

'GATOR ON THE RAMPAGE.

Edifying Story That is Vouched for by the Georgia Ananias.

"Yes," said the fisherman, "the man had fished all the forenoon, an' hadn't got a nibble, so he took another swaller out the jug, panned his boots, an' lay down on the river bank an' went to sleep. As soon as he went to snorin' good, a alligator that had been watchin' him all the mornin' crawled up an' swallered his boots, likewise the jug, with 'bout half a gallon in it, I reckon. The cork came out, and, of course, the 'gator got the full benefit o' the whisky, which so turned its head that it lashed the water with its tail till the river was a foam'n' mass, after which it crawled up on the bank agin an' made des'p'it efforts to climb trees an' turn double-somersaults, an' do all manner of impossible things!"

"Why didn't it swallow the fisherman, instead of his boot?" some one asked.

"'Gators, gentlemen," said the story-teller, "can't stand ever' thing. They must draw the line some'ers."—Atlanta Constitution.

SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS.



Of course, it may be all right—still, you don't feel inclined to eat sausages when you find your butcher has removed to a shop next door to the Home for Lost Dogs, do you?

An Undeterminable Temperature.

It was not in his public address that Senator Beveridge related this story, but at an informal gathering of congenial spirits. "When I was a boy in Adams county," he said, "Judge Blank was taken very ill. The doctor called regularly; but the judge kept getting worse. Finally the crisis came. The morning after the doctor called at the judge's house. 'I hope your master's temperature is lower than it was last evening,' said he to the butler.

"'Th not so sure about that,' replied the man; 'he died, sir, in the night.'"

—San Francisco Call.

Bells.

Bells are understood to have had their origin in China, but at so remote a time that no precise date can be given. Their first use was to clear the air of evil spirits and to drive off the storms. Old European records tell how the tolling of bells kept the devils from assaulting believers; hence their connection with churches. Bells may be traced in Europe back to the sixth century, but were not generally introduced into the western church much before the eighth century.

Up to His Tricks.

Lord Rosslyn, at a dinner in New York, said of a notorious London spendthrift:

"When he was at Oxford he wired once to his uncle, whose heir he was: 'If you don't send me a hundred by Saturday, I'll blow my brains out.' His uncle wired back: 'You telegraphed me that before, and when I forwarded you my best revolver, you went and pawned it.'"

WIFE WON

Husband Finally Convinced.

Some men are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience.

A very "conservative" ill's man, however, let his good wife find out for herself what a blessing Postum is to those who are distressed in many ways, by drinking coffee. The wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

"Common sense, reason, and my better judgment told me that coffee drinking was the trouble. At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.'

"He knew he was right and he knew I knew it, too. I capitulated. Prior to this our family had tried Postum, but disliked it, because, as we learned later, it was not made right.

"Determined this time to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg.—that is, boiled it 15 minutes after boiling commenced, obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavor similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when, to my surprise, my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "Above's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Convention Aftermath

Men Prominent at the Republican Gathering

JAMES S. SHERMAN



James Schoolcraft Sherman of Utica, N. Y., nominee on the Republican ticket for vice-president, was born October 24, 1855, in Utica, N. Y., where he still resides. He has been a member of the national house of representatives since 1886, with the exception of one term, 1890-1892. He was chairman of the Republican national congressional committee in the campaign of 1906. He is a lawyer, banker and manufacturer and is the business as well as the political leader of Utica, being president of the Utica Trust and Deposit company.

Mr. Sherman was educated in the Utica academy and Hamilton college, being graduated from the latter institution in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and at once took an active interest in political affairs. In 1884 he was chosen mayor of Utica and two years later was elected to congress. For years he has been regarded as the best parliamentarian in the lower house, has been frequently mentioned as a candidate for the speakership. He was a formidable opponent of David B. Henderson when the latter was first elected speaker. He has acted as chairman of the committee of the whole through many a turbulent battle in the house, and, according to his friends, has shown his ability again and again to preside over the United States senate.

