Oll Little Used in Russia.

Notwithstanding the large production of petroleum in Russia the use of Dluminating oil in the country is small. It has been limted by a tax on refined oil. Recently the Baku refiners have petitioned the government to abolish this tax on refined oil for home consumption and to substitute for it a tax on all crude oil produced.

About the Wedding Dress. A host of superstitions center about the wedding dress. Some stitches should be set in it by the bride herself on her wedding day-she should "sew her own joy in it." But the groom should never be allowed to see

Trap Gun Kills Man. A. E. Chambers was killed at Santa Nora, Cal., by a load of salt nred from a spring gun the owner of a cabin nad

Aiscouraging the visits of burglars. Money Versus Experience. What do you care if you haven't any money? You are rich in experience.

placed at his door for the purpose of

Good News for All.

Bradford, Tenn., Nov. 21 .- (Spetial.) - Scientific research shows Kidsey Trouble to be the father of so many diseases that news of a dissovery of a sure cure for it cannot tail to be welcomed all over the country. And according to Mr. J. A. Davis of this place just such a cure is found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Davis

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are all that is claimed for them. They have done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I had Kidney Trouble very bad, and after taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am completely cured. I cannot praise them too much."

Kidney Complaint develops into Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Rheumatism, and other painful and fatal diseases. The safeguard is to cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills when they show the first symptom of disease.

Men With Feminine Tastes.

Whenever a man is found to have tastes commonly considered feminine, he is almost sure to be a distinguished personage. For instance, Sir Walter Scott, Mohammed, Dr. Wolsey, Richetieu, Montaigne, Pierre Loti and the poet Gray vers all excessively fond of The girl who is clever at that sort of

Every nousekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz .- one full pound-while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in %-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemtcals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz, package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

Irish eggs are richest of all, better than English or Danish, and British pastrycooks always try to buy them. as they go further.

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Deflance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money.

Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz.

same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

Londoners are singlarly well cared for in the matter of recreation. They have fifty-three theaters and fortythree music halls.

You never hear any one complain about "Defiance Starch." There is none es, 10 cents. Try it now and save your money.

Small men do not gain great truths and great men do not retain them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduce tammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 200 a bo

More enemies have been slain by mercy than by malice.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restor-ar. Send for FREE 58.90 of trial bottle and treatise. DR. H. KLINE, Ltd., 201 Arch Street, l'hiladelphia, Pa

A man's title to glory does not depend on the glory of his title here.

Write MURINE EYE REMEDY Co., Chicago, if your eyes are sore or inflamed, and get oculist advice and free sample MURINE. It cures all eye-lij Men who are always on the make

never make much of anything. Defiance Starch is guaranteed biggest and best or money refunded. 16

ounces, 10 cents. Try it now.

He has made no great gains who has never lost anything.

"Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, condout, N. Y., cured my serious kidney trouble. I gained pounds." B. Wardell, Buroaville, N. J. Bottles \$1.00. Chance is one of the most profane

words in our language. Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA. a safe and sure remedy for infants and children,

and see that it

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

An open denial of God may be bet ter than an empty definition of Him



Furs of Two Celors.

ming is to applique fur medallions or flowers in one color on scarfs and the bride in her wedding dress until muns of another color. Cre beautiful fine and heavy, silk and wool, and ir will choose the China. Those that for damages committed on other land. the very white fur being ornamented with scrolls of moleskin on each shoulder, on the stole ends, and on the panels of the large muff.

Tiger and leopard furs are made very plain crescent muffs, never trimmed in any way and lined most | The girdle is of crepe de chine. inconspicuously.

Black and the reddish baby calf follow the same model, and are invariably simple. The red and white calf is sometimes lined and combined with white kid, but the black is all smooth, glossy black, with not even a jewel in the clasp.

Snake skin, too, should be recorded as observing these extremely tailormade designs. All these eccentric furs and wrists. Nainsook, linen batiste, are almost wholly worn with tailormade dresses and with small, unobtrusive toques, the fur furnishing all the audacity and showiness necessary in any one costume.

This Season's Laces.

Multiform uses for lace this season make the ransacking of bureau drawers, work bags, trunks and all kinds of storage corners a profitable business. Any sort of lace can be utilized, heavy or fine, ancient or modern, black, white or yellow. If you have only a scrap you can use it in connection with ribbon for some sort of a neck piece. If a little more, it may do for a hat; one kind will serve for the crown and another for the brim. Allover lace hats for dressy occasions are as becoming as they are of the mode.

