand brush a car of oranges. With a brusher, it is claimed, one man can do the work of several.—Florida Agriculturist.

Value of Small Fruits. Not all farmers seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick perhaps from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on the table, if you please, at breakfast, dinner and tea, and you want little else except bread and butter. In one way or another the family consumes about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not permanently in the system. After strawberries come raspberries, and they last about three weeks. Then we have blackberries, the cultivated varieties, next currants ripen, and they remain until early grapes mature. So, taking the season through any family with

A Surprised Physician.

A dying patient reverts through the interposition of a humble German.

Chicago, Nov. 8.

Some weeks ago Dr. C., a very reputable and widely known physician, living on C— street, was called to attend a very complicated case of Rheumatism. Upon arriving at the house he found a man about forty years of age, lying in a prostrated and serious condition, with his whole frame dangerously affected with the painful disease. He proffered for the patient, but the man continued to grow worse, and on Sunday evening he was found to be in a very alarming condition. The knees and elbows and large joints were greatly inflamed, and could not be moved. It was only with extreme difficulty that the patient could be turned in bed, with the aid of three or four persons. The weight of the clothing was so painful that means had to be adopted to keep it from the patient's body. The doctor saw that his assistance would be of no avail, and left the house, the members of the family following him to the door, weeping. Almost immediately the grief-stricken ones were addressed by a humble German. He had heard of the despair of the family, and now asked them to try his remedy, and accordingly brought forth a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The poor wife applied this remedy. The first application eased the patient very much; after a few hours they used it again, and, wonder of wonders, the pain vanished entirely. Every subsequent application improved the patient, and in two days he was well and ant. When the doctor called a few days after, he was indeed surprised.

Judicious diet and exercise will frequently improve a man's opinion of his neighbors. Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Dean's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents. In the rural districts of Australia many of the horses wear cowhide shoes. No chance for disappointment if you serve Mrs. Austin's famous Pancakes. All grocers sell it. It is said that onions eaten raw are a preventive of and sometimes a cure for malarial fever. It's enough to make a strong man tremble to think of a poor shud with rheumatism in all his bones. Almost a Miracle. Case No. 49,763. Mrs. M. Isted, of 1207 Strand Street, Galveston, Tex., who is proprietor of a boarding house at that address, numbering among her boarders a dozen medical students, says: "I caught cold during the flood of September, 1900, and it settled in my kidneys. Despite the fact that I tried all kinds of medicine and was under the care of physicians, the excruciating twinges and dull aching across the small of my back refused to leave, and trouble with the kidney secretions began to set in. From then, ordinary Anglo-Saxon fails to describe the annoyance and suffering I endured. The fearful pain through my body, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, consequent loss of energy, and, finally, an indication of complete dissolution compelled me, from sheer agony and pain, to either lie on the floor and scream, or forced me into spasms. On such occasions my husband called in a physician, whose morphine treatment relieved me temporarily. I grew weaker and thinner, and so run down physically that nothing was left but skin and bone. All my friends, acquaintances and neighbors knew about my critical condition, and on one occasion I was reported dead and they came to see my corpse. At last the doctors attending me held a consultation and agreed that if I did not undergo an operation I could not live. Preparations were made, a room selected at the city hospital, and they even went so far as to have the carriage brought to the door to carry me there. I don't know why, but something told me not to go, and I absolutely refused. Now I want the readers to grasp every word of the following: A friend of ours, a Mr. McGaund, knowing that my kidneys were the real cause of the entire trouble, brought a box of Dean's Kidney Pills to the house, and requested me to give them a trial. I had taken so much medicine that I was more than discouraged, and had little, if any, faith in any preparation. However, I reasoned if they did not do me good they could not possibly make me worse, so I began the treatment. After the third dose, I felt something dart across me like a flash of lightning, and from that moment I began to improve. The pain in my back and kidneys positively disappeared, the kidney secretions became free and natural. At present I rest and sleep well, my appetite is good, my weight has increased from 118 to 155 pounds, and my flesh is firm and solid. My friends actually marvel at the change in my appearance. Words cannot express my own feelings. I am not putting it too strongly when I say I have been raised from the dead. I am satisfied that had it not been for Dean's Kidney Pills, taken when they were, I would have been either lying in the Lake View Cemetery, or an invalid for the balance of my life. I will be only too pleased to give minute particulars of my case to any one calling on me, not, of course, out of idle curiosity, but if they really have kidney complaint and want to know what course to pursue to get relief."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Isted will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

In some of the Prussian cemeteries there are open vaults connected with electrical appliances to prevent the burial of persons who may be only in a trance.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or convulsions after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, 1512 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Little Money. Judiciously invested, ten cents will do a handsome income. Earning power of investments, as high as 10 per cent. For particulars, address JAMES HILLMAN, 87 William Street, New York City.

AMERICAN WESTERN