

Straws Show Which Way the Wind Blows.

And the constantly increasing demand for and steady growth in popularity of St. Jacobs Oil among all classes of people in every part of the civilized world show conclusively what remedy the people use for their rheumatism and bodily aches and pains. Facts speak louder than words, and the fact remains undisputed that the sale of St. Jacobs Oil is greater than all other remedies for outward application combined. It acts like magic, cures where everything else fails, conquers pain.

Care of Pests in Plants.

Disease of plants in pots is some times due to accumulation of acid in the soil. Placing the plants in new, fresh earth is one of the remedies, but as some plants will not bear removal the use of hot water is resorted to. First stir the soil as deep as it can be done, and pour water at a temperature of 140 degrees on the earth in the pot until it runs off clear from the bottom. At the beginning the water will be clear; then brown, and then clear again. The sticky plants will be invigorated, and will soon show evidences of improvement. Keep the plants in a warm location until the soil becomes somewhat dry again.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Van-buren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Revivalist—Is it possible that you dance?
Fair Sinner—Oh yes, often.
Now tell me, honestly and fairly, don't you think the tendency of dancing is towards sin?
I must confess that sometimes while dancing I have very wicked thoughts.
Aha! I feared so. When is it that you have wicked thoughts?
When my partner steps on my toes.
—N. Y. Weekley

Natural Sequence.
Mrs. Growells—I do wish you would give up smoking, John.
Growells—I'll do nothing of the kind. I intend to smoke as long as I live.
Mrs. Growells—Yes, and after that you'll begin to blaze.—Chicago Daily News.

A Club Experiment.
 "What ever became of that billiard room the club was to furnish for the lady members?"
 "Twas a fizzle after the first week. Couldn't make it pay. You see, the ladies said the pool balls were 'too lovely for anything,' and took them home to darn stockings on."—N. Y. Times.

Behr Monorail Sanctioned.
 The Behr Monorail, between Liverpool and Manchester, has been finally sanctioned by the British House of Commons. As it has passed the House of Lords, it is intended to commence work on the project early next year. It will take about three years to build it according to contract. Electricity will be the motive power employed.—Philadelphia Times

Decidedly Unsophisticated.
 Jack—"That little girl I'm in love with now is a perfect little wild-flower, fresh as a daisy. Why, she's never even been waltzed with."
 George—"Well, well!"
 Jack—"That's true. Never been anything but engaged a few times."

Sufficient Evidence.
 Sambo—"Whar you get that chicken?"
 Mrak Anthony—"Nebber you mind 'bout dat chicken. 'Tain't yours."
 "How you know 'tain't?"
 "'Cause I found hit in youah coop."

Mrs. Dyer's Heart.
 McCarron, Mich., Oct. 21.—In April last the sensational case of Mrs. Samuel G. Dyer of this place was reported in these columns. Mrs. Dyer has suffered for years with a very bad case of Heart Trouble and was cured in a few weeks by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Since then Mrs. Dyer has received hundreds of inquiries as to her condition, and many may be interested to hear that she is at present enjoying the best of health and has not had the slightest return of the Heart Trouble. Formerly she had to sit up in bed for hours to get relief; now she goes about as smartly as any lady of 62 years in the State. Dodd's Kidney Pills have made many friends in Chippewa County through their cure of Mrs. Dyer's case, and have proven beyond doubt that their cures are not only very complete, but absolute and permanent.
 Fair bareback riders like to indulge in expensive habits.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Recite Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

"We didn't know," said the doctor, "as much about abdominal surgery in the Civil War as the doctors do now, but we were not such blunders as some of the modern fellows seem to believe. We treated in all thousands of abdominal wounds, and in the four years of the war when there was a good deal of shooting with large bullets, we learned a good deal. It is true that at the beginning of the war the great majority of surgeons had little or no knowledge of surgery, and most of us were reluctant to perform any operations outside of the range of work at home.

"Through this reluctance to perform operations, or because of the impression that a man shot through the abdomen could not recover, many wounded men shot through the body were counted no better than dead men. But there were surprises. I remember the case of Michael Kenser of Company C, First Kentucky volunteer infantry. At Shiloh Kenser was shot through the body on the line of the belt, as his orderly reported, and was regarded as fatally wounded simply because the bullet had gone clear through him. But three days after the battle the man whom the company mourned as dead, or as good as dead, walked into camp using his musket as a crutch. He declined to return to hospital, was treated in company quarters, recovered speedily, and became one of the most robust men in the company, serving to the end of the war and experiencing no trouble whatever from his wound.