The felt or velvet hat may be given an up-to-date touch by the addition of a ruching of lace.

Lace joined by handwork makes the prettiest sort of an evening bodice. thing can get up a fancy waist for six or eight dollars that would cost her fifty in the shop.

Attractive Ruffled Skirts.

There are many attractive ruffled skirts for slender women, but they should be passed by by stout maids. For example, a recently imported model has a skirt of pale yellow net, rather full and long, trimmed with five rut fles of yellow pineapple silk, which grow narrower toward the ground. Each ruffle is edged with a narrow corded puff of a deeper shade of yellow. The bodice of net is half hidden by fichu tabs that end below the waist line and are held in place by a girdle of black taffeta. The sleeves are puffed and end at the elbow.

Curious Combination.

A curious fashion which has made its appearance of late is that of wearing a ceinture of black taffeta with a colored costume. To accompany it there is generally a rosette of black taffeta worn on one side of the corsage, and sometimes the same is repeated on the sleeves. The effect is not always of the happiest, especially when the gown is trimmed with a different colored material to that of which it is made, and it may be doubtad whether the vogue will be of long

Stylish Little Coat.

Eton jackets make the smartest of all the season's wraps and are particlarly charming worn by young girls. This one is made of tan colored cloth with vest of brown velvet and trimming of braid and makes part of a costume, but the design suits the septo equal it insquality and quantity, 16 arate wrap equally well and all seasonable materials. Black taffeta is much in vogue for general wear and



Design by May Manton oanvas veilings make up most charmingly for the coats of lighter weight. The quantity of material required for a girl of 14 years of age is 31/2 yards 21, 21/4 yards 27 or 11/2 yards 44 inches wide with % yards of velvet and 5 rards of braid to trim as illustrated.

Gowns of Dyed Laces.

Entire gowns of dyed laces made up with silk or velvet appliques are emong the novelties of the season. grown Valenciennes lace is perhaps he newest material, and it is mounted wer brown in a deeper shade. A nodel in this lace is built with a full Spanish flounce edged with a double

An entirely novel idea in fur trim- ruffle to head it. This model shows Toulouse, and these are popular with one of the season's fancies, that o' men that have a fancy for large fowls. different colors or shades. The blouse raise the geese largely for feathers is of brown valenciennes and it has \$ yoke of rich brown corded gulpure and feathers are pure white, and hence a puff of corded silk forms the outline the market value of them is greater of the yoke. The sleeves are in & than with those geese whose feathers double puff to the elbow, ending with are multi-colored. If a man merely up usually in small fancy neckties and full chiffon ruffles. The stock is o wants to produce birds that can be white lace and brown crepe de chine marketed to good advantage he will

> Girl's Sacque Night-Gown. In spite of the fashion for dainty and elaborate underwear which has taken such a hold on the fancy oyoung girls, as well as of their elders place. This one is absolutely simple but is made attractive by fine materia. and frills of pretty needlework at nect



lace or embroidery, but the model is made of English nainsook and is closed by means of small pearl but tons and buttonholes.

The night-gown is made with fronts and back and can be left plain or strengthened by the applied yoke as preferred. Also there is choice al lowed between a turn-over and t standing collar. The sleeves are sim ple full ones gathered into bands.

The quantity of material requires for the medium size (12 years) is 5% yards 27, or 3% yards 36 inches wide

A Hint for Artists.

Now that hand-painted panels of trimmings are so much in vogue for evening gowns there should be a good chance for a skillful artist to make her own gowns beautiful or dispose of such work where it is wanted.

In doing this painting a certain de sign is chosen, perhaps a spray o flowers of the colors desired, and this design can then be repeated in the various parts of the gown, the size o the design depending on where it is to be used. Such a gown could have the sash ends, flat yoke or collar, skirpanels or other skirt decorations at painted with the desired pattern. Rib bon painted with a smaller pattern o' the same design may also be used.

Blouses painted with floral or but terfly designs are very popular abroac and are sure to be worn here.

