

To the "Stage Struck" Girl.
A young girl who thinks of adopting the stage as a means of livelihood must consider many things. The most important of these is—herself. Strange enough, this will prove more difficult than it appears to be at first glance. Introspection is not easy; it is sometimes very unpleasant. There is, moreover, no definite method by which an aspirant may learn whether or not she has dramatic ability. She must not simply think that she has; she must know it. A "stage-struck" girl should never allow herself to enter the profession until she has conquered what may be simply impulse. To discover afterwards that her inspiration was based merely on a desire, and not on self-knowledge, is a serious thing, and the realization often comes when it is too late to turn back. To such a one the future will loom up ominously; years filled with dissatisfaction and hard work will come and no great success will be achieved. At last hope will die.—Sarah Bernhardt in Success Magazine.

THREE FACTS For Sick Women To Consider

FIRST.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing women for childbirth and the change of life.

THIRD.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.
\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can improve this statement.
It could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, sit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe.
W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50
CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom. Feet Color Eyelets used; they will not wear through. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

\$16.00 AN ACRE
OF
Western Canada
is the amount that many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year.

25 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

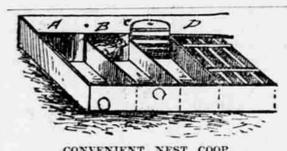
will be the average yield of wheat
The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers absolutely nothing, while those who wished to add to the 160 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at FROM \$6 TO \$10 AN ACRE. Climate splendid, schools convenient, railways close at hand, taxes low. For "20th Century Canada" pamphlet and full particulars regarding rates, etc. Apply for info mention to Super-Intendant of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to E. T. Holmes, 215 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., and J. H. McLaughlin, Box 118, Watertown, So. Dakota. Authorized Government Agents. Please say why you saw this advertisement.



FARM AND GARDEN

Place for Sitting Hens.
We have always had a preference for having the nests of sitters low down, if possible, on the ground. In some cases we have scattered barrels, laid on their sides and slightly sunk into the ground, all over the orchard, which served as a run for our laying hens. The hens would select them for nests, and when they became broody, could be allowed to sit and hatch, and take care of their brood for at least a few weeks, right in the nest of their own selection. In the hatching room, too, we have regularly endeavored to have the nests near the ground, and if possible on the natural earth floor; or if in tiers, at least the lower one on the ground. Eggs usually hatch well on the natural earth floor. A reader of the Farmer, William Elwick, of Hankinson, N. Dak., gives herewith a plan of coop for sitting hens, that may prove decidedly serviceable in many cases. He makes these coops in rows, 16 feet long, 10 nests in a row, and 16 inches square. The nests are covered by a board 16 inches wide by 16 feet long, and inclosed by slide

doors between nest and feed coop. Each feed coop (or run) is covered with a lath door. If hens sit well, he lets them off in the morning, and shuts them in at night. Thus they can be kept under full control all the time. At A is shown the empty nest; at B the hen sitting; at C the slide door fastened down, with sitting hen inside; at D the lath cover on top of run, confining the sitter to nest and run. The runs are 4 feet long.—Dakota Farmer.

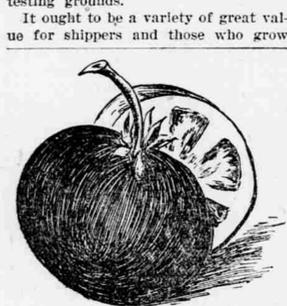


CONVENIENT NEST COOP.

The Success Tomato.
One of the most promising of the several new varieties of tomatoes afforded to planters this spring is Success. It has its chief merits in its brilliant red color and its splendid shipping qualities. It ripens evenly and almost to the very stem, the skin is smooth and, as yet it has shown no tendency to crack. It is very firm and yet the flesh is not hard, but yielding and juicy. In habit of growth it is exceedingly promising, the vines being vigorous and compact and the fruit setting abundantly in clusters. Taken altogether it is a sort that will make a mark for itself unless it should develop, under field culture, some traits not now seen in the testing grounds.

It ought to be a variety of great value for shippers and those who grow

tomatoes for distant markets are advised to watch the variety closely.—Indianapolis News.



THE SUCCESS TOMATO.

Wounds on Fruit Trees.
An eastern fruit grower says: "Wounds of any considerable size should be given a coat of paint or some other durable substance. A suitable dressing must possess two distinct properties. It must check the weathering of the wound and prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi, and it must be of such a nature as not to injure the surrounding bark. The dressing is of no value in the healing of the wound, except as it prevents decay. For general purposes, a white lead paint is most satisfactory. It adheres closely to the wood. Wax, shellac, talow, etc., are lacking in both respects. Bordeaux mixture would be an admirable material for this purpose if it were more durable."