"I can match that," said the Colonel. "In that same battle of Shiloh Lieut. Jacob H. Smith of the Second Kentucky volunteer infantry, now a brigadier general in the Philippines, received what was regarded as a fatal wound. A minie bullet struck a large gold watch which he carried in the fob pocket of his trousers splintered the watch to fragments, carrying some of these fragments with bits of his clothing into his body. The bullet came out just above the pelvis, and when the doctors saw that the pieces of brass and of the porcelain of the watch face had penetrated the wound they took it for granted that Smith would die, and practically he received no medical attention for three days.

"Then one of the officers of the regiment took charge of him, put him in comfortable quarters, and, noticing that the seepage of the wound came from both sides, reported the case to the division surgeon. Thereafter Smith received the most careful attention and completely recovered. He entered the regular army, experiencing no inconvenience from his abdominal wound, and is now serving in an important command in the Philippines.

"There were hundreds of such cases," said a Confederate colonel, who at one time commanded one of Gen. Jeb Stuart's cavalry regiments. "Wounded men always puzzled me. Sometimes a man with a mere scratch died. Again a fellow that was apparently all torn to pieces got well. But wounded men puzzled me no more than wounded horses. I rode a horse through a good part of the war which was in no way affected by the roar of cannon or rattle of musketry. But on one occasion in an engagement in Virginia I charged on a Union infantryman and tried to ride him down. I used my sword, and, as I believed, skillfully, but the Yankee kept my horse out of effective striking distance by pricking him constantly with the bayonet, backing all the time toward his own lines.

"Finally I saw that I could not reach him with my sword, and I drew my Colt revolver. Taking deliberate aim, I fired just at the moment that the Union soldier came to a charge bayonet, and plunged forward with a loud 'shoo.' The horse threw his head up and the ball intended for the man passed between the horse's ears, under the leather of the bridle, cutting the skin to the bone. The horse was stunned, shocked, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could change his course to our own lines. Subsequently he was worthless as a cavalry horse, because of his fear of musket firing and of bayonets.

"Gen. Green B. Raum," said the Major, "told me that up to the day of the battle of Corinth the horse he rode had passed through several engagements, and showed no indication of fear of cannon or musketry firing, but in the charge of Oct. 4 his horse was shot through the base of the ear. As soon as he was struck he threw his head down, trying to rub the wound with his foot or leg. Ever after that he would shy at the noise of a single musket, and could not be ridden with safety near a battery or firing line. He showed such fear at the approach of a soldier with a gun that he was useless in the army, and was sent home.

"A Third New York cavalry man told me that on the way to Fort Fisher his horse became sea sick. Before that the horse was a ready wader, was ready to jump into the river and swim across, no matter how turbulent the stream was, but afterward he would feel his way carefully when taken near the water, and if forced into the stream would keep near the shore."

"That reminds me," said the Captain, "of a monkey that came as a prisoner to Battery B, First Rhode Island artillery. In one of the Wilderness tank

movements one of our boys was sitting on the porch of a farm house, when the monkey slipped up and bit him on the leg. He grabbed the little chap, and I saw the monkey at the battle of Sailor's Creek sitting up on a box of crackers which had been broken open, and he was shying hard tack at the boys and grinning in the most comical manner. In an engagement however he was a great coward, and would hide under any available thing. Ordinarily he rode on the off wheel horse of the battery, but in battle he crawled inside of the driver's blouse or shirt, if possible, and exhibited the most abject fear.

"Our horses were often nervous when wounded, but if the battle was on and there was great excitement they seemed to be controlled by much the same spirit as wounded men. At all events, if they were slightly wounded they recovered from their nervousness, forgot their wounds, and had as much dash and spirit in the forward movement as before they were wounded. If there was no fighting, or if there was a retreat, they continued in a state of nervous excitement."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Scared by a Calf.
 J. G. Beckley, who served with the Fourth Michigan volunteers, recently told how a calf scared 100 Union soldiers.