Dashing French Modes. With the revival of all the pictur esque modes, even the tailor-mades are taking on a dressy touch that has hitherto been foreign to their particu lar style. The dashing modes of the Louis periods are to be seen in the soft chiffon cloths, and even the new double-width crepe de chine is now be ing made up in the draped models to is ready to market his hens and roostwhich the tailors are giving their best ers before separating them from the

And in contradistinction to the oid modes the new ones demand that the dressy costumes be of silk or velvet are to be sold for the Thanksgiving and that the trimming be of cloth The novel chiffon faille Française, our old friend come back under the cnir fon guise, is seen in the Louis Seize mode with the seams strapped with cloth, graduated cloth bands upon the skirt, the characteristic revers faced with velvet and the cleth appliques piped with the same.

Dangerous Flowers.

The florist held a tulip in his hand "Some people claim that a tulip has no smell," he said. "As a matter of fact, it has a dangerous smell. Take a tulip of a deep crimson color and inhale it with profound inspirations and it will be apt to make you lightheaded You will say and do queer thingsdance, sing, fight, swear and so on For two hours you will cut up in this way. Afterward you will be de of chickens drive up to the farm pressed.

or two of opium. In Asia Minor out an hour of fitting. They were where the opium manufacturers culti gaunt and lean shanked. get so sleepy they can hardly talk care he had bestowed on them. These They reel in their galt. In some case they have to be put to bed."-Boston out being fitted. Shut them up and Advertiser.

A married man always wonders what his wife will say after the company has departed.



Geese

In common geese the males and females differ in plumage, but this is not the case with the pure-bred geese. ruffle of crepe de chine and a narrow are alike. The largest geese are the In their case the males and females combining different varieties of lace If a man wants layers, however, he will choose the Embden, because their find a cross of the Toulouse with the Embden give good results.

Where geese have access to a pond or a river they will derive much of their subsistence from the water. The writer knew of a man that lived on the banks of a river and had a large flock the saque night-gown always finds its of geese. Across the shallow river was a starch factory, and from this a large amount of soaked corn daily ran from the sluices into the river. The geese made their living off this cambric, long cloth and muslin all are corn, which they fished up out of the appropriate, and frills can be eitre: water. It made a perfect food so far as softness and digestibility were concerned. They balanced their ra tion with the semi-aquatic plants growing in the river and along its margin. There are many like situations where a flock of geese would save what would otherwise go to waste,

Shallow ponds in summer teem with fish, water beetles, worms and other forms of life. A flock of geese shows great enjoyment in hunting their own food in such places. Geese are also consumers of some of the bugs that disturb the peace of the farmer. One man told the writer how he used to use them for the destruction of potato bugs. The geese would travel down the rows, darting their heads now to this side and now to that. They consumed in the course of a day a very large number of bugs The fault to be found with them was that they did not do their work perfectly, but left colonies of bugs here and there, which later had to be destroyed by other agencies.

The goose lays from twenty-five to fifty eggs and if she could be bred up to lay more would become more popular on the farm. Perhaps it is possible to ultimately develop geese to lay as many eggs as hens, but that result is a long way in the future at the present time.

Frashness of Eggs.

There are many old ways of testing the freshness of eggs. Some of them may be of little value. Here is one that is going the rounds, but for which we cannot vouch. It may be all right: Eggs are placed in a pan of water, giving each room enough so that its motions will not be interfered with by the others. The air in the egg will be governed according to the age of the egg, if the egg has been kept in a moderately warm state. If the eggs are just laid they will be motionless. If they are more than a week old they will partly stand on the little end. This is because the air chamber is in the other end of the egg. This air chamber grows larger as the egg becomes older and the moisture in it evaporates. When the eggs get still older they will stand up straight in the water and when very old will float.

This test of course would be of no value in the case of pickled eggs or of eggs kept in cold storage where the temperature was so low that the evaporation of moisture from the eggs would be very small.

Fowls for Market.

The farmer should not wait till he rest of the flock. Those that are to be so disposed of should be separated from the rest at this time. If they market they should be placed on fattening food at this time. Chickens for market should be made as fat as possible, as the buyers want them that way. The fat is not indeed eaten, but it in some way makes the flesh of the fowls tenderer and the buyers realize that. Moreover, they are willing to pay for the tenderness that comes from the fattening process. The birds will also be tender because they have been deprived of exercise. Fowls that exercise are naturally tougher than those that do not. Four weeks feeding will sometimes add two pounds each to fowls and this makes quite a difference with them when they are marketed.