He has been chairman of two New York state conventions. In the work of the house he has distinguished himself as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and as one of the most influential members of the interstate and foreign commerce committee. Mr. Sherman's father, Gen. Richard Updike Sherman, was a man of large affairs, a Democrat, who held several important state offices. The father was a man of positive political convictions, but it is still related in Utica how at a meeting in his son's interest when the latter was once a candidate for re-election to congress the elder Sherman appeared among the speechmakers and warmly upheld the young man's course in public affairs. Richard M. Sherman, an elder brother of the congressman, has been twice elected mayor of Utica as a Democrat. The father was a native of Oneida county, and Mary F. Sherman, mother of the congressman, was a native of Vermont.

HENRY F. COCHEMS



Henry F. Cochems, the Milwaukee lawyer who placed the name of Senator La Follette before the Chicago convention as a candidate for president, did it in a speech that startled the delegates and made a marked sensation among the old-time Republicans who were not accustomed to hearing the same sort of political doctrine expounded in G. O. P. conventions. For Cochems is even more of a radical than the man he introduced, and in telling why the Wisconsin man should be made president he took occasion to point out a good many things in the political and official world that he thinks need fixing up or cutting out.

Cochems is something of an unusual figure in politics over in Milwaukee. He was a famous athlete in the days when he was in the state university of Wisconsin, and made an especially notable name as a halfback on the eleven. Then, when he went to Harvard he lived up to his reputation by smashing a few athletic records while he was at the same time completing the three years law course in two years.

Since he returned to practice law in Milwaukee he has been active in politics. He was assistant district attorney for several years, and made a hot campaign for congress two years ago, being defeated. He has always been a staunch supporter of La Follette, and nominated him for governor in the convention of 1898, when Cochems was only 23 years old.

In his nominating speech at Chicago Cochems declared that conservatism in political affairs had come to mean stagnation, and asserted that the reforms which have made Theodore Roosevelt's administration notable and popular were all advocated and strongly urged by La Follette long before Roosevelt was made president.

J. FRANK HANLY



J. Frank Hanly, governor of Indiana, church worker, temperance advocate, lodge man, politician, who placed Mr. Fairbanks' name before the Chicago convention for the presidential nomination, has been much in the limelight during his career.

Gov. Hanly was largely responsible several years ago for the passage of the bill making it an infraction of the state laws to smoke, sell or give away a cigarette or even to be possessed with the materials for making one in one's possession.

He has a record for dogged persistence that bodes ill for evil-doers. He is the son of a cooper and was born in 1863 in Champaign county, Ill., in a log cabin.

He knew much hard work and little of schooling, receiving his elementary education from his blind mother, and at the age of 16 he left home, walked over into Indiana, took to the woods with an ax and has made his own way unaided.

He devoted much of his spare time to reading books and studying and eventually became a school teacher.

In 1890 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1894 to congress. As a candidate for renomination, his district having been changed, he was defeated by 52-100 of a vote, in a scene of intense excitement.

In 1898 he was a candidate for United States senator, and narrowly missed being chosen. He presided over the state convention in 1900. Mr. Hanly is a Mason and an Elk, and a member of the Methodist church.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF

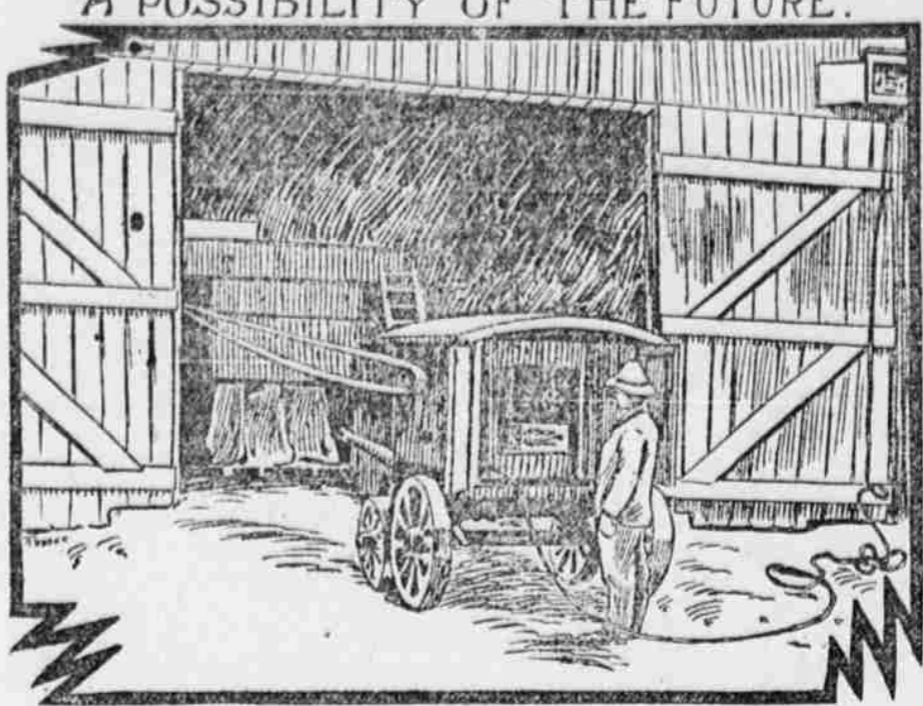


Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-lieutenant governor of New York, who placed the name of James S. Sherman before the Chicago convention as a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, was born with a golden spoon and is famed throughout the land for his gorgeous waistcoats. "Tim" came into the world with that serious handicap of fame, a large inheritance. Popular opinion placed him in the "light-waisted" class, and kept him there for years. But "Tim," by his energetic and successful management of a large typewriter manufacturing company, compelled the public to realize that he was somebody after all. His next step was to compel the ruralists to realize that he knew as much about farming as he did about waistcoats. Then came another step forward, his entrance into the field of life insurance, displaying the same ability and energy.

Mr. Woodruff was born in New Haven, Conn., August 4, 1858. After his college education he began life in New York as a clerk with a firm of salt dealers. Since then he has gone forward rapidly and to-day is connected with a large number of financial institutions. He has always taken a great interest in educational affairs. All this time he has been interested in politics. He was one of the organizers of the Young Republican club of Brooklyn, and in 1884 he kept the club in line for James G. Blaine, becoming Mr. Blaine's personal representative in Kings county during the campaign that followed. His first public office was that of park commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1896. His administration was so successful that it led to his nomination and election to the lieutenant governorship. He was the first man to be elected to the office for three successive terms, and he then retired voluntarily from holding public office.

In 1900 the New York machine picked him for the vice-presidential nomination. There was a stampede to Roosevelt, however, and "Tim" lost his chance to become president of the United States.

THE ELECTRIC FARM
A POSSIBILITY OF THE FUTURE.



Here is a picture of a twentieth century farm house when electricity will have come to its own as a power factor on the farm: It has a cool, clean kitchen, a laundry where all the hard work is done by an electric motor; good lights, with no lamps to fill; and a small vacuum cleaner run by electricity replaces the broom. A cleaner house and better food in half the time! The sewing machine is run by electricity and the incubator in the cellar is heated at an even temperature in the same way. The tank on the top of the house is filled by an electrically run pump and there is running water in the house. The woman who lives in this house has not the dull, tired look which we see so often now.

This is as Arthur W. Page, who writes of the "Age of Electric Servants," in the World's Work, sees it, and he proceeds to explain how the farmer is to procure his electricity to do these things. Down in North and South Carolina a company has been organized which utilizes the water powers of a district to produce electricity. The extent of the company's service covers more territory than many a state and the company stands prepared to sell power to farmers, mills and factories. It charges \$20 per horse-power a year, which is about the same as \$1.00 of a cent per kilowatt hour, a rate which, if doubled, would still be as cheap as wood, coal or gas.