Farming Under Glass.
Tobacco, oranges and pineapples are being grown under glass, or shelter, and those who have ventured into such work find that the method pays. More capital must be invested, but a farm of two acres under glass will give a larger profit than an ordinary uncovered farm of 100 acres or more. On a small area only the crops that sell at the highest prices are grown, and, while greater expense is incurred, yet the crops pay. Garden crops are also receiving attention, and the future will witness hundreds of covered small farms.

Effects of Drainage.
By means of the drainage of land the various chemical actions which take place through the action of the atmosphere on the surface soil are carried down to a greater or less extent into the subsoil, for as the water level is lowered the air enters from above

to fill the cavities in the soil. By drainage, also the depth to which roots will penetrate is increased, for roots will not grow in the absence of oxygen, and they will rot as soon as they reach a permanent water level.

Water for Horses in Summer.
If one will stop to think how hard it is to go through the work of the morning in a dry, dusty field on a hot day without a drink, one will then have an idea of how horses feel under the same conditions. An excellent plan of feeding and watering the horse during the warm weather is to give them water in the morning, then the hay and then the grain; at noon the water, a little hay and then the grain and at night the water, the grain and some time afterward, usually two hours or more, all the hay the animal will eat up clean. It will be noticed that the water always precedes the meal of hay and grain. During the forenoon and during the afternoon the horses should have at least one cooling drink. It will do them no harm and they will do all the better work in consequence; then, at night, see that they are properly groomed and that they have a good, comfortable bed for their tired bodies. Treated in this manner, one will get a full day's work from every horse and he will not suffer from it, either.

Green Food for Small Chicks.
As soon as the little chick begins to grow feathers, that is, after the downy age is past, green food is quite necessary to its happiness. If there is no danger of the bird being chilled or getting wet, then let it have the grassy run to pick over; even if the weather is cool, it will do no harm to let the chicks go to the grass in the warm part of the day, but they must be watched, so that they do not stay too long and become chilled. One of the most successful poultrymen we know makes it a practice to grow a quantity of lettuce in hotbeds especially for feeding his young chicks for green food. This seems to be a good plan in his case, because his birds are hatched very early, before it is fit to turn them on to the grass. Don't attempt to raise young chicks wholly on grain.

Waste of Feed.
Straw, corn fodder and rough hay are known as coarse foods, because much of such foods contain either an excess of woody fiber and little nutrition in proportion to the bulk, or are not as readily eaten by stock as is good hay or food of a better quality. For this reason there is a large waste of valuable feeding material in the United States that might be saved and used if proper attention is given to the preparation of foods and the combining of the different materials in a manner by which all can be utilized, and a corresponding gain in meat or milk thereby secured. Millions of stacks of straw and a still larger number of "shocks" or corn fodder rot in the fields, or are damaged in a manner to render the food valueless, though all of such could be made to perform service.

Let the Calf See Hay.
When the young calf is about a year old and large enough to move around freely it ought to have some fine hay of good quality before it all the time so that it can begin to eat as soon as nature intends it should. Bear in mind that until its stomach is in condition to properly take care of the hay its instinct will keep the animal from eating much of it. The idea that any injury will result is wrong. If the young calf must be kept in the barn try and locate its stall where it will have plenty of light, especially sunlight, and all the fresh air it needs. Keep the stall clean with the nice hay always at hand for it to nibble and it will thrive. Of course this stall must be located for a time, at least, where the cow can see her baby at all times; then one will have a good cow and a good calf.

Effects of Manure on Lands.
Organic matter in manure seems to be chiefly to make the land work better, and in absorbing and retaining the moisture. So many are disposed to attach a mysterious value to the excrements of animals, and to think that some special properties are imparted to these in the transformation of food through the body of the animal, that they will not readily accept the idea that the manuring properties of dung are confined to the chemical salts which it contains. It must be borne in mind that experimental fields receive no manure, nor does any animal enter them, except the horses which cultivate them and carry off the crop. Unless, therefore, the plants can thrive on chemical salts, they could not be there.

Paper Horseshoes.
The latest device for helping man, by helping those who help man, is in the shape of a paper horseshoe. This is said to be as durable, easier to fit, lighter and less trying on the horse than the present iron shoes. Car wheels, notably the wheels of Pullman cars, have long been made of compressed paper.

A Crop That Pays Best.
At a meeting of the tobacco growers at Lancaster, Pa., recently, the declaration was made by President Herr that last year's crop was the best ever raised in this country, and that it sold at prices that yielded more than the value of the land on which it was grown. There will be a largely-increased acreage.

