

Women seem to be about all a robber has to fear these days.

Witty Oliver Herford is credited with remarking that a hair in the beard is worth two in the brush.

Sleep is the great restorer. It is better to call a wide-awake policeman, however, when your purse is stolen.

There is talk of another duel between French Deputies. If this thing keeps up, somebody may be accidentally hurt.

The Crown Prince of Siam has been presenting sacred umbrellas to his American friends. There is nothing so sacred as the borrowed umbrella.

Great Britain has just ordered two more of the fastest and most powerful cruisers afloat. When it comes to ships Mr. Bull always has the price handy.

Dr. Gunsaulus says every baby is a messenger from heaven. Well, we were all babies once and it's taken some of us a long time to deliver our messages.

Admiral O'Neil knocks the speed madness in battleships. What is better, he thinks, is fighting power. But a battleship that fights and runs away may live to fight another day.

A Cincinnati girl declined to marry the man of her choice because he refused to give up the secret societies to which he belonged. Some men are determined to hang onto the night key at any cost.

A great-to-do is being raised over an article by Mr. Roosevelt on the presidency, written while he was Governor of New York. What he thinks about the presidency now would be really worth sitting up nights to read.

The medical societies might as well cut out their resolutions condemning kissing, because kissing is an institution that is going to flourish right along, regardless alike of doctors and microbes. It will continue as long as there are red lips.

Plans are completed for the laying of the corner stone of the new campanile in Venice on April 22, 1903. If the modern structure lasts as long as the old, the people alive in 2903 may say that the builders of the twentieth century were as capable as those of the tenth.

Perry has come back from the Arctic circle convinced that the region of the north pole has great possibilities as a health resort. He regards it as the best possible place for consumptives, and declares that ordinarily healthy men gain weight there unless they are exposed to great and unusual hardships. His conclusions are in line with the experience of many physicians who are sending consumptive patients into cold regions and keeping them in the open air with excellent results.

Another outrage has been perpetrated upon the poor automobilist. A Mr. Marble has been fined \$1 and sent to jail for a year for running into and killing a careless driver of a delivery wagon. Mr. Marble cheerfully agreed to pay the dollar, but remonstrated against a jail sentence as setting an extremely bad precedent. The fact that the victim drove a delivery wagon had been taken into account, however, and the judge felt that he could not further diminish the sentence. It is apparent that if chauffeurs learn that for every death caused by them they must go to jail for a year, much of the sport of the automobile will be lost. What's the use of wealth and a \$10,000 conveyance if the petty laws against careless driving are to be applied?

Emerson's law of compensation holds. For instance: Edmund J. James is president of Northwestern University. He has position, honor, fame, but he is not happy. Neither is his wife. They have a crippled child. Their daughter Helen will never romp about as other children. She is suffering from congenital dislocation of the hip. Dr. James and his wife had hoped much from the skill of Dr. Adolph Lorenz, who came all the way from Vienna to perform the successful operation on the arm of the child. When the examination was made by Dr. Lorenz he shook his head dubiously. "She is too old for a successful operation. A long course of treatment must precede and even then it is problematical." Dr. James offered a large sum, all his savings, in fact, if the physician would stay and treat his 13-year-old daughter. But the eminent physician said it was impossible. At the time of the child's examination the president of Northwestern was being installed in his high office, and the attendant ceremonies were most impressive. What were this pomp and circumstance of installation to Dr. and Mrs. James beside their anxiety and pity and love for their crippled daughter? And always there will be a sob in their hearts when they see their child a hopeless invalid for life. Yes, the law of compensation holds.

In New York City recently a degenerate took the life of his wife in such a way as to shock the sensibilities of the entire country. Why? Look at the man's picture. Study the details of his deed. Read his motive. Trace the rec-

ord of the man's brutal impulse back to its course, and you will find—weakness. The woman he killed was also weak. Not in body, but in mentality. In life-purpose, in character. There was trouble between the two. Neither was strong enough to overcome the instinct of the brute. The stronger brute prevailed. That is all. This man and woman stumbled, as men and women have always stumbled, stumbled for thousands of years, over this great truth: Strength of character comes only through obedience. If you want a strong body you must obey the laws of the body. If you want a strong mind you must obey the laws of the mind. If you want a strong soul you must obey the laws of the soul. Disobey and you become a weakling. It is inevitable. Disobey the moral law, which by the way is not an arbitrary thing, but laid deep in your nature, and you are a mere creature of impulse—a creature despised of nature and of society, a self-created weakling. It has taken ages for nations to learn that liberty comes only through obedience to law. When will individuals learn that not only liberty but strength comes only through obedience to law? And if this be taken for a sermon, let this be the exhortation: "Quit ye like men; be strong."