The region operated by this company is not exceptionally well supplied as to water power; and what is being done there may be done in many a part of Canada. There are indeed, few farming regions in this country that are beyond the reach of electricity generated by running water. Even in the arid and semi-arid regions the same water that is used for irrigation could often be made to generate power.

But electricity can be made to help the farmer as well as his wife. It is to make farming more profitable. An electric motor would save farm labor, and labor is now hard to get. It would supply energy to draw water, to run the milking machines, to thresh wheat, and to do a hundred other things. On a farm in Germany, near Berlin, is an

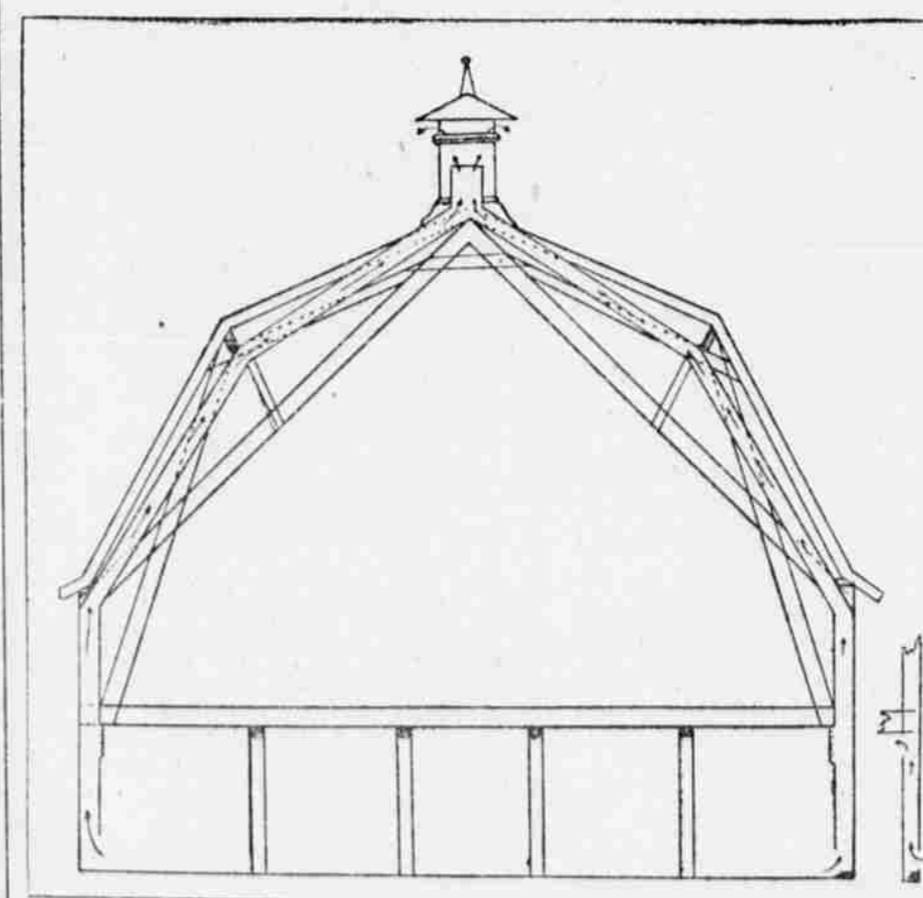
electric plow. It runs by a trolley wire which it automatically moves over three rows on every trip; it plows three furrows at a time and does the work of 15 horses. When the farmers see the uses they can make of electricity, if companies do not supply them with power they will build their own plants, as they have built their own telephone lines. A farmer living in an "electric" house, efficiently working his farm by electric power, loading his produce on the freight-cars of a trolley line, and settling its price with a purchaser a hundred miles away by telephone—perhaps by a wireless telephone, for there is already such a thing in existence—may seem a Utopian dream, but it is coming. He can send his photograph, if he wish, or sign a check over a wire. He may sit in his home and listen to music from a tel-harmonium in a neighboring city. All these things are possible with apparatus already made.