Grass Seed.
Much care should be taken in obtaining the various kinds of grass and clover seeds, as these often contain injurious seeds of weeds that thus become widely scattered over the country.

TWENTY HURT IN MINE RIOT.

State Constabulary Fires Into a Crowd at Mount Carmel, Pa.

The first serious collision in the anthracite coal regions since mining was suspended occurred at Mount Carmel, Pa., between a mob of idle mine workers and a platoon of the new State constabulary force and resulted in the injuring of probably twenty men, three of whom will likely die. The disturbance was caused by an attack on a detail of the State police by several hundred foreigners, who became incensed at the presence of the constables. They threw stones at the policemen and otherwise endangered their lives to such an extent that they were forced to fire on the crowd which had swelled into thousands. The affair is the result of an attack upon non-union men made at various times last week.

Chicago and the great lakes comprise the only region in the United States to which May day this year brought strikes and new labor disputes of consequence. Orders which went into effect at midnight on April 30 caused a strike of 2,000 vessel mates, and instantaneously brought like navigation to a practical standstill. The longshoremen also quit work at various points on the lakes. Twenty thousand have been employed along the lakes. The strikes which the influence of the day brought to Chicago itself are of two related sorts. There is a strike of iron molders already declared and a strike of structural iron workers imminent. This last difficulty, unless speedily settled, is likely to put a check on the tremendous building operations in the city.

More people are affected by the strikes now on in the United States and in prospect than since 1894. The strike of 350,000 miners has thrown 500,000 other workmen out of employment. The strike of lake employes, both vessel and on shore, will affect 60,000 directly. At least 20,000 more will be made idle. While these two great industries are near paralysis, the strikes throughout the United States in other occupations are at a minimum.

COST OF LIVING SOARS.

Government Bulletin Shows Necessities Are High in Price.

How the cost of living in the United States is mounting rapidly is shown in a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor, entitled "Course of Wholesale Prices for 1890 to 1905."

The value of the statistics is that they have been carefully collected on the same plan that has been pursued for the last fourteen years, and the deductions are drawn in the same scientific way that had made those statistics extremely valuable. The report says that wholesale prices, considering all commodities, reached a higher point in 1905 than at any other time during the sixteen years covered by the investigation.

The average of all commodities for the year 1905 was 15.9 per cent above the average for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, 29.2 per cent above the low price in 1897 and 2.6 per cent above the average for 1904.

The 1905 average, compared with the year of lowest average prices during the sixteen years from 1890 to 1905 in each of the general groups of commodities, shows farm products 58.6 per cent higher than in 1896; food, etc., 29.7 per cent higher than in 1896; clothing, 22.9 per cent higher than in 1897; fuel and lighting, 33.4 per cent higher than in 1894; metals and implements, 41.8 per cent higher than in 1898; lumber and building materials, 41.4 per cent higher than in 1897; drugs and chemicals, 24.1 per cent higher than in 1895; house furnishing goods, 21.5 per cent higher than in 1897, and the articles included in the miscellaneous group, 23.4 per cent higher than in 1896.

Prices reached the highest point in December, 1905, when they were 19.9 per cent above the average for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, and 33.7 per cent above the low prices in 1897. Prices in December, 1905, were 5.6 per cent above the prices in December, 1904.



Hegedus, the famous Hungarian violinist, is to give fifty concerts in this country, commencing next November.

King Edward has nine motor cars. The King does not need to have his cars numbered and does not use a driving license.

King Sisowath of Cambodia is soon to visit Paris and will bring with him a numerous retinue, including a special retinue of 100 dancers.

John Simmond of Henley on Thames, England, who has just retired on a pension, has walked 180,000 miles performing his duties as postman.

The new sovereign of Norway, in all the speeches and orations of welcome to which he has been subjected since his arrival in Norway, has been addressed as "Mr. King" instead of "sir" or "your majesty."

Sir Edward Elgar, the composer and author of "The Dream of Gerontius," had the honor of having a "festival" a little over a year ago all to himself in Covent Garden theater, a distinction unique for a living British composer.

It is said that one of the Duke of Teck's ancestors, who was a charcoal burner, pointed out a silver mine to a German emperor, who had been driven into exile. When the kaiser regained his throne with aid of the wealth thus obtained, he made the charcoal burner a duke.

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken. M. Daguerre, the co-inventor of the art, came to London to patent his discovery and paid an early visit to Lord Avebury's father. The son was playing in the garden and was successfully photographed.

Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the British admiralty, is an assiduous collector of old china.

Woman's Narrow Horizon.