In the autumn of 1818 a plain, motherly woman, the wife of one of the early settlers of Indiana, died, and was laid to rest with the simplicity characteristic of those pioneer days. There was not even a clergyman in attendance to offer a funeral prayer. Eighty-four years have passed since that day. The poor woman would have said, had she been asked, that after so long a time her very existence would almost have passed from the memory of the living. Nevertheless, thousands gathered to dedicate a monument to her memory. The governor of the State, now one of the foremost in the Union, took part in the exercises in his official capacity. A celebrated soldier from a neighboring commonwealth delivered the address. Special trains brought to the scene thousands of school children, each carrying a flag. "What have I done?" the simple pioneer woman might well have asked. The orators of this day would reply that she had given Abraham Lincoln to the world, and had, with her husband, trained him during those early years when impressions for good are most lasting. She died before he was ten years old. In similarly appropriate recognition of the part which falls to mothers in shaping the character of the child, the mother of Washington has been honored by a state monument at Fredericksburg. Among those unknown to the larger fame, the world is constantly paying its tribute to mothers whom it has never seen.

The rare combination of genius, courage and energy that made up the character of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton would have made any man great in his own generation. It has made a woman great in her century, and has stamped an enduring impression upon the age. For fifty years this woman and her work have stood in the limelight of public inspection, and been marks for ridicule and open, often bitter, opposition. But she never faltered. She lived to see her movement respected and receiving the serious consideration of the best men and women of the time. Without in the least degree divorcing herself from the duties of wifehood and motherhood, she has immeasurably sweetened the meaning of those sacred words in the minds of every thoughtful man and woman in the land, and at the same time has made us see that there is a sisterhood which is far broader than the environs of blood relationship, and the spirit of which stands for better manhood, better womanhood, better citizenship. We say there are no miracles any more. Yet a woman with an idea arose among us, won to herself a few associates, called conventions, set on foot a propaganda, perfected a great and constantly widening organization, systematized it into a powerful influence at the polls in many States and a potent, abiding moral influence in every section of the land. If this is no miracle, it must be admitted that a new human force has come into existence and has come to stay. There is no lack of opponents still to the movements that Mrs. Stanton fought for. But there are few earnest men and women to-day who doubt the sincerity of her purposes, the high moral attitude of her spirit, or the infinite possibilities suggested by what she actually accomplished.

Nature's Glories.
George's aunt was worried because he failed to understand or appreciate anything not strictly practical. Harper's Magazine tells of an experiment she tried to test his esthetic powers. In her desire to rouse him to a perception of better things she took him to Niagara Falls. The train brought them into sudden and magnificent view of the great wonder. She watched him closely as the moment for the test drew near, and was delighted to see him press his face to the window, and keep it there.
Then he turned to her with beaming countenance, and pointing to a hill side in the background, said, "Say see them goats!"

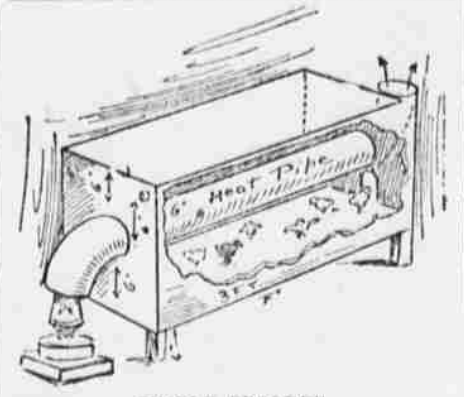
Helped to Hurt a Little.
"What do you think ought to be done with the trusts?"
"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum. "Heaven knows, I've done my best to make 'em give up some of their money."—Washington Star.

Trip to the Bottom.
It is gravely proposed to utilize the submarine Goubet for carrying passengers on trips to the bottom of Lake Geneva at \$5 a head.

AGRICULTURAL



Simple Poultry Brooder.
E. A. McNear, of Melrose, Mass., sends plans of a brooder which is his own idea and which he claims will raise every chick put into it. It can be made any length, partitioned off, and the chicks can go in and out of the sides instead of the end. Take a box 3 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1 1/2 feet deep. Cut a round hole in each end six or eight inches in circumference, according to the size of the stove-pipe. I use eight-inch common tin pipe, the same as they use on a furnace to heat a house. The cover and bottom can be on hinges, so they can be let down or lifted up and cleaned in two minutes. The pipes should have two elbows. The one at the back should turn down, and the one at the other end should turn up, so there can be a cover to it, with two or three small holes punched in the cover so as not to waste too much heat. I use a single burner oil stove. This stove will heat a brooder ten or twelve feet long.—Poultry Keeper.