He said: "We were down in West Virginia, about 100 of us detached from our regiment and doing special duty looking for stray guerrillas who were continually running through our lines, administering a blow and then running away. Not any of us had been within gunshot of the firing line and few had talked to one who had. However, just as often as we bivouacked we were frightened.

"One morning rumor came that a big squad of guerrilla cavalry had been seen the night before only a short dis-



ONLY A BRINDLE CALF.

tance ahead of us. We were not out to retreat, even though we were so afraid of our lives that we all wished we had never enlisted so we kept moving. Suddenly a terrible galloping was heard just in front of us and beyond a small hill. We thought it was a cavalry charge and formed to meet it.

"It fell my lot to kneel down in front with my bayonet pointed at an angle to receive the charging enemy. Men all about me were in similar postures. I suppose, but I knew of nothing but the steady gallop, gallop of the thousand hoofs that would soon pound the life out of me. I gritted my teeth to await the charge, though I quaked as with the ague. I recall the man next me saying, 'Good-by, old fellow.'

"I began to wonder why the charge wasn't made and over with. Just as I began to get brave the pounding hoofs sounded again. 'Steady, men; don't move,' cautioned our leader. Then prancing over the top of the hill came a good-for-nothing brindle calf."—Chicago Record.

Saluted by Enemy's Guns.
 "It seldom, if ever, happens that guns captured by an army are used for the purpose of firing a salute when the victors are about to go away," said J. M. Kertz of Company G, Seventh Iowa infantry, to some members of his old regiment, whom he had met for the first time since the close of the war. Continuing, Mr. Kertz said: "I remember a fierce fight we had on the river at Columbus, Ky., in 1864. At that time we had the gunboats Taylor and Tyler, and they were buumers. Long about daylight we noticed a large number of rebels on the shore. A short time afterward they opened fire on us with rifles and cannon. When the fight became a little too hot for our comfort we gave them two broadsides which threw them into a panic. In less than thirty minutes we had dismantled their guns and caused them to run up the white flag as a token of surrender. A few weeks afterward the guns we captured in this fight were used to fire a salute to us as we set out for St. Louis."—Chicago Record.

The illustrated postal card, which seems to retain its vogue in Europe, although it never was a craze here, has taken on a new phase. Instead of views of scenery or quotations, now there are photographs of traveling friends or relatives grouped in the familiar fashion of the summer resort type. Many a vagrant American has sent to this country during the summer such postal photographs, which are an improvement on the old cards, in that they may be more readily recognized. It is much more interesting to learn at a glance how Amelia or any other member of the family is looking than to look at a picture of the shrine containing the bones of the 11,000 virgins. So the new style of card has proved much more popular than its predecessors.—New York Sun.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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27 Sold by all shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearers at our profit; and the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Incl. upon order W. L. Douglas's shoes with name and price stamped as below. Shows sent anywhere on receipt of price and 5c. additional for cartage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state size desired; size and width usually written on inside of shoe.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Don't let disappointments tire out your friendship or sour your desire to do the helpful thing. Failures of this sort are characteristic of weak natures. Of course you will encounter ingratitude until human nature has been completely revolutionized. But what of that? "Be not weary in well doing." That is sound doctrine as well as good common sense. In other words: Keep everlastingly at it, no matter if you do strike a "Fartar" now and then.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by druggists.

No Deferred Payments.

"Is your daughter learning to play by notes?"

"Certainly not," answered Mrs. Cumrox a little indignantly. We pay cash for every lesson. The idea!"

—Washington Star.

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Use Red Cross Ball Blue and make them white again. Large 2oz. package 5 cents.

Legislative Comfort.

During the special session of the Texas legislature members of the house are permitted to discard their coats.

Send Box with Darning Silk. Costs no more than Cotton. Don't fade or break. 5 cents a box. Adaldis Clark, 2711 Vincennes Ave., Chicago.

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Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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If you wish beautiful, clear, white complexion use Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

In Boston.

The Fiance—And there were times when you were in doubt about accepting me?

The Fiancee—It is true. O George How fortunate that you proposed at the psychological moment!—Puck.

His Love Genuine.

Father—Then I have but one more question to put to you. Have you seen my daughter play golf?

Lover—I have, sir, but I love her still.—Brooklyn Life.

Good and Bad Thunder.

Winter thunder is considered throughout Europe to be of very ominous. But April thunder is considered to be very beneficial.