A government employer of many women clerks has declared that not one in twenty reads the papers or knows anything of geography or contemporary events, says Success Magazine. "Ask them if the Panama Canal is to be at sea level or not, and they will stare as if you were talking Chinese," he complained. "They may read the horrors in the papers, but they skip everything of value." He had his finger flung on one of woman's chief defects—the lack of broad, impersonal interests. The average girl's horizon is bounded on the north by her clothes, on the south by her social relations, on the east by her private hopes, and on the west by her income; four solid walls that shut out very thoroughly the world's light and movement. She can never go far in any but mechanical work until she has climbed out into wider horizons, and she will be at the world's mercy until she opens her mind by an interest in what happens outside her circle of acquaintance.

Our Own Minstrels.

Bones—Mistah Gwaynus, what's de difference 'tween a candidate dat backs out an' a watch dat hain't got no mainspring?
Interlocutor—I give it up, George. What is the difference between a candidate that backs out and a watch that has no mainspring?
Bones—Ain't no difference. De candidate refuses to make de race, an' de watch won't run.

Interlocutor—Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Hieronymus will now sing the pathetic ballad, "Never Turn the Door Knob to the Left."—Chicago Tribune.

AN EVERY-DAY STRUGGLE.

Men and Women of Every Occupation Suffer Miserably from Kidney Complaint.

J. C. Lightner, 703 So. Cedar St., Abilene, Kan., is one of the thousands who suffer from kidney troubles



brought on by daily work. "I first noticed it eight or ten years ago," said Mr. Lightner. "The dull pain in the back fairly made me sick. It was hard to get up or down, hard to straighten, hard to do any work that brought a strain on the back. I had frequent attacks of gravel and the urine was passed too often and with pain. When I used Doan's Kidney Pills, however, all traces of the trouble disappeared and have not returned. I am certainly grateful."

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

An Excuse.

"We eat entirely too much," said the health expert.

"We're obliged to," answered the gourmet. "Food is adulterated so much that we're obliged to have a greater quantity in order to keep up the average of nourishment."—Washington Star.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, sweating, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

Up Against It.

"Sh!" whispered the burglar to his pal. "What's that?"

"Nothin' but a graphophone," said the other. "Gwan in. It's on the floor above."

"Ye blame fool, hain't ye got sense enough to know that everybody in this flat'll be wide awake an' swearin' 'Back out!'"

The rear window was found open next morning, but nothing was missed.

Mrs. Winslow's **Scouring Soap** for Children teaching, softens the grain, reduces inflammation, cures itching, cures wind colic. 25 cents a box.

Prosperous Without Education.

"So you don't believe in college education?"

"No, sir. After graduation I nearly starved to death practicing law."

"But you look prosperous now."

"Yes, sir. I went into vaudeville and made a fortune balancing a barrel on my feet while standing on my head."—Detroit Free Press.

In Due Form.

Proprietor (to new bookkeeper)—Foungman, I heard you swearing at the way your predecessor kept the books, and I may as well tell you that I don't like profanity and wish to hear no more of it.

New Bookkeeper—I beg your pardon, Mr. Trett. I was merely—er—taking the oath of office.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

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We Want Live Agents in every county town to sell on 50,000 Acres of Fine Corn and Wheat Lands in Western Nebraska. We will pay liberal commissions. We will advance you to your first sale. Encourage them to join our excursion. Don't wait, write now for full particulars. Wm. Westelund Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SALE OF TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

Doan's

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Narrow Escape of a Trout.

A correspondent relates that he shot a lying heron that had been fishing in the River Colne at Exbridge, and as the bird fell there dropped out of its mouth a trout nearly one-half pound in weight.

The fish was alive, though scored on the back. A keeper prepared a live bait can, filled it with water, and put the trout into it. After a minute or so the fish gained strength. In a few hours it seemed quite resuscitated, and apparently none the worse for its narrow escape from death. It was accordingly returned to the river to recover itself fully.—London Field.



When you buy WET WEATHER CLOTHING you want complete protection and long service. These and many other good points are combined in TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING. You can't afford to buy any other.



A Positive CURE FOR CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial size 10 cts. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

A well-known Rochester lady says: "I stayed in the Adirondacks, away from friends and home, two winters before I found that by taking

Kemp's Balsam

I could subdue the cough that drove me away from home and seemed likely to never allow me to live there in winter." Kemp's Balsam will cure any cough that can be cured by any medicine.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

YOU CANNOT CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach. But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

A Gentle Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Itching, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Diarrhoea. Worms. The Break up Cold in 24 hours. At all Druggists. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, New York City, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1. DRUGGISTS, or 91 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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