Don't Market Unfattened Stock.

We have seen the traveling buyer house and ask for poultry. We have "The poppy is another dangerous seen the farmer get out a pan of flower. A young woman of nervous corn and toll the hens and roosters temperament, if she lingers among a about him, then draw them into the bed of poppies, will become drowsy henyard and the work of selecting the same as if she had smoked a pipe begin. The cockerels were sold withvate vast fields of poppies, tourists in weighed light when put on the scales specting the beautiful flowers often be or hung on the steelyards. The farmcome altogether incapacitated. They er got out of them very little for the birds should not have been sold withgive them at least three weeks of good feeding.

As a general thing the grape vineyard should be given clean cultivation every year.



The Prairie Dog Nuisance. Prairie dogs have been declared to be a nuisance by the laws of Nebraska and other states. The Nebraska law goes so far as to declare that any one having land infested by prairie dogs and not getting rid of them is maintaining a nuisance. The harborer of these animals is made liable Highway commissioners are instructed to see that the law is enforced. In the discharge of his duty connected with the extermination of prairie dogs the commissioner is allowed \$3.00 per day and expenses and instructed to add the amount to the taxes of the by the London Queen, which says she land where the work of exterminating becomes a "wife" at the expiration of prairie dogs is done.

This makes it necessary for the owner of land to be vigilant in the extermination of the nuisance. The quickest and cheapest way to get rid of the dogs is to poison them, and this is generally resorted to. In mak ing up the poison three ounces of strychnine and half a pound of potas sium cyanide are put into one quart of boiling water. To this two quarts of molasses and a teaspoonful of oil of anise are added. Then a bushel of wheat is placed in a tight receptacle and the mixture is poured over it. It is then stirred, while four pounds of finely ground corn meal is poured into it. The molasses makes the liquid adhesive, so it will stick to the grains of wheat. The object of using the corn meal is to absorb the superfluous liquid or syrup and thus enable the grains of wheat to carry a large! amount of the poison. This poisoned grain is sown about the places innabited by the dogs. They cat it and

die in large numbers. There is, however, a decided sentiment against the use of the poison. Ranchmen and farmers hate to handle it and birds are frequently poisoned as well as the dogs. There is also some danger to live stock and children.

Carbon bisulphide has been used for many years in the extermination of burrowing animals. It is costly, but it is effective and is still being quite generally employed. It has the ad vantage of reaching all of the animals; for there are always some prai rie dogs that will not eat the poisoned grain. The chemical mentioned is put into the burrows and changes to a gas that kills the anima.s.

The Soy Bean in the North.

The soy bean is being more extensively grown in the North now than ever before. It is found that it will do well further north than the cow pea, and, in fact, that it can be grown as far north as dent corn thrives The farmers of Maine who grow largely only flint varieties of corn also raise the soy bean in a small way. It is believed that this can be made one of the principal crops of the North Its value for the feeding of cattle is unquestioned, as it is very rich in

In the growing of this crop success is possible only when the soil contains the bacteria that form the nodules on the roots. In that case the land will only need to have potash and phosphorus added to it, if it needs any fertilizers at all. The Medium Early is found to be one of the best varieties for forage. The land should be thoroughly prepared before the erop is sown and the soil should be kept cultivated. Drilling is of course necessary if the crop is to be culti vated. Under such methods a crop is regarded as about eight tons.

The forage may be fed green, made into hay or used in the form of silage. The silage is preferred by sheep over corn silage. It is not probable, however, that it will ever take the place of corn in the making of silage, as it can be advantageously used as a hay In some places where both cow peas and soy beans are being raised the soy beans are preferred for the reason that they are much easier to be made

into hay. In the West, as in the East, the great need of the farm is to have a cheap source of protein. Where a man has hogs that need a protein feed in winter it is easy to believe that the silage made from soy beans would be better than the silage made from corn, as it would contain more of the protein so necessary to build

up the muscular system of the swine. The soy bean has been less advertised than the cow pea and is therefore being grown less extensively. It seems, however, that it has a wider range of growth, at least towards the north, than has the cow pea. It will be wise for our farmers to try a small plot of soy beans next spring.

Farm buildings should be given a for all, by having well made Postum, "going over" before the cold of the with its rich, deep seal brown color winter comes. Too many cracks in the barn may give abundant ventilation, but they give more-too many drafts. Ventilation is health, but drafts are the opposite. It does not cost much to stop up cracks, and if one kind of material cannot be se cured for this work another can.