Shaker Dairymen.
The Canterbury Shakers of New Hampshire have some 4,000 acres of land, and the community numbers about 100 persons. A large quantity of dairy products is consumed by a family of that size, and some years ago with an ordinary dairy and methods, some butter had to be purchased for home use. That necessity caused more attention to be given to the dairy. Poor cows were sold and more scientific methods of feeding adopted. In order to further improve the herd and increase its butter capacity, two thoroughbred Guernsey bulls were purchased about four years ago from Mr. Mixer's, of Barre, Mass. By constant care, and the raising of the best heifer calves, the dairy has steadily improved, until last season, with a dairy of forty cows, fifteen of which were two-year-old heifers, an average of 300 pounds of butter per cow was made. Instead of purchasing butter for home consumption, \$2,000 worth of butter was sold and \$1,000 worth of stock. They have now about 120 head of cattle, sixteen of which are pure-bred Guernseys. The sisters take entire care of the milk after the milking is done, run the separator, including the engine which furnishes the power, care for the cream and milk and make the butter.—New England Farmer.

For Hog-Killing Use.
A. J. Berry, of Hancock County, Indiana, writes Iowa Farmer: As the time for butchering is approaching there will be a desire to know of simple and yet handy devices for aiding the work in butchering. I have made at a very little expense a very complete arrangement for butchering hogs and my neighbors enjoy it as much as I do. It is made by taking a large pole about thirty feet long for a lever and another about ten feet long for a post which is set in the ground. A clevis-shaped iron is made for the top of the post to support the lever and permitting it to swing around in any position. The lever can be used in lifting the hog in any part of the butchering operation. It can be swung from the scalding vat to the scraping table, thence to the hanging bracket which can be made for several hogs if desired. I believe this to be the simplest and most inexpensive arrangement for butchering hogs.

Work in Winter.
There is plenty of work to do in winter if the farm is rightly managed. It is the season of the year for all repairs and renewals. Every implement or piece of machinery should be overhauled and all repairs ordered, so as to be ready for spring work. An implement that is in good order saves labor and enables the farmer to hurry with the early work when every day is valuable. The farmer who does not place his implements under cover at

this season may be forced to buy new ones much sooner than he expects.

Most and Least Profitable Crops.
Out of 141 correspondents of the Board of Agriculture sixty-two called potatoes the most profitable, and twenty-seven called them the least profitable; eight called corn the most profitable and sixty-four thought it the least profitable; forty-one consider hay the most profitable; thirty-two apples; ten oats; seven tobacco; seven cranberries; six cabbages; six sweet corn; six strawberries; four each favored on fens, tomatoes, beans and fruit; three each peaches and pears, two market garden crops and two asparagus; one each for rutabagas, forage crops, celery, milk, plums and root crops; nine thought hay the least profitable; seven tomatoes; six apples; four each said squashes, cabbages and sweet corn; three each milk, cranberries and beans; two each said onions, pears and cucumbers, and one each asparagus, grapes, cauliflowers, beets, melons, peas, small fruit and market garden crops; sixty-two considered the season to have been profitable; eleven as above the average for profit; sixteen as an average for profit; eighteen fairly profitable, and thirty-seven thought it had been an unprofitable one. Thus it will be seen that much depends upon the location, and more perhaps upon the individual as to the profit on crops. In nearly every country corn and potatoes were less than an average crop, but the loss on amount in potatoes was largely made up by the high prices.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Farm Investments.
Investors ought to be satisfied with a low rate of interest in agricultural investment on account of its relative safety. As yet it is a little soon in our history to expect that the new agriculture of the future shall have any special attractions for capital. But the time will come when all of our old depleted lands will be regenerated and revived, through the era of invested capital. There is very little chance for any regenerative work in agriculture without such investment. The poor man must either keep to the skimming policy, or work for others until he has put by enough to be a capitalist himself, in a small way at least. I have always been averse to recommending any man to go in debt for anything. Yet most of the success of this world are made by those who venture in this respect. A never forgotten remark I once heard by a nice old capitalist was to the effect that he always loaned money to the man who wanted to buy manure with it.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Handy Garden Baskets.
Every orchard and garden should have a supply of wire baskets of different sizes and shapes. They are the cleanest and most durable, besides allowing the free circulation of air through their contents in use in a garden where a water tank and hose connection are available they are a great labor saver. Baskets may be filled with potatoes and other vegetables, the hose turned on and the contents immediately washed without touching the vegetables by hand. When not in use they are easily hung up out of the way.—Exchange.