And these are commonplace achievements compared with the possibilities of electric development. The storage battery that electricians are working toward will eliminate the worst features of automobiles, take the trolley wires from the streets, and make most farm machinery electric. Sir Hugh Bell has predicted that a century hence, with little or no machinery aboard and scarcely any crew, ships will be sped on their voyages by electricity generated at Niagara Falls and transmitted wirelessly over the Atlantic. Either the invention of the storage battery or the discovery of wireless power transmission would be almost enough to insure a commercial flying machine. Yet, should no new electrical invention be made, we have already enough to make us far more comfortable and to enable us to save much time and lost motion.

Increase Grain Production.—If the farmers of this country could increase their production of grain only ten per cent, they would increase the nation's wealth \$214,000,000. In most sections of the country it is possible to increase the production fully 100 per cent. Are you doing your part to assist in the increase?

VENTILATE YOUR HORSE BARN

Proper Placing of Intake and Outflow Flues Important.



System of Ventilating Horse Barn.

Ventilation is a matter that should receive attention in preparing plans for stables and barns. The health of animals depends upon the supply of pure air they get when confined indoors. In the above illustration is shown the system adopted in a horse barn erected at the Michigan Agricultural college. For the removal of air there are four flues 12 inches by 21 inches, built of sheet-iron. These are set into the walls, two on a side and run up in pairs, each flue pairing with the one opposite it. The flues of a pair after passing up into the mow follow up just under the roof and meet under a cupola, unite and extend up into the cupola half way to its top. These flues take the air from just above the foundation wall, but are provided with registers 18 inches by 18 inches just below the ceiling which can be opened when it is desired to remove the warm air from near the ceiling. Ten intakes are provided for admitting fresh air. These are six inches by 23 inches, are lined with sheet-iron and each occupies the space between the inner and outer walls and two adjacent studs. Each opens to the outside at the bottom and to the inside at the top as shown in the small diagram to the right of the illustration. The openings should be fixed to permit of their being closed partly or wholly on windy days.

HEALTH BRINGS HAPPINESS.

Invalid Once, a Happy Woman Now.

Mrs. C. R. Shelton, Pleasant Street, Covington, Tenn., says: "Once I seemed a helpless invalid, but now I enjoy the best of health. Kidney disease brought me down terribly. Rheumatic aches and pains made every move painful. The secretions were disordered and my head ached to distraction. I was in a bad condition, but medicines failed to help. I lost ground daily until I began with Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me at once and soon made me strong and well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Deadly Brigade.

"So your son is now a soldier, hey, Uncle Ben?"

"Yes, sah; he's done jined de mail-cloous corpse, sah."

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

No man on earth is rich enough to enjoy paying taxes.



Proof is inexhaustible that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the Change of Life.

Read the letter Mrs. E. Hanson, 304 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was passing through the Change of Life, and suffered from nervousness, headaches, and other annoying symptoms. My doctor told me that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good for me, and since taking it I feel so much better, and I can again do my own work. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me during this trying period."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

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

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a big difference between just corned beef—the kind sold in bulk—and Libby's Cooked Corned Beef. The difference is in the taste, quality of meat and natural flavor.

Every fiber of the meat of Libby's Cooked Corned Beef is evenly and mildly cured, cooked scientifically and carefully packed in Libby's Great White Kitchen

It forms an appetizing dish, rich in food value and makes a summer meal that satisfies.

For Quick Serving:—Libby's Cooked Corned Beef, cut into thin slices. Arrange on a platter and garnish with Libby's Chow Chow. A tempting dish for luncheon, dinner, supper



Write for free booklet—'How to Make Good Things to Eat'

Insist on Libby's at your dealer's. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.