There are now innumerable varieties of positoes and they are increasing in number every year. Withal, there is an improvement, but it is difficult to say how long this improvement will go on.

If potatoes are planted on land containing much humus there will be little occasion for the application of nitrogen. This is why new land is frequently very good for potatoes.

Traits of Future Typical American. Patriotic, religious, devoted, poets cal, industrious, artistic, literary, homest, enduring. From the Irish, patriotism; from the Scotch, religious fervor; from the Jew, family devotion; from the Scandinavian, industry; from the Italian, art; from the German, honesty; from the French, pickness; from the Indian, endurpce.-Chicago Journal.

"Meanest Man" Again.

A man of Wexham, England, was iven \$5 wherewith to buy a wreath r the funeral of a friend of the perpn who had given the \$5. Instead f buying a wreath, the fellow went out to a cemetery, stole a wreath there, left it with the mourners and pocketed the \$5. But his act was discovered later.

Decides Bridal Question. The important question, When does

s bride cease to be a bride? is decided six weeks after the wedding. Indian Never Forgives.

The Indian never makes up after alling out with any one. He may speak to an enemy as he passes, but

ties with the hatred in his heart. Of the 467 savings banks in Japan only one is foreign. Of the 1,799 orlinary banks only four are foreign.

One hundred million bushels of grain are sent every year to the mills of Duluth and Minneapolis.

"WHACKS"

And What They Mean.

When Old Mother Nature gives you "whack" remember "there's a reason," so try and say "thank you," then set about finding what you have ione to demand the rebuke, and try and get back into line, for that's the

bappy place after all. Curious how many highly organized people fail to appreciate and heed the first little, gentle "whacks" of the good old Dame, but go right along with the habit whatever it may be, that causes her disapproval. Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea or other unnatural treatment of the body, until serious illness sets in or some chronic

Some people seem to get on very well with those things for a while, and Mother Nature apparently cares but little what they do.

Perhaps she has no particular plans for them and thinks it little use to waste time in their training.

There are people, however, who seem to be selected by Nature to "do things." The old Mother expects them p carry out some department of her preat work. A portion of these selectid ones oft and again seek to stimulate and then deaden the tool (the body) by some one or more of the drugs-Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee,

Tea, Morphine, etc. You know all of these throw down the same class of alkaloids in Chemical analysis. They stimulate and then depress. They take from man or woman the power to do his or her best

work. After these people have drugged for a time, they get a hint, or mild "whack" to remind them that they have work to do, a mission to perform, and should be about the business, but are loafing along the wayside and become unfitted for the fame and fortune that waits for them if they but stick to the course and keep the body clear of obstructions so it can carry out the behests of the mind.

Sickness is a call to "come up higher." These hints come in various forms. It may be stomach trouble or bowels, beart, eyes, kidneys or general nervous prostration. You may depend upon it when a "whack" comes it's a warning to quit some abuse and do the right and fair thing with the body.

Perhaps it is coffee drinking that offends. That is one of the greatest causes of human disorder among Americans. Now, then, if Mother Nature is gentle with you and only gives light, little

don't abuse her consideration, or she will soon hit you harder, su-e. And you may be sure she will hit you wery, very hard if you insist on foll-wing the way you have been go-

"whacks" at first to attract attention,

It seems hard work to give up habit, and we try all sorts of plans to charge our ill feelings to some other

cause than the real one. Coffee drinkers when ill will attribute the trouble to bad food, malaria, overwork and what not, but they keep on being sick and gradually getting worse until they are finally forced to quit entirely, even the "only one cup a day." Then they begin to get better, and unless they have gone long enough to set up some fixed organic disease, they generally get entire.y

It is easy to quit coffee at once and which comes to the beautiful golden brown when good cream is added, and the crisp snap of good, mild Java is there if the Postum has been boiled long enough to bring it out.

It pays to be well and happy for good old Mother Nature then sends us her blessings of many and various kinds and helps us to gain fame and fortune.

Strip off the handicaps, leave out the deadening habits, heed Mother Nature's hints, quit being a loser and become a winner. She will help you sure if you cut out the things that keep you back.

"There's a reason" and a profound Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to

Wellville."