Milk and Hog Cholera.
During seasons when hog cholera is prevalent it has been noted that what are known as the creamery and dairy sections of the country suffer much less from the disease than those sections where the steer takes the place of the dairy cow. The reason assigned is that pigs in the dairy sections get a good ration of skim milk, one of the best balanced rations to be had, and are thus better fitted to resist the disease than purely corn-fed hogs.—Creamery Journal.

Farm Notes.
Late fall plowing is what hard, stiff soils need.
Very dry road dust is the only form of earth that will kill lice and that hens will bathe in.
The short peppermint crop has brought the price to the highest point ever recorded, according to a trade authority.
Churning is not agreeable work, but considerable time can be saved by the use of a thermometer. Butter comes rapidly or slowly, according to the temperature, and a thermometer saves labor and costs but little. But few use the thermometer when churning, yet it is almost indispensable in the making of choice butter.
Every farm should have at least a small flock of sheep as scavengers. There are so many things that sheep will consume that they are considered necessary adjuncts to farming. If waste materials are to be utilized, a well-managed flock will pay a large dividend on the capital invested the first year.
The small and unsalable sweet potatoes are just as valuable for the fattening of hogs as those that are of marketable size. Sweet potatoes contain a large proportion of sugar, and are, therefore, very suitable for the fattening of stock. They should be cooked and bran added. Being very wholesome, they may be fed liberally.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.
Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:
"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years.
"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.
"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.
"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions, and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.
"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."
John O. Atkinson.

"Love letters should be avoided," says the "Hon. Doc." Brown, of the Kentucky legislature. "Never make love to a woman out of an ink bottle." he advised in a recent political speech. "Why, when I courted my wife, I just grabbed hold of her and I said, 'Sally, you are the sweetest thing on earth, and your beauty baffles the skill of man and subdues his ferocious nature,' and I got her."
Chemical vinegar, catsup and table sauces contain no vegetable matter whatever.

When Sausages are Ready.
The butchers of Berlin have a curious way of informing their customers of the days on which fresh sausages are made, by placing a chair, covered with a large, clean apron, at the side of the shop door.

Popular in Iowa.
Grand View, Iowa, Dec. 29.—The most complete satisfaction is expressed in this district over results obtained recently by using Dodd's Kidney Pills for those complaints resulting from diseased kidneys. This satisfaction finds frequent expression in words. People who have been cured seem to take pleasure in telling of it. Take what Mrs. Lydia Parker says for example: "I was troubled with Backache," says Mrs. Parker, "and all the time when I was stooping over a stitch would take me in the back and I could not straighten up for a while."
"I sent and got a couple of boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and before I had finished taking the first, the stitch had gone and it has not been back since."
Other people who have had similar experiences with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and their popularity is steadily on the increase.

Fine Glaciers in Montana.
But few people are aware that there is in Montana some of the finest glaciers in the world.

Chimney Sweeps Stirred Up.
London chimney sweeps, who are prohibited from a filthy custom by knocking at doors and also from using their familiar cry in the streets, will voice their grievances at a demonstration in Trafalgar square shortly.

Catarrh and Hay Fever.
Liquid Cream Balm is becoming quite as popular in many localities as Ely's Cream Balm solid. It is prepared for use in atomizers, and is highly prized by those who have been accustomed to call upon physicians for such a treatment. Many physicians are using and prescribing it. All the medicinal properties of the celebrated Cream Balm are contained in the Liquid form, which is 75 cts., including a spraying tube. All druggists, or by mail, Ely Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.
Messrs. ELY BROS.—I sold your Liquid Cream Balm to Mr. Wm. Lamber-ton, 1415 Delachaise street, New Orleans; he has used two bottles, giving him most satisfactory results.
GEO. W. McDUFF, Pharmacist.

Norwegian farmers are wise, and are eager to possess farms at the earliest opportunity, instead of working for other people. There are about 120,000 farmers in Norway, and 109,000 of them own farms.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, escaped surgeon's knife, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation."
"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, and in the end I was cured by it. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health."
—Miss ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard Atlanta, Ga.—\$5000 for itself original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *W. D. Little*

The symptoms of inflammation and disease of the ovaries are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. The region of pain, sometimes shows some swelling.